

**SIDEROGRAPHIC**, } [See *Sidero-*  
**SIDEROGRAPHICAL**, } *graphy*.] Per-  
taining to siderography, or performed by  
engraved plates of steel; as *siderographic*  
art; *siderographic* impressions.

**SIDEROGRAPHIST**, *n.* One who en-  
graves steel plates, or performs work by  
means of such plates.

**SIDEROGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *σίδρος*, steel  
or iron, and *γραφω*, to engrave.]

The art or practice of engraving on steel,  
by means of which, impressions may be  
transferred from a steel plate to a steel  
cylinder in a rolling press of a particular  
construction. *Perkins.*

**SIDE-SADDLE**, *n.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A  
saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.

**SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER**, *n.* A species  
of *Sarracenia*.

**SIDESMAN**, *n.* [*side* and *man*.] An as-  
sistant to the church warden.

2. A party man. *Milton.*

**SIDETAKING**, *n.* A taking sides, or en-  
gaging in a party. *Hall.*

**SIDEWAYS**, } [*side* and *way*; but *side-*  
**SIDEWISE**, } *wise* is the proper com-  
bination.]

1. Towards one side; inclining; as, to hold  
the head *sidewise*.

2. Laterally; on one side; as the refraction  
of light *sidewise*. *Newton.*

**SIDING**, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.

**SIDING**, *n.* The attaching of one's self to  
a party.

**SIDLE**, *v. i.* To go or move side foremost;  
as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

2. To lie on the side. *Swift.*

**SIEGE**, *n.* [Fr. *siège*, a seat, a siege, the *see*  
of a bishop; Norm. *sage*, a seat; It. *seg-*  
*gia*, *seggio*; Arm. *sich*, *sichu*, *sichenn*. The  
radical sense is to set, to fall or to throw  
down; Sax. *sgian*, to fall, set or rush  
down. These words seem to be connect-  
ed with *sink*, and with the root of *scal*, L.  
*sigillum*.]

1. The setting of an army around or before  
a fortified place for the purpose of com-  
pelling the garrison to surrender; or the  
surrounding or investing of a place by an  
army, and approaching it by passages and  
advanced works, which cover the besieg-  
ers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* dif-  
fers from a *blockade*, as in a *siege* the in-  
vesting army approaches the fortified  
place to attack and reduce it by force;  
but in a *blockade*, the army secures all the  
avenues to the place to intercept all sup-  
plies, and waits till famine compels the  
garrison to surrender.

2. Any continued endeavor to gain posses-  
sion.

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

3. Seat; throne. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. Rank; place; class. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Stool. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

**SIEGE**, *v. t.* To besiege. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

**SILENITE**, *n.* A compound granular rock  
composed of quartz, hornblend and feld-  
spar, of a grayish color; so called, be-  
cause there are many ancient monuments  
consisting of this rock, brought from  
Syene, in Upper Egypt. *Lunier.*

**SIEUR**, *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by  
the French.

**SIEVE**, *n. siv.* [Sax. *sife*, *sufe*; G. *sieb*; D.  
*zeef*, *zift*; the *sifter*. See *Sift*.]

An utensil for separating flour from bran,  
or the fine part of any pulverized or fine  
substance from the coarse, by the hand;  
as a fine *sieve*; a coarse *sieve*. It con-  
sists of a hoop with a hair bottom, and  
performs in the family the service of a  
bolter in a mill.

**SIFT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *sifan*; G. *sieben*; D. *zif-*  
*ten*.]

1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of  
a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift*  
meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.

2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*

3. To examine minutely or critically; to  
scrutinize. Let the principles of the par-  
ty be thoroughly *sifted*.

We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*

**SIFTED**, *ppr.* Separated by a sieve; puri-  
fied from the coarser parts; critically ex-  
amined.

**SIFTER**, *n.* One that sifts; that which  
sifts; a sieve.

**SIFTING**, *ppr.* Separating the finer from  
the coarser part by a sieve; critically ex-  
amining.

**SIG**, a Saxon word signifying victory, is  
used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victo-  
ry. It answers to the Greek *νικ* in *Nican-*  
*der*, and the L. *vic*, in *Victorinus*.

**SIGH**, *v. i.* [Sax. *sican*, to sigh; D. *zugt*,  
a sigh; *zugten*, to sigh; Dan. *sukker*; Sw.  
*sucka*; allied perhaps to *suck*, a drawing  
in of the breath.]

To inhale a larger quantity of air than usu-  
al and immediately expel it; to suffer a  
single deep respiration.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. *Mark viii.*

**SIGH**, *v. t.* To lament; to mourn.

Ages to come and men unborn  
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

2. To express by sighs.  
The gentle swain—*sighs* back her grief. *Hoolc.*

**SIGH**, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long  
breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity  
of air than usual, and the sudden emission  
of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate  
the lungs and give vigor to the circulation  
of the blood, when the action of the heart  
and arteries is languid from grief, depress-  
ion of spirits, weakness or want of exer-  
cise. Hence *sighs* are indications of grief  
or debility.

**SIGHER**, *n.* One that sighs.

**SIGHING**, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respira-  
tion; taking a long breath.

**SIGHING**, *n.* The act of suffering a deep  
respiration, or taking a long breath.

**SIGHT**, *n.* [Sax. *gesiht*, with a prefix; D.  
*geziht*; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*; Sw. *sicht*;  
from the root of *see*.]

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects  
by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of  
land; to have a *sight* of a landscape; to  
lose *sight* of a ship at sea.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*.  
Acts i.

2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving ob-  
jects by the instrumentality of the eyes.  
It has been doubted whether moles have

*sight*. Milton lost his *sight*. The *sight*  
usually fails at or before fifty years of age.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain.

*Milton:*  
3. Open view; the state of admitting unob-  
structed vision; a being within the limits of  
vision. The harbor is in *sight* of the town.  
The shore of Long Island is in *sight* of  
New Haven. The White mountain is in  
plain *sight* at Portland, in Maine; a moun-  
tain is or is not within *sight*; an engage-  
ment at sea is within *sight* of land.

4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as a  
letter intended for the *sight* of one person  
only.

5. Eye: the instrument of seeing.  
From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*.  
*Dryden.*

6. An aperture through which objects are to  
be seen; or something to direct the vision;  
as the *sight* of a quadrant; the *sight*  
of a fowling piece or a rifle.

7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a  
show; particularly, something novel and  
remarkable; something wonderful.

They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*  
Moses said, I will now turn aside and see  
this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned.  
Ex. iii.

Fearful *sights* and great signs shall there be  
from heaven. Luke xxi.

To take *sight*, to take aim; to look for the  
purpose of directing a piece of artillery,  
&c.

**SIGHTED**, *a.* In composition only, having  
*sight*, or seeing in a particular manner; as  
*long-sighted*, seeing at a great distance;  
*short-sighted*, able to see only at a small  
distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, dis-  
cerning or understanding; *sharp-sighted*,  
having a keen eye or acute discernment.

**SIGHTFULNESS**, *n.* Clearness of sight.  
[Not in use.] *Sidney.*

**SIGHTLESS**, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.  
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.

*Pope.*  
2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; as  
*sightless* stains. [Not well authorized.]  
*Shak.*

**SIGHTLINESS**, *n.* Comely; having an  
appearance pleasing to the sight.

**SIGHTLY**, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking  
to the view.

Many brave *sightly* horses— *L'Estrange.*  
We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of  
all her majesty's subjects. *Addison.*

2. Open to the view; that may be seen from  
a distance. We say, a house stands in a  
*sightly* place.

**SIGHTSMAN**, *n.* Among musicians, one  
who reads music readily at first sight.

*Busby.*  
**SIGIL**, *n.* [L. *sigillum*.] A seal; signature.

*Dryden.*  
**SIGMOIDAL**, *a.* [Gr. *σῆμα* and *ειδος*.]  
Curved like the Greek  $\sigma$  sigma.

*Smith. Bigelow.*

The *sigmoid flexure*, in anatomy, is the last  
curve of the colon, before it terminates in  
the rectum. *Parr.*

**SIGN**, *n. sine.* [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; Sp.  
*seña*; L. *signum*; Sux. *segen*; Arm. *sggn*,  
*syn*; Ir. *signin*; G. *zeichen*; Sans. *zaga*.  
From the last three words it appears that  
*n* is not radical; the elements being *Sg*.  
If so, and the G. *zeichen* is of this family,  
then we learn that *sign* is only a dialect-