

met or lead, attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, &c. of the bottom, adhere to it and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible.

2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

When a patient is to be *sounded*— Cooper.

3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will or desires.

I was in jest,

And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.

Dryden.

I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man.

Addison.

SOUND, v. i. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

The shipmen *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms. Acts xxvii

SOUND, n. The cuttle fish. Ainsworth.

SOUND, n. [Sax. *son*; W. *sun*; Ir. *soin*; Fr. *son*; It. *suono*; Sp. *son*; L. *sonus*, from *sono*, to sound, sing, rattle, beat, &c. This may be a dialectical variation of L. *tonus*, *tono*, which seems to be allied to Gr. *τενω*, to stretch or strain, L. *teneo*.]

1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or more philosophically, an impression or the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air, caused by a collision of bodies or by other means; as the *sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound*; a charming *sound*; a sharp *sound*; a high *sound*.

2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. Some persons are so entirely deaf that they cannot hear the loudest *sounds*. Audible *sounds* are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. *Sounds* not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

It is the sense and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. Locke.

SOUND, v. i. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We say, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh.

And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*. Dryden.

2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. This relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.

3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 Thess. i.

To *sound* in damages, in law, is when there is no specific value of property in demand

to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c. Ellsworth.

SOUND, v. i. To cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.

2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice.

3. To play on; as, to *sound* an instrument.

4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.

5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to *sound* one's praise.

6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit. We sometimes say, to *sound* abroad.

SOUND-BOARD, n. { A board which
SOUNDING-BOARD, n. { propagates the sound in an organ.

To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes. Milton.

SOUNDED, pp. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.

2. Explored; examined.

SOUNDING, ppr. Causing to sound; uttering audibly.

2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.

3. a. Sonorous; making a noise.

4. Having a magnificent sound; as words more *sounding* or significant. Dryden.

SOUNDING, n. The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.

2. In surgery, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder; called *searching* for the stone. Cooper.

SOUNDING-BOARD, n. A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction. [Used in American churches.]

SOUNDING-ROD, n. A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump. Mar. Dict.

SOUNDINGS, n. Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches.

SOUNDLESS, a. That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUNDLY, adv. [from *sound*, entire.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly*.

3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly*.

4. Firmly; as a doctrine *soundly* settled. Bacon.

5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly*. Locke.

SOUNDNESS, n. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired or undecayed state; as the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. [See *Sound*.]

2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. We say, the *soundness* of the body, the *soundness* of the constitution, the *soundness* of health.

3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as *soundness* of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principles.

4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as *soundness* of faith.

SOUP, n. [Fr. *soupe*; It. *zuppa*, *sop*; Sp. *sopa*, *sop* or *soup*; G. *suppe*; D. *soep*; Ice. *saup*. See *Sup* and *Sop*.] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.

SOUP, v. t. To sup; to breathe out. [Not in use.] Wickliffe.

SOUP, v. t. To sweep. [Not in use.] [See *Sweep* and *Swoop*.] Hall.

SOUR, a. [Sax. *sur*, *surig*; G. *sauer*; D. *zuur*; Sw. *sur*; Dan. *suur*; W. *sür*; Arm. *sur*; Fr. *sur*, *sure*; Heb. *סר* to depart, to decline, to turn, as liquors, to become sour. See Class Sr. No. 16. and No. 11.]

1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is *sour*; *sour* cider; *sour* beer.

2. Acid and austere or astringent; as, sun-ripe fruits are often *sour*.

3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as a man of a *sour* temper.

4. Afflictive; as *sour* adversities. [Not in use.] Shak.

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a *sour* word.

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

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as *sour* weather.

7. Rancid; musty.

8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, n. An acid substance. Spenser.

SOUR, v. t. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste.

So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. Swift.

2. To make harsh, cold or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. Mortimer.

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish or discontented. Misfortunes often *sour* the temper.

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

4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.

Hail, great king!

To *sour* your happiness I must report
The queen is dead. Shak.

5. In rural economy, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar. Encyc.

SOUR, v. i. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food *sours* in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.

2. To become peevish or crabbed.

They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. Addison.

SOURCE, n. [Fr. *source*; Arm. *sourceenn*; either from *sourde* or *sortir*, or the L. *surgo*. The Italian *sorgente* is from *surgo*.]

1. Properly, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the *head* of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the *source* of the stream or rivulet proceeding from it. We say also that springs have their