

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
Aod look the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to wince.

But if he *start*,

It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with *from*, *out of*, or *aside*.

Th' old drudging squire from his long beaten way

Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day.

Cowley.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start aside*.

Hatfield.

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses *started* at the word, go.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.

Dryden.

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches *start* at six o'clock.

When two *start* into the world together—

Collier.

To *start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; or to come suddenly into notice or importance.

START, v. t. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come,

To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to *start* a hare or a woodcock; to *start* game. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cesar.

Shak.

The present occasion has *startled* the dispute among us.

Lesley.

So we say, to *start* a question, to *start* an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*.

Temple.

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to *start* a bone.

One *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum.

Wiseman.

6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to *start* wine into another cask.

Mar. Dict.

START, n. A sudden motion of the body, produced by spasm; a sudden twitch or spasmodic affection; as a *start* in sleep.

2. A sudden motion from alarm.

The fright awaken'd Arete with a *start*.

Dryden.

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement.

Now fear I this will give it *start* again.

Shak.

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as *starts* of fancy.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.

Addison.

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.

Shak.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry.

L'Estrange.

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a *start*.

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.

Bacon.

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.

The *start* of first performance is all.

Bacon.

You stand like grayhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*.

Shak.

To *get the start*, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

Get the start of the majestic world.

Shak.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her.

Dryden.

START, n. A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. In the latter sense it occurs in the name of the bird *red-start*. Hence the *Start*, in Devonshire.

STARTED, pp. Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

STARTER, n. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose.

Hudibras.

2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

3. A dog that rouses game.

Delany.

STARTFUL, a. Apt to start; skittish.

STARTFULNESS, n. Aptness to start.

STARTING, ppr. Moving suddenly;

shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.

STARTING, n. The act of moving suddenly.

STARTING-HOLE, n. A loophole; evasion.

Martin.

STARTINGLY, adv. By sudden fits or starts.

Shak.

STARTING-POST, n. [*start* and *post*.] A post, stake, barrier or place from which competitors in a race *start* or begin the race.

STARTISH, a. Apt to start; skittish; shy.

STARTLE, v. i. [*dim. of start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why shrinks the soul

Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?

Addison.

STARTLE, v. t. To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. We were *startled* at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to *startle* us.

The supposition that angels assume bodies, need not *startle* us.

Locke.

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [*Little used*.]

Clarendon.

STARTLE, n. A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was well pleased with the accident.

Spectator.

STARTLED, pp. Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

STARTLING, ppr. Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

STARTUP, n. [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice. [*Not used*.]

We use *upstart*.]

Shak.

2. A kind of high shoe.

Hall.

STARTUP, a. Suddenly coming into notice. [*Not used*.]

Warburton.

STARVE, v. i. [*Sax. starfian*, to perish with hunger or cold; *G. sterben*, to die,

either by disease or hunger, or by a wound; *D. sterven*, to die. *Qu.* is this from the root of *Dan. larv*, *Sw. larf*, necessity, want?]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. [*In this general sense, obsolete*.]

Fairfax.

2. To perish or die with cold; as, to *starve* with cold. [*This sense is retained in England, but not in the U. States*.]

3. To perish with hunger. [*This sense is retained in England and the U. States*.]

4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed.

Pope.

STARVE, v. t. To kill with hunger. Maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder.

2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.

3. To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment.

4. To kill with cold. [*Not in use in the U. States*.]

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice

Their soft ethereal warmth—

Milton.

5. To deprive of force or vigor.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. [*Unusual*.]

Locke.

STARVED, pp. Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.

2. Killed by cold. [*Not in use in the United States*.]

STARVELING, a. *starv'ling*. Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Phillips.

STARVELING, n. *starv'ling*. An annual or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed.

Donne.

STARVING, ppr. Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment.

2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [*English*.]

STATARY, a. [*from state*.] Fixed; settled. [*Not in use*.]

Brown.

STATE, n. [*L. status*, from *sto*, to stand, to be fixed; *It. stato*; *Sp. estado*; *Fr. état*. Hence *G. stät*, fixed; *statl*, place, abode, stead; *staat*, state; *stadt*, a town or city; *D. staat*, condition, state; *stad*, a city, *Dan. Sw. stat*; *Sans. stidaha*, to stand; *Pers. istaden*, id. *State* is fixedness or standing.]

1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound *state*, or it is in a weak *state*; or it has just recovered from a feeble *state*. The *state* of his health is good. The *state* of his mind is favorable for study. So we say, the *state* of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good *state*. So we say, single *state*, and married *state*.

Declare the past and present *state* of things.

Dryden.

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye.

Boyle.

3. Crisis; stationary point; highth; point from which the next movement is regression.