

1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Robinson.*
2. Chaffy; like straw; light. *Burton.*
- STRAND, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Dan. Sw. *strand*.]
 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing place; as the *strand* at Kingston.
 2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. [Russ. *struna*, a cord or string.] *Mar. Dict.*
- STRAND, *v. t.* To drive or run aground on the sea shore, as a ship.
2. To break one of the strands of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*
- STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.
- STRAND'ED, *pp.* Run ashore.
2. Having a strand broken.
- STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.
- STRANGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*, strange, foreign, pale, wan, rude, unpolite; *stranare*, to alienate, to remove, to abuse; *straniare*, to separate; Sp. *extraño*, foreign, extraneous, rare, wild; L. *extraneus*; W. *estronaiz*, strange; *estrawn*, a stranger. The primary sense of the root *tran*, is to depart, to proceed; W. *traen*, over; *trau*, an advance or distance.]
 1. Foreign; belonging to another country. I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. [This sense is nearly obsolete.] *Ascham.*
 2. Not domestic; belonging to others. So she impatient her own faults to see, Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. [Nearly obsolete.] *Davies.*
 3. New; not before known, heard or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was new and *strange* to them. Hence,
 4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is *strange* that men will not receive improvement, when it is shown to be improvement. Sated at length, ere long I might perceive *Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*
 5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way. He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*
 6. Remote. [Little used.] *Shak.*
 7. Uncommon; unusual. This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate. *Tillotson.*
 8. Unacquainted. They were now at a gage, looking *strange* at one another. *Bacon.*
 9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation. *Strange!* what extremes should thus preserve the snow, High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
- This is an elliptical expression for *it is strange*.
- STRANGE, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange. [Not in use.]
- STRANGE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be astonished. [Not in use.] *Granville.*
2. To be estranged or alienated. [Not in use.]
- STRANGELY, *adv.* With some relation to foreigners. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace.

Dryden.

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Law.*

STRANGENESS, *n.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe

The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?

Shak.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself

Here teud the savage *strangeness* he puts on.

Shak.

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations. *Bacon.*

[This sense is obsolete or little used.]

5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER, *n.* [Fr. *etranger*.] A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by *strangers* from all the countries of Europe.

2. One of another town, city, state or province in the same country. The Commencements in American colleges are frequented by multitudes of *strangers* from the neighboring towns and states.

3. One unknown. The gentleman is a *stranger* to me.

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* to the world.

Shak.

I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor. *Milton.*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear, And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.

Granville.

7. In law, one not privy or party to an act.

STRANGER, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

STRANGLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*; L. *strangulo*.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shak.*

STRANGLED, *pp.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRANGLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, *n.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating; suppressing.

STRANGLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRANGULATED, *a.* Compressed. A hernia or rupture is said to be *strangulated*, when it is so compressed as to cause dangerous symptoms. *Cyc.*

STRANGULATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *strangulatio*.]

1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. *Wiseman.*

2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the straitening or compression of the intestines in hernia. *Cyc.*

STRANGURY, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. *σπαγγουρία*; *σπαζέ*, a drop, and *ουρον*, urine.] Literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.

STRAP, *n.* [D. *strop*, a rope or halter; Dan. Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp*; L. *strupus*. *Strap* and *strop* appear to be from *stripping*, and perhaps *stripe* also; all having resemblance to a *strip* of bark peeled from a tree.]

1. A long narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses; as the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, &c.

2. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses. *Martyn.*

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To fasten or bind with a strap.

3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAPPA'DO, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, strappado; *strappare*, to pull.]

A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated. *Shak.*

STRAPPA'DO, *v. t.* To torture. *Milton.*

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing on a strap, as a razor.

2. Binding with a strap.

3. *a.* Tall; lusty; as a *strapping* fellow.

STRAP-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, ligulate.

STRATA, *n. plu.* [See *Stratum*.] Beds; layers; as *strata* of sand, clay or coal.

STRAT'AGEM, *n.* [L. *stratagemata*; Fr. *stratagème*; It. *stratagemma*; Gr. *στρατηγία*, from *στρατηγέω*, to lead an army.]

1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. *Shak.*

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem.

Pope.

STRAT'EGE, } *n.* [Gr. *στρατηγός*.] An Athe-

STRATEGUS, } nian general officer.

Mitford.

STRATH, *n.* [W. *ystrad*.] A vale, bottom or low ground between hills. [Not in use.]

STRATIFICATION, *n.* [from *stratify*.] The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth.

3. The act of laying in strata.

STRATIFIED, *pp.* Formed into a layer, as a terrene substance.

STRATIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum*.]

1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand and other species of earth are often found *stratified*.

2. To lay in strata.