

- The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sicken'd* upon it and died. *Bacon.*
2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak.*
3. To become disgusting or tedious. The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*
4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He *sicken'd* at the sight of so much human misery.
5. To become weak; to decay; to languish. Plants often *sicken* and die. All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*
- SICK'ER**, *a.* [*L. securus*; *Dan. sikker*; *G. sicher*; *D. zeker.*] Sure; certain; firm. *Obs. Spenser.*
- SICK'ER**, *adv.* Surely; certainly. *Obs. Spenser.*
- SICK'ERLY**, *adv.* Surely. *Obs.*
- SICK'ERNESS**, *n.* Security. *Obs. Spenser.*
- SICK'ISH**, *a.* [from *sick*.] Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill.*
2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as a *sickish* taste.
- SICK'ISHNESS**, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.
- SICKLE**, *n.* *sik'l.* [*Sax. sicel, sicol*; *G. siechel*; *D. zikkel*; *Gr. ζακαλ, ζαχαλον*; *L. sicula*, from the root of *seco*, to cut.] A reaping hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain. Thou shalt not move a sickle to thy neighbor's standing corn. *Deut. xxiii.*
- SICK'LED**, *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*
- SICK'LEMAN**, } One that uses a sickle:
SICK'LER, } a reaper. [*Not used in N. England.*] *Shak.*
- SICK'LE-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Coronilla*.
- SICK'LINESS**, *n.* [from *sickly*.] The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased; *applied to persons.*
2. The state of producing sickness extensively; as the *sickliness* of a season.
3. The disposition to generate disease extensively; as the *sickliness* of a climate.
- SICK'-LIST**, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
- SICK'LY**, *a.* Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed; as a *sickly* person, or a *sickly* constitution; as a *sickly* plant.
2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; as a *sickly* time; a *sickly* autumn.
3. Tending to produce disease; as a *sickly* climate.
4. Faint; weak; languid. The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*
- SICK'LY**, *v. t.* To make diseased. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- SICK'NESS**, *n.* [*G. sucht.*] Nausea; squeamishness; as *sickness* of the stomach.
2. State of being diseased. I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*
3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body of an animal or plant, in which the organs do not perfectly perform their natural functions. Trust not too much your now resistless charms; Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

- Himself took our infirmities, and bore our sicknesses. *Matt. viii.*
- SIDE**, *n.* [*Sax. sid, side, sida*, a side, also wide, like *L. latus*; *D. zyde*, side, flank, page; *sid*, far; *G. seite*; *Sw. sida*; *Dan. side*, a side; *sid* or *sid*, long, trailing; *sidst*, last; *Scot. side*, long. These words indicate the radical sense to be to extend, dilate or draw out.]
1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent and may be a point; as the *side* of a plank; the *side* of a chest; the *side* of a house or of a ship. One *side* of a lens may be concave, the other convex. *Side* is distinguished from *edge*; as the *side* of a knife or sword.
2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as the *side* of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the *end*. Hence we say, the *side* of a river; the *side* of a road; the east and west *side* of the American continent.
3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part on which the ribs are situated; as the right *side*; the left *side*. This in quadrupeds is usually the broadest part.
4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as the *side* of mount *Etna*.
5. One part of a thing, or its superficies; as the *side* of a ball or sphere.
6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as to whichever *side* we direct our view. We see difficulties on every *side*.
7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the *side* of the tories; another on the *side* of the whigs. Some persons change *sides* for the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation. And sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*
8. Interest; favor. The Lord is on my *side*. *Ps. cxviii.*
9. Any part being in opposition or contradiction to another; *used of persons or propositions.* In that battle, the slaughter was great on both *sides*. Passion invites on one *side*; reason restrains on the other. Open justice bends on neither *side*. *Dryden.*
10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent; as, by the father's *side* he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's *side* his birth is respectable.
11. Quarter; region; part; as from one *side* of heaven to the other. To take *sides*, to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another. To choose *sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.
- SIDE**, *a.* Lateral; as a *side* post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.
2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect. The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

So we say, a *side* view, a *side* blow. *Bentley. Pope.*

3. Long; large; extensive. *Obs. Shak.*

SIDE, *v. i.* To lean on one side. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

SIDE, *v. t.* To stand at the side of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. To suit; to pair. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

SIDEBOARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet work consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.

SIDE-BOX, *n.* [*side* and *box.*] A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater, distinct from the seats in the pit.

SIDE-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*

SIDELING, *adv.* [from *sidle*; *D. zydelings.*]

1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go *sideling* through a crowd. It may be used as a participle; as, I saw him *sideling* through the crowd.

2. Sloping.

SIDELONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as a *sidelong* glance. *Dryden.*

SIDELONG, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.*

2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. *Evelyn.*

SIDER, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.

2. Cider. [*Not in use.*]

SIDERAL, } [*L. sideralis*, from *sidus*,
SIDEREAL, } a star.] Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as *sideral* light.

2. Containing stars; starry; as *sideral* regions.

Sideral year, in astronomy, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.

SIDERATED, *a.* [*L. sideratus.*] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brown.*

SIDERATION, *n.* [*L. sideratio*; *sidero*, to blast, from *sidus*, a star.]

A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Not much used.*]

Sideral year, in astronomy, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.

SIDERITE, *n.* [*L. sideritis*; *Gr. id.* from *σίδρις*, iron.]

1. The loadstone; also, iron-wort, a genus of plants; also, the common ground pine (*Teucrium chamapitys*, Linne.)

2. In mineralogy, a phosphate of iron. *Coxe. Encyc. Parr.*

Siderocalcite, a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a *blast*. *Parr.*

SIDEROCLITE, *n.* Brown spar. *Ure.*

SIDEROCLEPTE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish green color, soft and translucent, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses. *Saussure.*