

7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as a *settled* conviction.

Chyle—runs through the intermediate colors till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,

Come not before him. *Shak.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall *settles*; a house *settles* upon its foundation; a mass of sand *settles* and becomes more firm.

12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads *settle* in spring after frost and rain.

13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. A B was invited to *settle* in the first society in New Haven. N D *settled* in the ministry when very young.

14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement. He has *settled* with his creditors.

15. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*

SETTLED, *pp.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SETTLEDNESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*]

K. Charles.

SETTLEMENT, *n.* The act of settling, or state of being settled.

2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.

3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [Not used. For this we use *settlings*.]

Mortimer.

4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,

With *settlement* as good as law can make.

Dryden.

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.

6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping.

7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. *L'Estrange.*

8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established; as the British *settlements* in America or India.

9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.

10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation: as the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.

11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation.

12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.

13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a *settlement*. In New England, they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish *settlements*. By statute 13 and 14 Ch. II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitation, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II.

Blackstone.

14. *Act of settlement*, in British history, the statute of 12 and 13 William III. by which the crown was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Orange.

Blackstone.

SETTLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsidizing; composing; ordaining or installing; becoming the pastor of a parish or church.

SETTLING, *n.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing.

2. The act of subsidizing, as lees.

3. The adjustment of differences.

4. *Settlings*, *plu.* lees; dregs; sediment.

SETTWALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall*.] A plant. The garden *setwall* is a species of Valeriana.

SEVEN, *a. sev'n.* [*Sax. seofa, seofan*; Goth. *sibun*; D. *zeven*; G. *sieben*; Sw. *sju*; Dan. *sju*; L. *septem*, whence Fr. *sept*, It. *sette*, Sp. *siete*, [or the two latter are the W. *saith*, Arm. *saith* or *seiz*;] Sans. *sapta*;

Pers. هفت hafat; Zend, *hapte*; Pehlavi,

haft; Gr. *επτα*; Ar. سبع; Heb. Ch.

Syr. Eth. *ሥባረ*. In Ch. and Syr. *ሥባረ* signifies to fill, to satisfy; in Ar. seven, and to make the number seven. In Heb. and

Ch. *ሥባረ* is seven; Ar. *سبعة* to fill. With

this orthography coincides the spelling of the Tentonic and Gothic words, whose elements are *Sh*, or their cognates. But the Latin and Sanscrit have a third radical letter, as has the Persic, viz. *t*, and these

coincide with the Ar. سبوت sabata, to observe the sabbath, to rest, Heb. Ch. *שבת*.

It is obvious then that *seven* had its origin in these verbs, and if the Persic and Greek words are from the same source, which is very probable, we have satisfactory evidence that the sibilant letter *s* has been changed into an aspirate. And this confirms my opinion that a similar change has taken place in the Gr. *αλς*, salt, W. *halen*, and in many other words.]

Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. *Seven* days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of *seven* years of plenty, and *seven* years of famine, *seven* trumpets, *seven* seals, *seven* vials, &c.

SEVENFOLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax; *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

SEVENFOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv.

SEVENNIGHT, *n.* [*seven* and *night*.] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by *nights*, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by *winters*. *Seven-night* is now contracted into *sennight*, which see.

SEVENSORE, *n.* [*seven* and *score*, twenty notches or marks.]

Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, dentized twice or thrice. *Bacon.*

SEVENTEEN, *a.* [*Sax. seofontyne*; seven—ten.] Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen*. The Saxon *seofon-teotha* or *seofon-teogetha* is differently formed.]

The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

On the *seventeenth* day of the second month—all the fountains of the great deep were broken up. Gen. vii.

SEVENTH, *a.* [*Sax. seofetha*.] The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii.

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as the *seventh* part.

SEVENTH, *n.* The seventh part; one part in seven.

2. In *music*, a dissonant interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a *seventh* minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a *seventh* major. *Eneye. Busby.*

SEVENTHLY, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEVENTIETH, *a.* [from *seventy*.] The ordinal of seventy; as a man in the *seventieth* year of his age. The *seventieth* year begins immediately after the close of the sixty ninth.

SEVENTY, *a.* [D. *zeventig*; Sax. *seofa*, seven, and *tig*, ten; Goth. *tig*, Gr. *δύα*, ten; but the Saxon writers prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig*. See *Lye* ad voc. and Sax. Chron. A. D. 1083.] Seven times ten.

That he would accomplish *seventy* years in the desolations of Jerusalem. Dan. ix.

SEVENTY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer*; It. *serrare*. There may be a doubt whether *sever* is derived from the Latin *separo*. The French has both *sever*, as well as *separer*; and the Italian, *serrare*, *seccare* and *seccerare*, as well as *separare*. The It. *seccare* coincides well in orthography with Eng. *shirer*, and this with Heb. שרר, Ch. Syr. Ar.