

seat; *gorsez*, a supreme seat; *gorsezu*, to preside; Arm. *osezu*, *diasezu*, *sizhen*, to sit; Ir. *suidhim*, *eisidhim*, and *seisim*; Corn. *seadha*, to sit. It coincidea with the Ch. Heb. יָסַד and Heb. שָׁבַע to set, place or

found, and perhaps with the Ar. سَدَّ

sadda, to stop, close or make firm. See Class Sd. No. 31. 56. See *Set*. The Sp. *sitiar*, to besiege, is the same word differently applied.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to sit on a sofa or on the ground.

2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.

3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity.

The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat. Matt. xxiii.

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? Num. xxxii.

5. To rest, lie or bear on, as a weight or burden; as, grief sits heavy on his heart.

6. To settle; to rest; to abide.

Pale horror sat on each Arcadian face.

Dryden.

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl.

As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not—Jer. xvii.

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat sits well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty, Sits not so easy on me as you think. Shak.

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to sit for one's picture.

10. To be in any situation or condition.

Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants sit easier in their rents than now? Swift.

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators or officers of any kind. The house of commons sometimes sits till late at night. The judges or the courts sit in Westminster hall. The commissioners sit every day.

12. To exercise authority; as, to sit in judgment. One council sits upon life and death.

13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 1 Mac.

14. To be in a local position. The wind sits fair. [Unusual.]

To sit at meat, to be at table for eating.

To sit down, to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to sit down at a meal.

2. To begin a siege. The enemy sat down before the town.

3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode.

Spenser.

4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot sit down, but still proceed in our search. Rogers.

To sit out, to be without engagement or employment. [Little used.] Saunderson.

To sit up, to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

He that was dead sat up, and began to speak. Luke vii.

2. Not to go to bed; as, to sit up late at night; also, to watch; as, to sit up with a sick person.

SIT, v. t. To keep the seat upon. He sits a horse well. [This phrase is elliptical.]

2. To sit me down, to sit him down, to sit them down, equivalent to I seated myself. &c. are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviations from strict propriety.

They sat them down to weep. Milton.

3. "The court was sat," an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.

SITE, n. [L. *situs*, Eng. *seat*; from the root of L. *sedco*, to sit. The Roman pronunciation was *sectus*.]

1. Situation; local position; as the site of a city or of a house.

2. A seat or ground-plot; as a mill-site. But we usually say, mill-seat, by which we understand the place where a mill stands, or a place convenient for a mill.

3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

The semblance of a lover fix'd

In melancholy site.

Thomson.

[This is improper.]

SIT'ED, a. Placed; situated. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

SIT'FAST, n. A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle. Far. Dict.

SITH, adv. [Sax. *sith*, *siththan*.] Since; in later times. Obs.

Spenser.

SITHE, n. Time. Obs.

Spenser.

SITHE, [See *Sythe*.]

SITH'ENCE, { adv. [Sax. *siththan*.] Since; in later times. Obs.

Spenser.

SIT'TER, n. [from *sit*.] One that sits. The Turks are great sitters.

Bacon.

2. A bird that sits or incubates. Mortimer.

SIT'TING, ppr. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.

2. a. In botany, sessile.

SIT'TING, n. The posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as a sitting down.

3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven sittings may be required.

4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as a sitting of the judges of the king's bench: a sitting of the house of commons; during the sitting of the supreme court.

5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study uninterrupted.

For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one sitting.

Locke.

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work or on a visit.

Dryden.

7. Incubation: a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her sitting.

Addison.

SIT'UATE, a. [Fr. *situer*; It. *situare*, *situato*; Sp. *situar*; from L. *situs*, *sedco*.]

1. Placed, with respect to any other object: as a town situate on a hill or on the sea shore.

2. Placed; consisting.

Pleasure situate in hill and dale.

Milton.

[Note. In the United States, this word is less used than *situated*, but both are well authorized.]

SIT'UATED, a. [See *Situate*.] Seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object; as a city situated on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well situated for trade or manufactures; an observatory well situated for observation of the stars. New York is situated in the forty first degree of N. latitude.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is situated with respect to the heirs.

SITUATION, n. [Fr.; It. *situazione*.] Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The situation of London is more favorable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The situation of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, cannot be pleasant.

2. State; condition. He enjoys a situation of ease and tranquility.

3. Circumstances; temporary state; used of persons in a dramatic scene.

Johnson.

4. Place; office. He has a situation in the war department, or under government.

SIV'AN, n. The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIX, a. [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; It. *sei*; Sp. *seis*; D. *zes*; G. *sechs*; Dan. Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six*; Gr. *ἕξ*. Qu. Sans. *shashita*, Heb. *שש* *shish*.] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, n. The number of six or twice three. To be at six and seven, or as more generally used, at sixes and sevens, is to be in disorder.

Bacon. Swift. Shak.

SIX'FOLD, a. [six and fold; Sax. *six* and *feald*.] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, n. [six and pence.] An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

SIX'PENNY, a. Worth sixpence; as a six-penny loaf.

SIX'PETALED, a. In botany, having six distinct petals or flower leaves.

Martyn.

SIX'SCORE, a. [six and score.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

Sandys.

SIX'TEEN, a. [Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne*.] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, a. [Sax. *sixteotha*.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, a. [Sax. *sixta*.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, n. The sixth part.

2. In music, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a major semitone.

Rousseau.

SIXTH'LY, adv. In the sixth place.

Bacon.

SIX'TIETH, a. [Sax. *sixteogotha*.] The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, a. [Sax. *sixtig*.] Ten times six.

SIX'TY, n. The number of six times ten,