rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* One that ruts; specif., a plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in.

rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* [D. *ruiter.* Cf. RUTTER a chart.] A horseman or trooper; also, a dashing gallant. *Obs.*

rut'ter, *n.* [F. *routier,* a guide to the ways (fr. *route* a road; see ROUTE); also, one of a predatory band, fr. OF. *route* a band. Cf. ROUT a troop, RUTTER a horseman.] A chart of a course, esp. at sea. *Obs.*

rut'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful, salacious.

-ry (-rĭ). A reduced form of the suffix -ERY; as, jewel*ry*, revel*ry*, yeomanr*y*, etc. See -RY.

ry'al (rī'ăl), *n.* [See RIAL, *n. & a.*, ROYAL.] **a** A former English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV. in 1465 as an improved noble (called *rose noble* from the rose stamped on it). It weighed 120 grains, had the value of £1 0s. 15d., or $5.17, and was current for 10s. Under Elizabeth it was current at 15s., or 10s. The *rose ryal* and *spur ryal* of James I. were worth 30s. or 33s., and 15s. or 16s. 6d., respectively. **b** A Scottish gold coin of James V. and of Mary Stuart. **c** A large silver coin issued by Mary Stuart.

rye (rī), *n.* [English Gypsy *rei.*] A gentleman, as, "Romany *rye*," a gypsy gentleman, or a gentleman who speaks the tongue of, and fraternizes with, gypsies. *Gypsy.*

rye (rī), *n.* [ME. *ry, rie, reye,* AS. *ryge;* akin to Icel. *rugr,* Sw. *råg,* Dan. *rug,* D. *rogge,* OHG. *rocco, roggo,* G. *roggen,* Lith. *rugei,* Russ. *rozh'.*] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), having loose spikes with an articulate rachis, the flowering glumes long-awned. Rye is widely cultivated as a food grain, esp. in northern continental Europe, where it is the chief ingredient of the so-called black bread.

Rye Grass.

2. The seeds or grain of this plant. Rye flour is less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States rye is chiefly used in the manufacture of whisky.

3. Short for *rye whisky.*

rye grass. [Cf. RAY GRASS.] **a** A perennial grass (*Lolium perenne*) with spikelets borne in a zigzag spike. It is useful in meadows and pastures. Called also *English meadow grass* and *perennial rye grass.* **b** Lyme grass.

Rye House Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to kill Charles II. and James, Duke of York, discovered in June, 1683; — so called from a house in Hertfordshire, the alleged meeting place of the conspirators. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, who were supposed to be concerned in it, were executed.

Ry-man'dra (rī-măn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of thick-leaved proteaceous trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia. They have dense showy racemes of pediceled flowers. *R. excelsa* is the rewa-rewa.

Ryn-chos'po-ra (rĭŋ-kŏs'pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHYNCHO-; SPORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants, the beak sedges, having leafy culms and variously clustered spikelets. The perianth consists usually of barbed bristles, and the achene is crowned by the persistent style base (tubercle). The species are widely distributed.

rynd, rind (rīnd; rĭnd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat,* the same word as *ra'iyah,* a subject, tenant, peasant. See RAYAH.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

ry'ot-war' (-wär') } *a.* Also *ryotwary.* [Hind. *ra'iyat-*
ry'ot-wa'ri (-wä'rē) } *wārī.* See RYOT.] Pertaining to or designating a system of collecting land rent or *taxes* in which the government settlement is made directly *with* the ryots. — *n.* The system itself. *India.*

S

S (ĕs). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *sibilant,* in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one the voiceless *s* in *sack, this,* called a *hiss;* the other voiced, as in *is, wise,* equivalent to *z,* and often called a *buzz.* Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh,* as in *sure, measure.* In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle, débris.* With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh,* as in *ship.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 224–230. Both the form and the name of the letter are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* S is etymologically most nearly related to *c, z, l,* and *r;* as in ice, ME. *is;* E. hence, ME. hennes; E. rase, raze; erase, razor; that, G. das; E. reason, F. raison, L. ratio; E. was, were (see C, Z, T, and R).

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The 18th or (cf. K, 2 **a**) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Sulphur. **c** *Math.* Scalar.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral,* S = 7 or 70; $\overline{S}$, 70,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **S.**: Various proper names, as Samuel, Sarah, Simon, etc.; also, Sabbath; Saint (*F.* Saint, *fem.* Sainte, G. Sankt, It. & Sp. San, Santo, *fem.* Santa); Saturday; Saxon; school; scribe; senatus (L., Senate); September; shall, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.;* signa (L., write, label); Signor; in the log book, smooth sea (*Naut.*); Socialist; Society; Socius or Sodalis (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Southern Postal District, London; S rays (secondary rays) (*Physics & Chem.*); Sud (G., South); Sunday. **b** In the form **s.** or **S.**: sacral (*Anat.*); second or seconds; section; see; seite (G., page); semi; senza (*Music*); sepultus (L., buried); series; set or sets; shilling or shillings; shortstop (*Baseball*); in the log book, snow, snowy weather, or snowing (*Naut.*); siècle (F., century); sielie (G., see); sign; signed; singular; sinistra (*Music*); in pedigrees, sire; solidus; solo; son; spherical; steamer; stem; stere; stratus cloud (*Meteor.*); subito (*Music*); substantive; succeeded; sulphur (*Chem.*); sun; surplus; symmetrical (*Org. Chem.*). **c** In the form **S.** on the tape of the stock ticker: Seller, series, shares, south, southern, stock.

S, *or* **s,** *n.; pl.* S's or Ss (ĕs'ĭz). The letter S, s, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter S.

S, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter S; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc. — **S brake,** *or* **S-brake,** *n.,* a brake for two consecutive wheels, having a brake block at each end of an S-shaped lever.

-s. **1.** [ME. *-es,* AS. *-as.*] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See PLURAL, *n.*

2. [ME. *-s,* for older *-th,* AS. *-ð.*] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in *falls.*

3. An adverbial suffix; as in *towards, needs, always,* — orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See -'s.

-'s. [ME. *-es,* AS. *-es.*] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in *boy's, man's.* **b** In plurals not ending in *s;* as in *women's, children's.*

's. A contraction for *is* or (*Colloq.*) for *has.*

sab'a-dil'la (săb'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla,* dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Skoinolon officinale*), also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloids veratrine, veratridine, **sab'a-dil'line** (-lĭn; -ēn; 184), **sab'a-dine** (săb'ȧ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), and **sa-bad'i-nine** (sȧ-băd'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn). It was formerly used as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-bæ'an, Sa-be'an (sȧ-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C.; also, pertaining to or designating the language and alphabet of the Sabæans, the characters being of an archaic type, possibly the source of the Phœnician. See SEMITIC. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, who were commercial Arabs, anciently noted for their wealth.

Sa-bæ'an-ism, Sa-be'an-ism (sȧ-bē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Sa'bi-an-ism** (sā'bĭ-ăn-ĭz'm). The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sa'bal (sā'băl), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of American dwarf fan palms having creeping horizontal or subterranean stems and long-petioled leaves with obscure or rudimentary midribs. Two species occur in Florida. The genus *Inodes* is sometimes united with *Sabal.*

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth; sȧ-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ōth,* pl. of *tsābā'* an army or host, fr. *tsābā'* to go forth to war.] **1.** Armies; hosts; — used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth.*

2. Erroneously, the Sabbath.

Sa-ba'zi-us, Sa-ba'zi-os (sȧ-bā'zhĭ-ŭs; -ŏs), *n. Gr. Relig.* [L. *Sabazius,* Gr. Σαβάζιος; orig. unknown.] A deity, of Phrygian or Thraco-Phrygian origin, worshiped in Greece with orgiastic rites and with nocturnal mysteries. He has been regarded as a form of Dionysus.

sab'bat (săb'ăt), *n.* [See SABBATH.] In medieval demonology, a nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius.* See SABBATH.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. Some early Christians did this, and certain modern Christians, esp Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists, do so.

2. One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath; specif., one who would make compulsory by law abstinence on the Sabbath from all secular occupations or recreations. — **Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism** (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

Sab'bath (săb'ăth), *n.* [ME. *sabat, sabbat,* F. *sabbat,* L. *sabbatum,* Gr. *σάββατον,* fr. Heb. *shabbāth,* fr. *shābath* to rest from labor. Cf. SABBAT.] **1.** A season or day of rest. Specif.: **a** The seventh day of the week in the Jewish calendar, now called *Saturday,* the observance of which as a day of rest and worship was enjoined in the Decalogue. It is kept by the Jews and some Christians. **b** The first day of the week, Sunday, kept by most Christians as a day of rest and worship. **c** *Jewish Antiq.* The institution of such a day of rest and worship. **d** *Mohammedanism.* Friday. **e** [*l. c.*] A sabbatical year.

2. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

> Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUNDAY.

Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of about a mile, which, under rabbinical law, the Jews might travel on the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-tha'ian (săb'ȧ-thā'yăn), *n.* An adherent of Sabbathai Tsebhi (1626–76), a Jewish cabalist of Smyrna, who proclaimed himself the Messiah and was accepted as such by many Jews. Imprisoned by the sultan, he embraced Mohammedanism, and later formed a half-Jewish, half-Mohammedan sect of cabalists. — **Sab'ba-tha'ian,** *a.*

Sab-ba'ti-a (sȧ-bā'shĭ-ȧ; -băt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. *Sabbati,* It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous plants of the United States. They are low herbs with white or pink cymose flowers having a 5-12-lobed rotate corolla, the stamens inserted on its throat. See AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Sab-ba'tian (sȧ-bā'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of the Novatianist presbyter Sabbatius (4th century), who held that the feast of the Passover (Easter) should be kept at the same time by Christians and Jews.

sab-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*: cf F. *sab-*
sab-bat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *batique.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

2. Coming, happening, acting, etc., in sevens, or once in every seven. *Rare.*

sabbatical year. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage. Cf. JUBILEE, 1. **b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, research, etc., as to the professors in some colleges.

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rut'ter-y, *n.* [From RUT heat.] Lechery. *Obs. Scot.*

ruttier. + RUTTER.

rut'ting-ly, *adv.* Gallantly; dashingly. *Obs.*

rut'tish, *a.* Making, or tending to make, ruts, as in a road.

rut'tish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rut'tle (*dial* rŭt'l, rōōt'l), *n. & v.* [ME. *rotelen* to rattle; cf OLG. *roteln*] Rattle; gurgle, as the breath of one dying. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*]

rut'tock, *n* A staff; a stick.

rut'ton-root' (rŭt'n-rōōt'), *n.* [Native name in Northwest Provinces.] The root of an East Indian boraginaceous plant (*Onosma emodi*), yielding a red dye; also, the plant itself.

rut'ty + ROOTY. [lustful.]

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *a.* Ruttish;

rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts, as a road

rutuland, *a.* [L. *rutilare* to glow.] Glowing. *Obs. Scot.*

Rut'u-li (rōō'tū-lī),*n.pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian people on the coast of Latium

ruty + ROOTY.

ru'tyl (rōō'tĭl), *n.* [G. See RUTIC; -YL.] *Chem.* Capryl. *Rare.*

ru'ty-lene (-tĭ-lēn), *n.* [G. *rutylen;* fr *rutin*säure, to express the relation of *acetylene* to *acetic* acid.] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$.

ruve. + ROOVE, rivet; RUFF

ru'vid (rōō'vĭd), *a.* [It. *ruvido.*] Harsh; rough; coarse.

ru'vid-ous, *a.* Ruvid. *Obs.*

ruwal + RUEL.

ruwe. + ROUGH, RUE.

ruwele. + RULE.

ruwet + RUEY. [*Slang.*]

rux (rŭks), *v. i. & t.* To worry.

Ruy Blas' (rwē blä'). In Victor Hugo's drama of this name, a Spanish valet who gains the love of the queen, kills his master to prevent him from taking revenge on her, and poisons himself to save her honor.

ruyde. + RUDE.

Ruy Lo'pez (rwē lō'pĕth; 268), [After *Ruy Lopez de Sigura,* a Spaniard, author of a book on chess.] See 1st CHESS, 1.

ruyne. *n.* [Cf. Icel *hrina* to squeal like swine.] A shout, shriek, or growl. *Obs. Scot.*

ruyssche. + RUSH. [ZOM.]

ruz'zom. Dial. Eng. var. of RIZ-

R. V *Abbr.* Revised Version.

R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order

R. V. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Répondez vite, si'l vous plaît (F, please reply at once).

R. W. *Abbr.* Right Worthy; Right Worshipful.

R. W. S. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

rx. *or* **Rx.** [R., abbr of *rupee* + X, for ten.] *Abbr.* See RUPEE.

ry. + RYE.

Ry. *Abbr.* Railway.

ryb'at (rĭb'ăt; -ĭt), *n.* A polished stone at the side of a door or window. *Scot.*

rybbaldy. + RIBALDY.

rybe. + RUBY.

rycht + RIGHT.

ryck + RICH.

ryde, *a.* [Cf. OF. *roide,* F. *roide, raide.*] Severe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ry'der (rī'dẽr), *n.* **1** = RIDER, *n.*, **2.** [D. *rijder,* fore., prop., a rider.] A former gold coin of Zealand, worth about $5.63, bearing a horseman on the obverse.

rye (rē). Dial Eng. of REE, *v.*

rye (rī), *n.* A disease in a hawk causing a swelling of the head.

rye bread See BROWN BREAD.

ry'el Var. of RIAL.

ryelly. + RIALLY.

rye'mouse' (rī'mē'ŏōs). Dial. Eng. var. of REARMOUSE.

ry'en (rī'ĕn), *a.* Of rye. *Rare.*

rye'peck'. Var. of RYPECK.

rye straw. A person of weak character or mind. *Dial. Eng.*

ryfart. + RAIFORT.

ryfe. + RIVE.

ryfell + RIFLE.

ryffen. + *riven,* p. p. of RIVE

ryft. + REEF, *Naut.*

ryg (rĭg) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.

rygbt. + RITE.

ryghtmathy, *n.* [LL. *rithmachia;* cf. Gr. *ῥυθμός* rhythm, *μάχη* fight, battle.] The philosopher's game *Obs.*

ryghtuous. + RIGHTEOUS.

ryht, ryhte. + RIGHT.

ryke + RICH. [*Scot.*]

ryke (rīk; rēk), *v. i.* To reach

ryme + RIME. [*n. & v.*]

rym'er (rīm'ẽr). Var. of RIMER,

ryne. + RUN.

ryneshe. + RINSE.

ryng. + RINK, a man.

rynk. *n.* Ring. *Obs.*

Rynysshe. + RHENISH.

ryoche. + ROACH, a fish.

ryol. + RIAL.

ryote. + ROTE.

rype. + RIP.

ry'peck (rī'pĕk), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *repêguer,* equiv. to F. *repêcher* to fish out again.] A pole driven into a river bed as a holdfast for boats, etc. *Local, Eng.*

R. Y. S *Abbr.* Royal Yacht Squadron. [TER.]

ry-sim'e-ter. Var. of RHYSIMETER.

ryss. + RISE.

rysshe + RUSH, a plant, etc.

ryste + RUSTY.

ryte. + RIGHT.

ryth. + RITHE, brook.

Ryt'i-na (rĭt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥυτίς* a wrinkle.] **a** *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*l. c.*] The Steller's sea cow.

ryught. + RIGHT.

ryvaye. + REVAY.

ryve + RIFE, *a.*

ryveling + RIFLING.

ryver. + REAVER, robber.

S

sa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVE; obs. var. of SAY, to speak; dial. Eng. var. of SAY, assay; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SO.

Sa. *Abbr.* Sable; samarium, *Chem.* [no period, *Sa*]; Saturday.

S. A., *or* **s. a.** *Abbr.* Society of Apothecaries, London; Society of Arts; sine anno (L., without date); Salvation Army; secundum artem; South Africa; South America; South Australia.

saa + SOE.

saa (sä). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *saw,* pret. of SEE.

saa. saah (sä; sä-ä'), *n.* [Of Arig.] See MEASURE

saac. + SAKE.

saace (säs). Dial. Eng. of SAUCE

saad. + SAD

Sa'adh (sä'ăd) Var of SADH.

saaf. + SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*

saaf. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAAL.

saal. + SOUL. [SELL.

saald. + *sold,* pret. & p. p of SAAM. + SAME.

saam. Dial. Eng var. of SAIM.

saame. Var. of SAIM, fat

Sa'an (sä'ăn; sän), *n. pl.* [Namaqua name.] Bushmen. See BUSHMAN. [*Bib.*]

Sa-an'a-nim (sȧ-ăn'ȧ-nĭm). *D.*

saand. + SAND, message, etc.

Sa'a-phan (sā'ȧ-făn), **Sa'a-rim** (-rĭm). *D. Bib.* [var. of SALT.]

saat (sät). Scot. & dial. Eng. **saate.** + *sat,* pret. of SIT.

sab. + SAHIB. [SOB, to soak.

sab (săb). Scot. & dial. Eng. of **sab** (săb), *v. & n.* Sob. *Scot.*

Sab. *Abbr.* Sabbath.

Sa'ba (sā'bȧ), *n.* = SHEBA. See SABÆAN.

‖ sa-ba' (sä-bä'), *n.* [Tag.] A fine textile of hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*

Sa'bæ-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), **Sa'ba-ism** (-bā-). Vars. of SABÆANISM.

sabahdaur. + SUBAHDAR.

Sa-ba'im (sȧ-bā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

sab'a-lo (săb'ȧ-lō), *n.* [Sp. *sábalo* shad.] a Tarpon. b Milkfish.

Sab'a-ma (săb'ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sa'ban (sā'băn). Var of SABEAN. [BUNDER.]

sabandar. sabander. + SHA-

sab'a-ni'a (săb'ȧ-nĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ Sab'a-ra'im (-rā'ĭm), *n. pl.* See RABBI.

Sab'a-rim (săb'ȧ-rĭm). *D. Bib.*

sabaritick. + SYBARITIC.

Sabat + SABBATH.

Sa'bat (sā'băt). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Sa-bat'a-cha (sȧ-bät'ȧ-kȧ). *D.*

Sab'a-te'as (săb'ȧ-tē'ăs), **Sab'a-te'us** (-ŭs). *Bib.*

Sab'a-tha (săb'ȧ-thȧ), **Sabath'a-cha** (*sä.*-băth'ȧ-kȧ), **Sabath'a-i** (-ā-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

Sa-ba'thi-an (sȧ-bā'thĭ-ăn), **Saba'tian** (-shăn). Vars of SABBATIAN.

Sabatise. + SABBATIZE. [TON.]

sabaton. sabatoun. + SABBA-

Sab'a-tus (săb'ȧ-tŭs) *Bib.*

Sab'ban (săb'ăn). *Bib.*

Sab'ba-oth. + SABAOTH.

Sab'ba-tha'ist (săb'ȧ-thā'ĭst), *n.* = SABBATHAIAN. — **Sab'batha'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

Sab'ba-tha'ist. *n.* = SABBATIAN.

Sab'bath-a'ri-an (săb'ăth-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n. Eccl* a Sabbatarian. *Obs.* b = SOUTHCOTTIAN.

Sab'ba-the'us (*-ā-thē'ŭs*). *Bib.*

Sab-ba'thi-an (sȧ-băthĭ-ăn), Sabbatian. *Obs.*

Sabbath School. = SUNDAY SCHOOL. [BATICAL.]

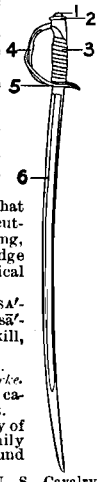
sab-bat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SAB-

sab'ba-tism (săb'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*, fr. *σαββατίζειν* to keep the Sabbath: cf. F. *sabbatisme*. See SABBATH.] Intermission of labor, as on the Sabbath; rest.

Sabbaton.

sab'ba-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *zapatón* a large shoe, F. *sabot* a wooden shoe.] An armed covering for the shoe; later, a solleret broad and blunted at the toes. *Obs.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* A follower of Sabellius, a leader of the modalistic monarchians in the 3d century, whose theory, which underwent many changes, is not precisely known. In general he held that there is but one divine essence, and that the Father, the Logos (the Son), and the Holy Spirit are three different manifestations of the one God. Also, in general, any modalistic monarchian (see MONARCHIANISM). — **Sa-bel'li-an**, *a.* — **Sa-bel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*



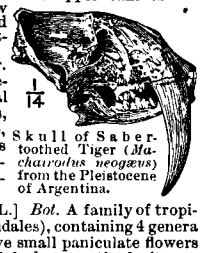
U. S. Cavalry Saber. 1 Tang; 2 Pommel; 3 Grip; 4 Guard; 5 Plate; 6 Blade.

sa'ber } *v. t.;* SA'BERED or SA'BRED (-bĕrd); SA'-
sa'bre } BER-ING (sā'bĕr-ĭng) or SA'BRING (sā'-brĭng). [Cf. F. *sabrer*.] To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

Troops to *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

sa'ber–toothed' } *a.* Having long trenchant ca-
sa'bre–toothed' } nine teeth; machærodont.

saber-toothed, *or* sabre-toothed, tiger, *or* cat, any of various extinct catlike mammals of a subfamily (Machairodontinæ) of the cat family, found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene in the Old and the New World. Their chief characteristic is the lengthening of the upper canines and a corresponding reduction of the lower canines. In the largest and most specialized of them (equaling the tiger in size) the long curved and swordlike upper canines extended five inches or more below the lower jaw. *Machairodus* and *Nimravus* are the most important genera.


Skull of Saber-toothed Tiger (*Machairodus neogæus*) from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Sa'bi-a (sā'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Bengali *sabja-lat*, name of a species.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic erect or climbing shrubs, type of the family Sabiceæ, having alternate petioled leaves and small, axillary, regular flowers, the stamens, petals, and sepals being opposite throughout.

Sa'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees (order Sapindales), containing 4 genera and about 65 species. They have small paniculate flowers with a 2-3-celled compressed or lobed ovary, the fruit consisting of 1-seeded nutlets. — **sa'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sa'bine (sā'bīn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. They were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B. C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people; also, the language of the Sabines, a Sabellian idiom.

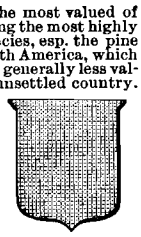
Sab'ine pine (săb'ĭn). A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), with rather sparse foliage, large spiny cones, and soft wood, which yields abietene by distillation.

sa-bi'no (sȧ-bī'nō; sȧ-bē'-), *n.* [Cf. SABINE, *n.*, SAVIN.] **a** The bald cypress. **b** The Mexican swamp cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*), a large tree of limited range in Mexico, but forming forests at high altitudes. **c** The tree *Magnolia splendens*. *Porto Rico.*

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable* sable, black color; cf. D. *sabel*, Dan. *sabel*, *zobel*, Sw. *sobel*, G. *zobel*; all fr. Russ. *sóbol'*. Cf. ZIBELINE.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal (*Mustela zibellina*) belonging to the same genus as the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of northern Asia. It becomes about eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail, and is dark brown with gray on the head and tawny on the throat and under parts. It is one of the most valued of fur-bearing animals, very dark skins being the most highly prized. Also, any of various related species, esp. the pine marten (*M. americana*), of northern North America, which has somewhat lighter-colored, and hence generally less valuable, fur. This species inhabits only unsettled country.

Sable.

2. The fur of the sable. Alaska sable is the fur of the skunk.


Sable, *Her.*

3. The color of sable; black.

4. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — generally in *pl.* *Young.*

5. *Her.* Black. See TINCTURE, 2.

6. A brush of sable's hair.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black. "Night, *sable* goddess!" *Young.*

sable antelope, a large and handsome South African antelope (*Ozanna nigra*) having large curved annulated horns, a tufted tail, and a slight mane. The adult male is glossy black except for the white under parts and facial markings. It is approaching extinction. — **s. mouse,** a lemming. *Obs.*

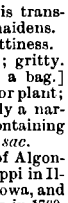
Sable Antelope. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

sable iron. A superior quality of Russia iron, orig. stamped with the figure of a sable.

‖ **sa'bot'** (sȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn chiefly by the peasantry in various European countries.

2. *Mil.* A thick circular disk of wood to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smoothbore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile for a muzzle-loading rifle, to take the grooves of the rifling.

sa'bre-tasche' (sā'bĕr-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *säbeltasche*; *säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket sometimes worn by cavalry suspended on the left, from the saber belt.


Sabretasche.

Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ), *n.* [L., the river Severn; prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. In British legend, the virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis, thrown into the Severn by Guendolen, Locrine's wife. In Milton's "Comus" and in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" she is transformed into a river nymph, who aids distressed maidens.

sab'u-los'i-ty (săb'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

sab'u-lous (săb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See SACK a bag.] *Bot., Anat., & Zoöl.* A baglike part of an animal or plant; a soft-walled cavity or pouch, usually having only a narrow opening or none at all, and in many cases containing some special fluid; as, a synovial *sac;* lachrymal *sac.*

Sac (săk; sŏk), *or* **Sauk** (sôk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the Mississippi in Illinois and neighboring States, now in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas. They were confederated with the Foxes in 1760. In 1832, under Black Hawk, they resisted execution of the treaty relinquishing their lands east of the Mississippi.

sac-cade' (sȧk-kād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Man.* A quick, violent check of a horse by a single pull or twitch of the reins.

2. *Music.* A firm pressure of the violin bow against the strings, so that two or three can be sounded at one stroke.

Sac-cam'mi-na (sȧ-kăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having a thick, arenaceous, spherical, pear-shaped, or fusiform test, remarkable for having survived from the Ordovician to the present time. Certain Carboniferous strata consist chiefly of their remains.

sac'cate (săk'āt), *a.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] *Biol.* Having the form of a sac or pouch.

2. Of or pert. to the **Sac-ca'ta** (săk-kā'tȧ), a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the tentacles can be retracted.

sac'ca-ton' (săk'ȧ-tōn'), *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States, useful for hay in alkaline regions.

sac'cha-rate (săk'ȧ-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** A compound of a sugar, esp. of cane sugar, or saccharose, with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like; a sucrate. See SUGAR.

sac-char'ic (sȧ-kăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

saccharic acid. *Org. Chem.* **a** A dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications, *d-*, *l-*, and *i-*. Ordinary, or *d-*, saccharic acid is obtained as a deliquescent mass by oxidation of cane sugar (saccharose), grape sugar (*d*-glucose), and other carbohydrates. **b** A monobasic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got in solution by boiling invert sugar with milk of lime, and easily passing over into saccharin. *Isosaccharic acid* and *metasaccharic acid* are isomeric compounds of similar properties.

sac'cha-ride (săk'ȧ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [See SACCHARINE.] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sugar; a saccharate. **b** A carbohydrate; specif. a monosaccharide or, as limited by some, any of the carbohydrates containing six, or a multiple of six, carbon atoms (including nearly all of natural occurrence). See CARBOHYDRATE.

sac'cha-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous*.] Producing sugar.

sac-char'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-kăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; săk'ȧ-rĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-fication*.] *Chem.* Act or process of saccharifying.

sac-char'i-fi'er (-kăr'ĭ-fī'ẽr; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* [See SACCHARIFY.] An apparatus for saccharifying starch.

sac-char'i-fy (sȧ-kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy*: cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

sac'cha-rim'e-ter (săk'ȧ-rĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*: cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. Hydrometers are often used for this purpose where the presence of other dissolved solids does not interfere. The **polarizing saccharimeter** is a polarimeter. With this different kinds of sugar can be distinguished from one another. The **fermentation saccharimeter** used in urinary analysis is a specially constructed glass tube in which the carbon dioxide evolved by the fermentation of sugar in the urine can be measured. —

sac'cha-rim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* — **sac'cha-ri-met'ric** (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

sac'cha-rin (săk'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccharon* sugar.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, easily formed by separation of water from saccharic acid (sense **b**), and formerly considered isomeric with cane sugar, or saccharose.

2. Also **sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn; 184). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{SO_2}{>}NH(o)$, remarkable for its sweetness, which is variously estimated at 300–500 times that of cane sugar. It is manufactured on a large scale from the toluene of coal tar, and is used in many ways as a sugar substitute, as in cases of diabetes. It is not a food in the sense that sugar is, and is antiseptic.

sac'cha-rine (săk'ȧ-rĭn; -rĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρον*, Skr. *çarkarā*. Cf. SUGAR.] Of, pert. to, having the nature of, or producing, sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sac'cha-rize (săk'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha-roid (săk'ȧ-roid), **sac'cha-rol'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid*: cf. F. *saccharoïde*.] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ces (-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *μύκης*, *-ητος*, a fungus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of unicellular ascomycetous fungi, the yeast fungi, distinguished by the facility with which they reproduce vegetatively by gemmation, although asci are occasionally developed. *S. cerevisiæ* is the common beer yeast; *S. pasteurianus* and one or two other species are also concerned in the operation of brewing. *S. ellipsoideus* is the wine ferment. See YEAST, FERMENTATION, 1.

sac'cha-rone (săk'ȧ-rōn), *n.* [*saccharin* + lact*one*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_8$, the lactone of saccharonic acid, got by oxidation of saccharin (sense 1).

sac'cha-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed from saccharin (1) by oxidation and passing immediately into its lactone, saccharone. It is a trihydroxy derivative of α-methyl glutaric acid.

sac'cha-rose (săk'ȧ-rōs), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Cane sugar. See SUGAR, 1. **b** Any of the compound sugars, including the disaccharides and trisaccharides; — disting., in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose*. **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

Sac'cha-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARINE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of large reedlike grasses of the Old World tropics. They have expanded panicles with very small paired spikelets intermixed with numerous silky hairs. The sugar cane is *S. officinarum*.

2. [*l. c.*] Sugar; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* Cane sugar **b** *Com.* Invert sugar.

‖ **sac'cha-rum lac'tis** (lăk'tĭs), milk sugar. See LACTOSE **a.** — ‖ **s. sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr'nī), sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE **a.**

sab'ba-tine (săb'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [LL. *sabbatinus*.] Sabbatical. *Rare.*

Sab'ba-tize (săb'ȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *σαββατίζειν*.] To keep, or keep as, the Sabbath.

Sab-be'us (sȧ-bē'ŭs). [AN.] **Bib.**

sab'by (săb'ĭ). Var. of SAVVY.

sab'by, *a.* Prob., grave; composed. *Obs.*

sab'da-rif'fa (-dȧ-rĭ f'ȧ), *n.* [Turk. name of ketmie.] = ROSELLE.

Sab'di (săb'dĭ). *Bib.*

sa'be. = SAVVY.

Sa-be'an, Sa-be'an-ism. Vars. of SABÆAN, SABÆANISM.

Sa'be-e (sā'bē-ē). *D. Bib.*

Sa'be-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

sa'bel. † SABLE, a saber.

sa'be-line (sā'bē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [OF. *sabelin* made of sable, as n., sable fur.] The fur of the sable.

sa'be-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To sable.

Sa-bel'la (sȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having plumose gills around the head; also [*l. c.*], a worm of this genus.

sa-bel'lan (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *sabulum* sand.] Gritty; sandy.

Sab'el-la'ri-a (săb'ẽ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SABELLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having a greatly developed peristome, and the posterior end of the body narrow and tail-like. — **sab'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Noting a little-known ancient branch of the Italic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [AN.]

Sa-bel'lic (-lĭk), *a.* = SABELLI-AN. **Sa-bel'li-dæ** (-lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of *Sabella* and allied genera. — **sa-bel'lid** (-lĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **sa-bel'loid** (-loid), *a.* & *n.*

sabendor. † SHABUNDER.

saberas. † SABRAS. [bean.

saber, *or* **sabre, bean.** Sword

sa'ber-bill', sa'bre-bill', *n.* A curlew. **b** A South American dendrocolaptrine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, having a long decurved bill.

sa'bered. Sabered. *Ref. Sp.*

sa'bered, sa'bred (sā'bĕrd), *a.* Armed with sabers. [lass fish.

saber fish, *or* **sabre fish.** A cut-

sa'ber-leg'ged, sa'bre'-leg'ged, (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* *Far.* Sickle-hocked.

sa'ber-tooth', sa'bre-tooth', *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.

sa'ber-wing', sa'bre-wing', *n.* Any of various South American humming birds of the genera *Pampa*, *Campylopterus*, and *Eupetomena*, in which the outer primaries are strongly falcate.

Sa'bi (sā'bĭ). *Bib.*

Sa'bi-an (sā'bĭ-ăn). Var. of SABÆAN; — formerly used esp. with reference to Sabæanism.

Sa'bi-an-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of SABÆANISM.

sab'i-cu' (săb'ĭ-kōō'; *Lat.* săb'ĭ-kū), *n.* [Sp. *sabicú*.] The hard wood (**sabicu wood**) of a West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma sabicu*); also, the tree.

Sa'bik (sā'bĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sābiq* the former, thought to be crron. for *sayiq* driver.] See STAR.

sabindor. † SHABUNDER.

sabinic. † SABLE.

sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Sabina herba*. See SABINE, *n.*] *Pharm.* The savin.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a Sabine woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sabine* (sȧ-bēn'); G. *Sabine* (zā-bē'nē).

sabindar. † SHABUNDER.

sab'ine (săb'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sabina herba*, fr. *Sabini* the Sabines. Cf. SAVIN.] Savin.

Sabine herb. Oleander. *Obs.*

Sa-bi'ni-an (sȧ-bĭ'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Massurius Sabinus. See PROCULIAN, *a.* — **Sa-bi'ni-an.** *n.*

sabir. † SAMBAR. [saber. *Obs.*

sa'ble. *n.* [See SHABLE.] A

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *v. t.* To render sable or dark; to drape darkly.

sa'ble-ize, *v. t.* To sable.

sablyne. † SABELINE.

sabora (sȧ-bō'rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RAIM (-rĭm). [Aramaic *sabōra* a scholar competent to render decisions.] See RABBI.

Sabot. † SABBATH.

‖ **sa'bo'tage'** (sȧ'bō'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] a Scamped work. **b** Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

sa'bo'tier' (sȧ'bō'tyĕ'), *n.* [F.] One who wears sabots; hence, in contempt, a Waldensian.

sabras, *n.* [Also *sarabrose*, LL. *sarabucium*, prob. fr. L. *sorbitium* a potion.] A medicinal drink; also, a solution used in preparing leather. *Obs.*

sa'bre. Var. of SABER.

Sa-bri'na work (sȧ-brī'nȧ). A kind of appliqué work.

Sab'ta, *or* **Sab'tah** (săb'tȧ). *Bib.*

Sab'te-cha, *or* **Sab'te-chah** (-tē-kȧ). *Bib.*

sab'u-line (-ū-lĭn; -lēn), *a.* [L. *sabulum* sand.] *Bot.* Arenaceous.

sab'u-lose (săb'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] *Bot.* Sabuline.

sa-bur'ra (sȧ-bûr'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saburra* sand, ballast.] *Med.* Foulness of the stomach. — **sa-bur'ral** (-ăl), *a.*

sa-bur'rate, *v. t.* [L. *saburratus*, p. p. of *saburrare*.] To ballast (a ship). *Obs.*

sab'ur-ra'tion (săb'ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Arenation.

sab'zi (săb'zē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*.] The larger leaves and the seed capsules of Indian hemp, used for making bhang. *India.*

sac-char'ic (sȧ-kăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

saccharic acid. *Org. Chem.* **a** A dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications, *d-*, *l-*, and *i-*. Ordinary, or *d-*, saccharic acid is obtained as a deliquescent mass by oxidation of cane sugar (saccharose), grape sugar (*d*-glucose), and other carbohydrates. **b** A monobasic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got in solution by boiling invert sugar with milk of lime, and easily passing over into saccharin. *Isosaccharic acid* and *metasaccharic acid* are isomeric compounds of similar properties.

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sac'cha-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous*.] Producing sugar.

sac-char'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-kăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; săk'ȧ-rĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-fication*.] *Chem.* Act or process of saccharifying.

sac-char'i-fi'er (-kăr'ĭ-fī'ẽr; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* [See SACCHARIFY.] An apparatus for saccharifying starch.

sac-char'i-fy (sȧ-kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy*: cf. F. *saccharifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

sac'cha-rim'e-ter (săk'ȧ-rĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter*: cf. F. *saccharimètre*.] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. Hydrometers are often used for this purpose where the presence of other dissolved solids does not interfere. The **polarizing saccharimeter** is a polarimeter. With this different kinds of sugar can be distinguished from one another. The **fermentation saccharimeter** used in urinary analysis is a specially constructed glass tube in which the carbon dioxide evolved by the fermentation of sugar in the urine can be measured. —

sac'cha-rim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* — **sac'cha-ri-met'ric** (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

sac'cha-rin (săk'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccharon* sugar.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, easily formed by separation of water from saccharic acid (sense **b**), and formerly considered isomeric with cane sugar, or saccharose.

2. Also **sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn; 184). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{SO_2}{>}NH(o)$, remarkable for its sweetness, which is variously estimated at 300–500 times that of cane sugar. It is manufactured on a large scale from the toluene of coal tar, and is used in many ways as a sugar substitute, as in cases of diabetes. It is not a food in the sense that sugar is, and is antiseptic.

sac'cha-rine (săk'ȧ-rĭn; -rĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρον*, Skr. *çarkarā*. Cf. SUGAR.] Of, pert. to, having the nature of, or producing, sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sac'cha-rize (săk'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha-roid (săk'ȧ-roid), **sac'cha-rol'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid*: cf. F. *saccharoïde*.] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ces (-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *μύκης*, *-ητος*, a fungus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of unicellular ascomycetous fungi, the yeast fungi, distinguished by the facility with which they reproduce vegetatively by gemmation, although asci are occasionally developed. *S. cerevisiæ* is the common beer yeast; *S. pasteurianus* and one or two other species are also concerned in the operation of brewing. *S. ellipsoideus* is the wine ferment. See YEAST, FERMENTATION, 1.

sac'cha-rone (săk'ȧ-rōn), *n.* [*saccharin* + lact*one*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_8$, the lactone of saccharonic acid, got by oxidation of saccharin (sense 1).

sac'cha-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed from saccharin (1) by oxidation and passing immediately into its lactone, saccharone. It is a trihydroxy derivative of α-methyl glutaric acid.

sac'cha-rose (săk'ȧ-rōs), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Cane sugar. See SUGAR, 1. **b** Any of the compound sugars, including the disaccharides and trisaccharides; — disting., in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose*. **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

Sac'cha-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARINE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of large reedlike grasses of the Old World tropics. They have expanded panicles with very small paired spikelets intermixed with numerous silky hairs. The sugar cane is *S. officinarum*.

2. [*l. c.*] Sugar; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* Cane sugar **b** *Com.* Invert sugar.

‖ **sac'cha-rum lac'tis** (lăk'tĭs), milk sugar. See LACTOSE **a.** — ‖ **s. sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr'nī), sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE **a.**

sac (săk). Obs. or hist. var. of SAKE

sac'a-lait (săk'ȧ-lāt), *n.* The crappie. *Southern U. S.*

sac'a-line' (-lēn'), *n.* [From the Russian name of the island *Sakhalin.*] A coarse polygonaceous plant (*Polygonum sachalinense*), of Sakhalin, cultivated as forage and for lawn decoration.

sacar. † SAKER.

Sa'car (sā'kär). *Bib.* [CATE.

sa-ca'te (sȧ-kä'tē). Var. of ZACATE.

sac'a-ton'. Var. of SACCATON.

sac'a-tra (săk'ȧ-trȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sacatra*, orig. uncert.] A person of about seven eighths negro and one eighth white blood. *Local, U. S.*

sac'cade, saccage. † SACKAGE, plunder. [Saccate.]

sac'cat-ed (săk'ā-tĕd), *a.* *Biol.* Saccate.

sac'cha-rat'ed (săk'ȧ-rāt'ĕd), *a.* [See SACCHARINE.] Mixed with, or containing, sugar.

sac'cha-rif'la (săk'ȧ-rĭf'ȧ), *n.* A kind of muslin.

sac'cha-rin-ate (săk'ȧ-rĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A saccharate. **b** A salt of saccharin, formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the NH group by a metal.

sac'cha-rin-at'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Mixed with, or containing, saccharine matter; saccharated.

sac'cha-rin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Saccharic.

sac'cha-ro-bi'ose (săk'ȧ-rō-bī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *bi-* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A disaccharide; specif., saccharose. See SUGAR.

sac'cha-ro-col'loid (-kŏl'oid), *n.* *Chem.* Any colloidal carbohydrate, as starch, cellulose, etc.

sac'cha-rom'e-try (-rŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* Saccharimetry.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ce-æ (-rō-mī'sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCHAROMYCES.] *Bot.* The most important family of fungi of the order **Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'les** (-lēz), typified by the genus *Saccharomyces*. — **sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sac'cha-ro-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEÆ.

sac'cha-ro-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any diseased condition due to yeast fungi.

sac'cha-ron (săk'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., sugar.] *Chem.* Cane sugar.

sac'cha-ro-nate (-rō-nāt), *n.* A salt of saccharonic acid.

sac'cha-ro-su'ri-a (-sŭ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *saccharose* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Condition marked by presence of saccharose in the urine.

sac'cha-ro-tri'ose (-trĭ'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *tri-* + *-ose*.] *Org. Chem.* A trisaccharide.

sac'cha-rous (săk'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Saccharine.

sacche. † SACK.

Sac'co-phar'ynx (săk'ō-făr'ĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκκος* sack + *φάρυγξ* throat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea lyomerous fishes allied to the pelican fish, but having a shorter head and smaller mouth. The few specimens known probably represent but one species (*S. ampullaceus*), which attains a length of six feet. It has been made the type of a family, **Sac'co-pha-ryn'gi-dæ** (-fā-rĭn'jĭ-dē).

sac'cu-late (săk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See SACCULUS.] Furnished with a sac or sacs; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See SACCULE.] State of being sacculated; also, a saclike structure.

sac'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L., little sack.] *Anat.* A little sac; esp., a part of the membranons labyrinth of the ear. See 1st EAR, 1.

sa-cel'lum (sā-sĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity.

2. *Eccl.* A small monumental chapel in a church.

sac'er-do'tal (săs'ĕr-dō'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred + a derivative of *dare* to give: cf. F. *sacerdotal*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions.

sac'er-do'tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The system, style, spirit, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* [Of Amer Indian origin (Massachusetts).] A chief in some tribes of American Indians. See SAGAMORE. — **sa'chem-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **sa-chem'ic** (sā-chĕm'ĭk; sā'chĕm-), *a.*

sa'chet' (să'shā' *or, esp. in British usage*, săsh'ā), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac*. See SAC.] A scent bag, or perfumed pad or the like, to be laid among garments, etc.

sachet powder. Perfumed powder used to scent sachets.

sack (săk), *n.* [Formerly *seck*, F. *sec* dry (cf. Sp. *seco*, It. *secco*), fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh; perh. akin to Gr. *ἰσχνός*, Skr. *sikatā* sand, Ir. *sesc* dry, W. *hysp*. Cf. DESICCATE.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe. Orig., only a dry wine, or puuch made from it, but in the 17th century any of the white wines imported to England from the south. "Sherris *sack*" [i. e., sherry]. *Shak.*

sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage; cf. It. *sacco;* prob. orig., a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. L. *saccus*. See SACK a bag.] **1.** The pillage or plunder of a captured town or city, or, by extension, other place; pillage; ravage.

The town was stormed, and delivered up to *sack*, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age. *Prescott*

2. Plunder realized from sack; loot.

sack, *v. t.;* SACKED (săkt); SACK'ING. [See SACK pillage.] To plunder or pillage after capture; to ravage; to loot.

Syn. — See RAVAGE.

sack, *n.* [ME. *sak, sek*, AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, fr. Heb. *saq;* cf. F. *sac*, from the Latin. Cf. SAC, SATCHEL, SACK to plunder.] **1.** A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle of some pliable material, as cloth, leather, or the like; a large pouch.

2. A measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. It varies, and has varied, greatly, according to the substance and the locality; thus, the sack of Paris (used for plaster) was less than a bushel, and the sack of Hamburg (used for charcoal) nearly 6 bu. Formerly English statutes fixed the sack for flour and meal at 280 lbs.; salt, 5 bu.; coal, 3 bu.; wool, 364 lbs. The British sack since 1870 has been 4 imperial bu., but local usage varies from 3 bu. to 5 bu.; a sack of cotton is reckoned as 280 lbs. In the United States the sack is not a fixed measure, but, on the average, is 3 bu. or a little more; a sack of salt is reckoned as 215 lbs.; cotton, 140 lbs.; flour for export, 140 lbs.; ordinarily a sack of flour or meal weighs 100 lbs. A sack of Rio coffee is said to average 200 lbs., but in official export statistics *Brazilian sack* designates a weight of 60 kilos (132 lbs.).

3. Cloth for sacks; sacking; sackcloth. *Obs.*

4. Also *sacque*. [Perh. a different word.] During the 17th and 18th centuries, a loose flowing gown worn by women, hanging in folds from the shoulders; also, the back of such a gown. Cf. WATTEAU BACK. Now, a short coat or jacket fitting somewhat loosely, worn by women or children; as, a sealskin *sack*; a dressing *sack*; a flannel *sack*.

5. Short for SACK COAT.

6. Discharge; dismissal; — used esp. in phrases; *to get the sack*, to be discharged; also, to be jilted in a love affair; *to give the sack to*, to discharge; also, to jilt. *Slang.*

sack, *v. t.* **1.** To put in a sack; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.

2. To heap up; to pile up; to accumulate. *Obs.*

3. To carry in a sack on the back or the shoulders. *Colloq.*

4. To discharge, as an employee; to reject or jilt. *Slang.*

to sack the rear, *Logging*, to follow a drive and roll in logs which have lodged or grounded. — **to s. the slide,** *Logging*, to return to a slide logs which have jumped out.

sack bearer. Any of various moths of the family Lacosomidæ.

sack'but (săk'bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute* a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook on the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavalrymen; prop. meaning, pull and push; fr. *saquier, sachier*, to pull, draw (perh. orig., to put into, or take out from, a bag; see SACK bag) + *bouter* to push (see BUTT to thrust). The musical instrument was so named from its being lengthened and shortened.] *Music.* **a** A medieval brass wind instrument, like the trombone, having a long bent tube with a movable slide to lengthen or shorten it according to the tone required. **b** [Trans. Heb. *sabbekha* in Dan. iii.] Prob., the sambuke.

sack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; sacking. The sackcloth of the Bible was probably a coarse, dark cloth of goats' or camels' hair, used for sacks, saddle cloths, etc., and was worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc. Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner. 2 *Sam* iii. 31. **in sackcloth and ashes,** with humble expression of grief or repentance; — from the method of mourning in Eastern lands. Cf. *in dust and ashes*, under DUST.

sack coat. A man's short single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

sack'ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sæccing*. See SACK a bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

sa'cral (sā'krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sacramental functions; connected with a religious cult; as, *sacral* laws.

2. *Anat.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the sacrum.

sacral canal, the part of the spinal canal lying in the sacrum. — **s. index,** *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the sacrum (taken as 100) to its breadth. — **s. nerves,** *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the sacral region. Their anterior and posterior branches pass out through foramina, the anterior and posterior **sacral foramina**, in the sacrum. — **s. plexus,** *Anat.*, a nerve plexus formed by the lumbosacral cord and the anterior divisions of several of the upper sacral nerves.

sac'ra-ment (săk'rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sacrament, sacrement*, L. *sacramentum* an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred: cf. F. *sacrement*. See SACRED.] **1.** The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; an oath, as in compurgation. *Obs.*

I'll take the *sacrament* on't. *Shak.*

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; hence, a sacred thing; a mystery. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an invisible or inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ordinances or ceremonies enjoined by Christ or by the church for the spiritual benefit of Christians. The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church (in which they are called *mysteries*) recognize seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, extreme unction (Eastern Ch., unction of the sick), holy orders, and matrimony. In the churches of the Anglican Communion two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist, are recognized as ordained by Christ and "as generally necessary to salvation;" confirmation, ordination, matrimony, penance or penitence, etc., however, are regarded by many as sacraments of a subordinate character. The Protestant churches in general recognize but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Friends, or Quakers, reject sacraments as unnecessary outward rites. The three chief opinions concerning the sacraments are: **a** That they are channels by which divine grace is conferred and are inherently efficacious. This is the view of the Roman Catholics, of the members of the Eastern Church, and of many in the Anglican Communion. **b** That they are seals or ratifications of a covenant between God and the individual soul. This is the view generally held by Protestants. **c** That they are signs or badges of a Christian profession or that they are simply visible signs or symbols of something invisible and spiritual, and destitute of value and significance if the invisible or spiritual reality is wanting.

4. Esp., with *the* and often *cap.*, the Eucharist, Holy Communion, Lord's Supper, or Mass; also, *R. C. Ch.*, usually with the epithets *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host.

sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacramentalis:* cf. F. *sacramental, sacramentel*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly binding; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by a sacrament.

The *sacramental* host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

sac'ra-men'tal, *n.* A rite or an act, as the sign of the cross, similar to a sacrament but differing in being instituted by the church instead of by Christ; also, something, as a ceremony, connected with or used in a sacrament.

sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine and use of sacraments; the attaching of great importance to sacraments; esp., the doctrine that sacraments are inherently efficacious. (See SACRAMENT, 3 **a**.)

sac'ra-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds to sacramentalism.

sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* [LL. *sacramentarius.*] *Eccl.* **a** [*cap.*] One who holds the sacraments to be simply visible symbols (see SACRAMENT, 3 **c**); — a name given in the 16th century and after to Zwingilians and Calvinists. **b** A sacramentalist. — **sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sac'ra-men'ta-ry (săk'rȧ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *sacramentarium.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An ancient book containing the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are a number of books of this kind, including the so-called **Leonine** (after Pope Leo I., 440–461, though partly probably of later origin), the **Gelasian** (after Pope Gelasius, 492–496), the **Gregorian** (after Pope Gregory the Great, 590–604), which is a revision of the **Gelasian**, several **Gallican** Sacramentaries, and the so-called **Sacramentary of Serapion** (Egyptian, 4th century, after Serapion, bishop of Thmuis).

2. = SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.*, **a.** *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

Sac'ra-men'to (săk'rȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* A river in the State of California; also, the capital city of California.

Sacramento perch, a perchlike fish (*Archoplites interruptus*), closely related to the crappie, of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins. It is the only fresh-water percoid fish which occurs native in the Pacific coast region of America. — **S. pike,** the squawfish. — **S. salmon,** the quinnat salmon. — **S. sturgeon,** the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*). — **S. sucker,** a sucker (*Calostomus occidentalis*) of the streams of California. It reaches a length of one foot.

sa-cra'ri-um (sȧ-krā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; sometimes, an oratory; chapel; specif., a private house where the images of the penates were kept.

2. *Eccl.* **a** Anciently, the sanctuary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a sacristy. **c** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A eucharistic tabernacle; — so used by the Council of Trent. (2) Now, a receptacle in the sanctuary, or sometimes the sacristy, into which is poured the water used in liturgical ablutions, etc.

sa'cre (sā'kr), *v. t.* [ME. *sacren*, F. *sacrer*. See SACRED.] *Obs.* **a** To consecrate. **b** To worship.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Originally p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed. Cf. CONSECRATE, EXECRATE, SAINT, SEXTON.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; esp., made holy; set apart to religious use; consecrated, not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service.

2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history; *sacred* song.

3. Made inviolable or exalted by a divine or religious sanction; entitled by or as if by religious rules or belief to honor, reverence, or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother.

Such neighbor nearness to our *sacred* [royal] blood
Should nothing privilege him. *Shak.*

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.

5. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, or the like; accursed; baleful. *Archaic.*

Syn. — SACRED, HOLY. SACRED and HOLY (the stronger word) are often practically synonymous in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion or some religious use, hallowed; as, "innumerable sound of hymns and *sacred* songs" (*Milton*); "hymns devout and *holy* psalms" (*id.*); "When as *sacred* light began to dawn in Eden" (*id.*); "Hail, *holy* light, offspring of Heaven first born!" (*id.*). But *holy* often emphasizes inherent or essential character; as, "Ye shall be *holy*, for I the Lord your God am *holy*" (*Lev.* xix. 2). *Sacred* (not *holy*) is opposed to *secular;* as, *sacred* history. See HOLINESS.

sacred ape. = SACRED MONKEY. — **s. baboon,** a baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians. — **s. bamboo.** See NANDINA. — **s. bark,** cascara sagrada. — **s. bean,** the seed of the Indian lotus; also, the plant itself. — **s. beetle,** the scarabæus, held sacred by the Egyptians. See SCARABÆUS, 1 **a**. — **s. bull,** the zebu. — **s. canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **s. college, the,** the college of cardinals at Rome. — **s. disease, s. malady,** *Med.*, epilepsy. — **s. fig,** the pipal. — **s. fish,** any one of several fishes of the genus *Mormyrus*, esp. *M. oxyrhynchus*, inhabiting the river Nile, held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians because it was thought to have devoured a member of the god Osiris. See MORMYRIDÆ. — **s. grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **S. Heart,** *R. C. Ch.*, the heart of Jesus, the subject of a formal devotion originated in the 17th century by St. Margaret Mary Alacoque and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1856. See FEAST. — **s. ibis.** See IBIS. — **s. lily of China.** See CHINESE SACRED LILY. — **s. lotus.** = SACRED BEAN. — **s. monkey,** any of several monkeys regarded as sacred by natives of the regions they inhabit; esp., the entellus, the rhesus monkey, or the sacred baboon. — **s. orders.** See ORDER, *n.*, 3. — **s. place,** *Civil Law*, the place where a person is buried. — **S., or Holy, War,** *Anc. Gr. Hist.*, any of four wars waged by members of the Amphictyonic League for the protection of the temple and oracle of Delphi. The first

Sacred Fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*).

sac'cho-lac'tic, *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *lac, lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac'cho-lac'tate** (săk'ō-lăk'tāt), *a. Obs.* old (-mĭ'oid), **sac'co-my-oi'de-an** (-mĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a.*

sac-cif'er-ous (săk-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Bearing a sac.

sac'ci-form (săk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-form*.] *Biol.* Saclike.

Sac'co-bran'chi-a'ta (-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCUS; BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* The Ascidiacea. — **sac'co-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.*

Sac'co-la'bi-um (-lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *saccus* bag + *labium* lip; — from its bagged labellum.] *Bot.* A genus of epiphytic orchids, of East India and the Malay Archipelago. They have racemose flowers.

Sac'co-my'i-dæ (-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκκος* sack + *μῦς* mouse + *-idæ*.] Syn. of HETEROMYIDÆ. — **sac'co-my'i-an** (-yăn), *a.* & *n.* — **sac'co-my'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Sac'co-my-i'na (-mĭ-ĭ'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Saccomyoidea. — **sac'co-my'ine** (-mĭ'ĭn), *a.*

Sac'co-my-oi'de-a (-mĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκκος* sack + *μῦς* mouse + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of rodents including those with external cheek pouches, as the pocket gophers and kangaroo rat. — **sac'co-my'oid** (-mĭ'oid), **sac'co-my-oi'de-an** (-mĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a.*

Sac'co-mys (săk'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σάκκος* sack + *μῦς* mouse.] Syn. of HETEROMYS.

sac'cos (săk'ŏs), *n.* [NGr. *σάκκος*, in Gr., sack.] *Gr. Ch.* An episcopal alblike vestment covered with crosses. [a sac.]

sac'cu-lar (săk'ū-lăr), *a.* Like **sac'cu-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *saccularius* a pickpocket, swindler, fr. *sacculus* a purse.] "One who magically conveyed money from another's purse to his own." *Gaule. Obs.* [culate.

sac'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Saclike

sac'cule (săk'ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, the sacculus of the ear (see 1st EAR, 1).

Sac'cu-li'na (-ū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] See RHIZOCEPHALA.

sac'cus (săk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CI (-sĭ). [L., a sack.] *Biol.* A sac.

‖**sac' de nuit'** (săk' dĕ nwē'). [F.] Lit., bag for night; a traveling bag.

sace. † CEASE. [of SAUCE.

sace (sās). Obs. or dial. Eng.

saceat. † SATIATE, *a.*

sac'er-do-cy (săs'ĕr-dō-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sacerdotium.*] State of being sacerdotal; sacerdotalism. *Obs.*

sac'er-do'tage (-dō'tĭj), *n.* Subjection to priestcraft. *Rare.*

sac'er-do'tal-ist (-dō'tăl-ĭst), *n.* One who favors sacerdotalism.

sac'er-do'tal-ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To make or render sacerdotal. — *v. i.* To use or practice sacerdotalism. [DOTAL.

sac'er-do'tal-ly, *adv.* of SACERDOTAL.

sac'er-do-tism (săs'ĕr-dō-tĭz'm), *n.* Sacerdotalism. *Rare.*

Sach'a-cha (săk'ȧ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sach'a-ris'sa (săk'ȧ-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by the poet Waller (1606–1687) to Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, to whom he paid poetic court. She married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland.

sachel, sachell. † SATCHEL.

sa'chem-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sa'chine. Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE.

sacht. † SAUGHT.

saciete. †SATIETY. [sack. *R.*]

sack'age (săk'ĭj), *n.* Pillage; sack'age, *v. t.* [F. *saccager*.] To sack; to plunder. *Obs.*

sack'but', *n.* A butt, or cask, of sack; — usually with punning allusion to the musical sackbut.

sack'cloth', *n.* [Corrupt. fr *suclat.*] Broadcloth. *Obs.*

sack'clothed' (-klŏthd'; 205), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

sack'-doo'dle (săk'dōō'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. DOODLESACK.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scot.*

sacked (săkt), *a.* Wearing a sack; as, a **sacked friar,** one of an order of the 13th century in England and France.

sack'er, *n.* One who sacks, or pillages. [fills sacks.

sack'er, *n.* One that makes or **sack'et** (săk'ĕt), *n.* A small sack or wallet; also, a small, stupid, or rascally person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [pillaging. *Obs.*

sack'ful, *a.* Bent on plunder; **sack'ful,** *n.* See -FUL.

sack'less, *a* [AS. *sacleas*. See 1st SAKE; -LESS.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Free from sac or sake (see 1st SAKE, 1); hence, unmolested. **2.** Guiltless; innocent. [foolish.

3. Weak; dispirited; bashful; **4.** Harmless; peaceable. [bearer.

sack moth. The adult of a sack

Sack of Coals. The Coalsack.

sack'pipe', *n. Music.* A bagpipe.

sack race. A race run by persons each with his legs in a sack.

sackt. Sacked. *Ref. Sp.*

sack tree. The upas tree, whose bark is cut into lengths and turned inside out to form sacks.

sack'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Designating certain emballonurine bats having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing. They constitute the genus *Saccopteryx*.

sacles. † SACKLESS.

sa'cops (sā'kŏp), *n.* [Tag. *sacop*.] A subject or vassal. *Phil. I.*

sac'o-pe'ni-um. † SAGAPENUM.

sacque (săk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 4th SACK.] = 4th SACK, 4.

sa'cra, *n., L. pl.* of SACRUM.

sacrafice. † SACRIFICE.

sacraire. † SACRARY.

sa'cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra (see SACRUM) or sacral nerve.

sa-cral'gi-a (sā-krăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacrum.

sac'ra-ment, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. *R.* [RAMENTAL.

sac'ra-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of SACRAMENT.

sacrament chapel. A chapel in which the Host is preserved.

sac'ra-ment-ize (săk'rȧ-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To administer the sacraments. *Rare.*

sacrand. † SACRING.

‖**sa'cra pri-va'ta.** [L.] The private religious rites of a family, gens, or household.

sac'ra-ry, *n.* [See SACRARIUM.] *Eccl.* Sacrarium; sacristy. *Obs.*

sa'crate, *a.* [L. *sacratus*, p. p. of *sacrare*.] Consecrated. *Obs.*

sa'crate, *v. t.* To consecrate. *Obs.* — **sa-cra'tion** (sā-krā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

‖**Sa'cra Vi'a** (sā'krȧ vī'ȧ). [L.] The principal street of ancient Rome. It ran from between the Esquiline and Cælian Hills past the Forum to the Capitol.

sa'cre. † SAKER, a cannon.

sa'cre (sā'kĕr), *n.* [F.] A sacred solemnity; the Consecration (service). *Obs.*

sacrear. † SACRARY.

sa'cred-ly, *adv.* of SACRED.

sa'cred-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sac're-ment. † SACRAMENT.

sacrette. † SAKERET. See SAKER, 1 **a**.

sacri. † SACRE, *n.*

sa-crif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *sacrum* a holy thing + *-ferous*.] That bears holy things. *Obs.*

sac'ri-fi'a-ble, *a.* [*sacrify* + *-able*.] = SACRIFICABLE. *Obs.*

sa-crif'ic (sā-krĭf'ĭk), **sa-crif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *sacrificus, sacrificalis*. See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. *Rare.*

sa-crif'i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be offered in sacrifice.

sa-crif'i-cant (-ĭ-kănt), *n.* [L. *sacrificans*, p. pr.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Rare.*

Sa-crif'i-ca'ti (sā-krĭf'ĭ-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Persons who, under Roman persecution, renounced Christian belief and sacrificed to the gods.

sac'ri-fi-ca'tion (săk'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Sacrifice; conversion into a sacrifice. *Obs.*

was in 600–590 B. C. (*Curtius*); the second, in 449 B. C.; the third, in 357- or 356-346 B. C.; the fourth in 339–338 B. C.

sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fĭs ; -fiz ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *sacrifise, sacrifice*, F. *sacrifice*, OF. also *sacrifise, sacrefise*, fr. L. *sacrificium ; sacer* sacred + *jacere* to make. See SACRED ; FACT.] **1.** An offering to a deity or spiritual being of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense, or the like. Typically sacrifice is made at or on an altar before an image or symbol of the deity, or, in case of offerings to the dead, at the grave. The sacrificial offering may be: (1) **A sacramental offering**, the offering being in part devoted to the god, in part consumed by the worshiper. (2) **A whole offering**, entirely devoted to the god, the **holocaust**, or **whole burnt offering**, being the ordinary form. (3) **A sin**, or **piacular, offering**, also devoted to the god or his ministers, and sometimes taking the form of a surrogate, or scapegoat, supposed to bear away the burden of the sin. **A libation**, or drink offering, is commonly of blood, wine, milk, or oil. Offerings of precious objects, such as images, memorial tablets, jewels, weapons, etc., intended to adorn the shrine or sanctuary, are called **votive offerings**, in distinction from the sacrificial. Cf. ALTAR, 1.

2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity ; an immolated victim or an offering of any kind laid on an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, conciliation, or the like.

3. Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else ; giving up of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object or one thought at the time to be more desirable, or devotion of it to a claim deemed more pressing ; the loss or disadvantage consequent upon such action ; also, the thing so devoted or given up ; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. A great lessening of the amount of, or a complete loss of, profit. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

5. *Baseball.* Short for SACRIFICE HIT.

☞ The pron. "-fiz" has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is "the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." The pron. "-fis" prevails in present good usage, but "-fiz" is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say "-fĭs."

sacrifice of the Mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ held by Roman Catholics and some others to be made in the Mass, or Eucharist, by the priest.

sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fiz ; -fis ; 277 : *cf. the noun*), *v. t. ;* SAC'RI-FICED (-fizd ; -fist) ; SAC'RI-FIC'ING (-fiz'ĭng ; -fis'ĭng). [From SACRIFICE, *n.* : cf. F. *sacrifier*, L. *sacrificare ; sacer* sacred, holy + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See -FY.]

1. To make an offering of ; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving ; to immolate on an altar, in order to atone for sin, to procure favor, or to express thankfulness ; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a sheep.

2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something ; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty.

> The baronet had *sacrificed* a large sum . . . for the sake of . . . making this boy his heir. *G. Eliot.*

3. To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

4. *Baseball.* To advance (a base runner) by a sacrifice hit.

sac'ri-fice, *v. i.* **1.** To make offerings to a deity of things consumed on the altar ; to offer, or to make, sacrifice.

2. *Baseball.* To make a sacrifice hit.

sacrifice hit. *Baseball.* **a** A bunt allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out. **b** A fly ball which allows a run to be scored though the batter is put out.

sac'ri-fi'cial (-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, sacrifice ; performing sacrifice. —**sac'ri-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

sac'ri-lege (săk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [ME. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals, prop., gathers or picks up, sacred things ; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up. See SACRED ; LEGEND.] The sin or crime of violating or profaning sacred things ; specif., the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

> Enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

Syn. — See PROFANATION.

sac'ri-le'gious (săk'rĭ-lē'jŭs; *often erroneously pron'd, even by educated speakers, as if spelt* sacreligious), *a.* [From SACRILEGE : cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] Violating sacred things ; polluted with, or involving, sacrilege ; impious.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope*

—**sac'ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv.* —**sac'ri-le'gious-ness**, *n.*

sa'cring (sā'krĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SACRE. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of consecrating ; consecration ; specif., consecration of the sacramental elements.

2. Hence, *Obs.* : **a** Elevation of the Host. **b** Sacrifice.

sacring bell, a Sanctus bell.

sa'crist (sā'krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan ; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

sac'ris-tan (săk'rĭs-tăn), *n.* [ME. *sacristane*, LL. *sacristanus, sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer* : cf. F. *sacristain.* See SACRED ; cf. SEXTON.] An officer of a church in charge of the sacristy, of the utensils or movables, and, sometimes, of the church in general ; also, a sexton.

sac'ris-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *sacristia*, fr. *sacrista* : cf. F. *sacristie.* See SACRIST, SACRISTAN.] A small chamber in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept ; a vestry.

sa'cro- (sā'krō-). Combining form of *sacrum.*

sac'ro-sanct (săk'rō-săŋkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.* See SACRED ; SAINT.] Sacred ; inviolable. —*n.* That which is most holy or sacred.

sa'cro-sci-at'ic (sā'krō-sī-ăt'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the hip ; as, the **sacrosciatic ligaments** which connect the sacrum and the hip bone. The *posterior*, or *greater*, passes from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity ; the *anterior*, or *lesser*, passes from the spine of the ischium to the side of the sacrum and coccyx in front of the greater sacrosciatic ligament. They convert two notches on the posterior border of the innominate bone, the greater (upper) and lesser **sacrosciatic notches**, into the greater and lesser **sacrosciatic foramina**, which transmit important nerves, vessels, and muscles.

sa'cro-ver'te-bral (sā'krō-vûr'tē-brăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ.

sa'crum (sā'krŭm), *n.* ; L. *pl.* -CRA (-krə). **1.** [L., neut. of *sacer* sacred.] *Class. Antiq.* Something consecrated ; a sacred thing, as a utensil, a temple, a religious act, etc. ; *pl.* religious rites ; specif., private religious rites, as of a gens.

2. [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis. It may consist of a single vertebra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal, or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of five united vertebræ, which diminish in size to the *apex*, which bears the coccyx. The expanded ends of the transverse processes are fused into a solid bony mass (the *lateral mass*) on each side, the upper end of which is termed the *ala*. The broad upper end of the whole bone is called the *base*. In birds the sacrum includes numerous vertebræ, but many of these represent lumbar or caudal elements.

sad (săd), *a. ;* SAD'DER (-ẽr) ; SAD'DEST. [ME. *sad* sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated ; akin to D. *zat*, OS. *sad*, G. *satt*, OHG. *sat*, Icel. *saðr, saddr*, Goth. *saþs*, Lith. *sotus*, Olr. *sathach*, L. *sat, satis*, enough, *satur* sated, Gr. *ἄμεναι* to satiate, *ἀδην* enough Cf. ASSETS, SATE, SATIATE, SATISFY, SATIRE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses : **a** Sated ; satisfied ; surfeited ; hence, weary ; tired. **b** Entire ; full ; complete. **c** Weighty ; ponderous ; massive. **d** Tedious ; long , wearisome. **e** Solid ; hard ; stalwart ; steady ; stable. **f** Harsh ; severe ; bitter. **g** Heavy; soggy ; as, *sad* cake, bread, potatoes, etc. ; esp., of land, thick ; heavy. *Obs. or Dial.* "Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*." *Mortimer.* **h** Sure ; certain ; indubitable ; as, *sad* tokens. **i** Faithful ; trustworthy ; steadfast. **j** Righteous ; godly ; religious. **k** Fixed in mind ; determined ; resolute. **l** Serious ; sober ; hence, wise ; prudent.

> "*Sad* and discrete counsel." *Ld. Berners.*

2. Dull ; grave ; dark ; somber ; — said of colors.

> "*Sad*-colored clothes." *Walton.*

3. Affected with grief or unhappiness ; cast down with affliction ; downcast ; gloomy ; mournful.

> First were we *sad*, fearing you would not come ;
> Now *sadder*, that you come so unprovided. *Shak.*

4. Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness ; soft and tenderly mournful ; as, the *sad* light of the moon.

5. Afflictive ; calamitous ; causing sorrow ; grievous ; as, a *sad* accident ; a *sad* misfortune.

6. Hence, bad ; naughty ; troublesome ; wicked. *Colloq.*

> "*Sad* tipsy fellows, both of them." *I. Taylor.*

7. Inferior in quality ; poor ; as, a *sad* recitation. *Slang.*

Syn. — Sorrowful, dejected, depressed, cheerless.

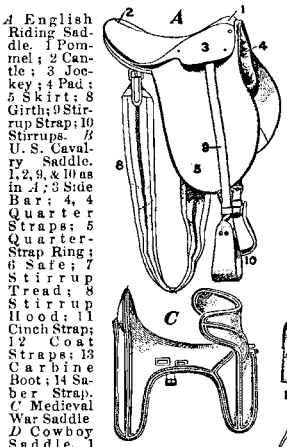
sad tree. = NIGHT JASMINE **a**.

sad'den (săd'n), *v. t. & i.;* -DENED (-'nd) ; -DEN-ING. To make or become sad. Specif.: **a** To render or become heavy, cohesive, or compact. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To make or become sad-colored, as cloth; to dull (a color), esp. by admixture of gray; as, sage is *saddened* green. **c** To make or become grave or serious ; to make or become melancholy or sorrowful.

> Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

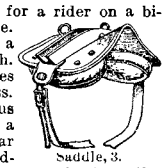
sad'den-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SADDEN. Hence : *n. Dyeing.* A rendering dull or dark-colored ; also, in wool dyeing, the process of applying the mordant after the dyestuff instead of before it ; — the colors so produced formerly being usually sad, owing to the mordants (iron and copper).

sad'dle (săd'l), *n.* [ME. *sadel*, AS. *sadol ;* akin to D. *zadel*, G. *sattel*, OHG. *satal, satul*, Icel. *söðull*, Dan. & Sw. *sadel ;* perh. a borrowed word, and ultimately akin to E. *sit ;* cf. Russ. *syedlo.*] **1.** A seat for a rider on horseback. Saddles have differed and still differ greatly in form. They are commonly leather-covered, raised in front and rear, padded to span comfortably a horse's back, secured by a girth passing under the horse's belly, and provided with stirrups for the rider's feet. The **McClellan**, or **American**, **saddle**, originated during the Civil War, is simple in form, being a leather-covered, (usually) beechen, saddletree, with pommel and cantle moderately high, and with or without leather skirts covering saddlebags. The **English cavalry saddle** is marked by long (usually) beechen side bars, with pommel and cantle of steel, and leather seat, supported by broad webbing stretched between saddlebow and cantle. The **stock saddle** (cowboy, Texas, Mexican, etc.) usually has a high knobbed pommel, high cantle, rope or woven hair cinches, and heavy-looking leather skirts and fenders, and is often richly ornamented.


A English Riding Saddle. 1 Pommel ; 2 Cantle ; 3 Jockey ; 4 Pad ; 5 Skirt ; 8 Girth; 9 Stirrup Strap; 10 Stirrups. *B* U. S. Cavalry Saddle. 1, 2, 9, & 10 as in *A* ; 3 Side Bar ; 4, 4 Quarter Straps ; 5 Quarter Strap Ring ; 6 Safe ; 7 Stirrup Tread ; 8 Stirrup Hood ; 11 Cinch Strap; 12 Coat Straps ; 13 Carbine Boot ; 14 Saber Strap. *C* Medieval War Saddle *D* Cowboy Saddle. 1 Horn ; 2, 9, 10 as in *A ;* 3 Front Outside Rigging ; 4, Front, & 5 Back, Jockeys; 6, 6 Saddle Skirts ; 7, 7 Latigos ; 8 Sudadero ; 11 Seat Jockey ; 12 Saddle Strings ; 13, 13 Cinches.

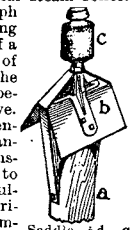
2. A seat, of any of various shapes, for a rider on a bicycle, tricycle, motor cycle, or the like.

3. *Harness.* A padded part worn on a horse's back, being fastened with a girth. It keeps the breeching in place, carries guides for the reins, etc. See HARNESS.


Saddle, 3.

4. Something suggestive of, analogous to, or corresponding in position to, a saddle. Specif. : **a** *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. It is covered by long narrow feathers, the saddle feathers or hackles, which resemble the true hackle. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* The clitellum of an earthworm. **c** *Zoöl.* = EPHIPPIUM **b**. **d** *Paleon.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed toward the orifice of the shell ; — opposed to *lobe*. **e** (1) A piece of meat consisting of the whole upper back portion of an animal including both loins ; as, a *saddle* of mutton. (2) The lower part of the back and the hind legs of a frog. *Market Term.* **f** *Mining.* A formation of gold-bearing quartz, occurring along the crest of an anticlinal fold, esp. in Australia. **g** *Phys. Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations ; a low point in the crest line of a ridge ; a col.

5. Specif. : Any of various devices suggestive of a saddle ; as : **a** *Mach.* A bridge piece or carriage made to run on a guideway, esp. such a piece carrying the slide rest in a lathe. **b** A block hollowed out to support a round object, as a rod on a bench. **c** A seating for a cylindrical steam boiler. **d** An insulator bracket on top of a telegraph pole. **e** A railroad chair. **f** The bearing of an axle box. **g** The metal covering of a roll on a metal-covered roof. **h** A strip of thin board covering the floor joint on the threshold of a door. **i** A bridging piece between a pair of cylinders in a locomotive. **j** A block over which the cables of a suspension bridge pass, or to which they are anchored. **k** *Logging.* In a skid rod, a transverse log with a depression cut in it to guide the logs. **l** *Dentistry.* A piece of vulcanized India rubber, gold, or other material, fitting over the gums as a bed for a dummy tooth or teeth secured to a bridge behind. It is frequently supported at each end by an artificial crown. **m** *Naut.* (1) A block of wood bolted between, and extending above and below, the jaws of a gaff and hollowed to fit the mast, to render lowering and raising the gaff easier. (2) A forked or hollowed-out support for a boom or other spar, such as the chock on the end of a bowsprit in which the heel of a jib boom rests. (3) A ridge whose summit divides a coaling hatch so that the coal is diverted into the bunkers at each side. **n** *Ordnance.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. See MORTAR, *Illust.*



Saddle, 5 d. *a* Pole ; *b* Saddle ; *c* Insulator.

sad'dle (săd'l), *v. t. ;* SAD'DLED (-'ld) ; SAD'DLING (-lĭng). [AS. *sadelian.*] **1.** To put a saddle upon.

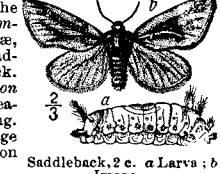
> Abraham rose up early, . . . and *saddled* his ass. *Gen.* xxii 3.

2. To hollow out the under side of, so as to fit over a peak or projection.

3. To fix as a charge or burden upon ; to load ; encumber ; as, to *saddle* one with debts; to *saddle* a gift with onerous conditions.

sad'dle-back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Anything saddle-backed ; esp., a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.

2. An animal having a marking on the back suggesting a saddle ; as : **a** The male harp seal. **b** A black-backed gull. **c** The larva of a moth (*Empretia stimulea*), of the family Cochlidiidæ, which has a bright green, saddle-shaped patch on the back. **d** A passerine bird (*Creadion carunculatus*) native of New Zealand, resembling the starling. The adult has black plumage with a chestnut-colored band on the back and wings.



Saddleback, 2 c. *a* Larva ; *b* Imago.

3. A saddle-backed horse.

4. A wrapping paper 45 inches by 36, used esp. for packing cotton goods in the mills.

sad'dle-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part concave like the seat of a saddle.

2. Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.

3. Having a saddle-like marking. See SADDLEBACK, *n.*, 2.

sad'dle-bag' (-băg'), *n.* **1.** A large bag or pouch, generally of leather and formerly much used by horseback riders to carry small articles. It was usually one of a pair united by straps or a band, and carried one hanging on each side of the saddle.

2. A kind of cloth used for furniture covering, made in imitation of Persian saddlebags.

saddle bar. **1.** *Saddlery.* A side bar of a saddletree, connecting the pommel and cantle on either side.

2. *Arch.* One of the slender iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured.

sad'dle-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Designating a large black-and-white West African stork, the **saddle-billed stork** (*Ephippi-*

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sac'ri-fi-ca'tor (săk'rĭ-fĭ-kā'-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A sacrificer. *Rare.*

sa-crif'i-ca-to-ry (sə-krĭf'ĭ-kə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sacrifice ; offering sacrifice. *Rare.*

sac'ri-fic'er (săk'rĭ-fĭz'ẽr ; -fĭs'-ẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices.

sac'ri-fi-cule', *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *sacrificule.*] Sacrificulist. *Obs.*

sac'ri-fi-cul'ist, *n.* Sacrificer. *Obs.* [sacrificing priest. *Obs.*]

sac'ri-fi'er, *n.* [See SACRIFY.] A

sac'ri-fy (săk'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [F. *sacrifier.*] To sacrifice. *Obs.*

sac'ri-leg-er (-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] A sacrilegious person. *Obs.*

sacrilegie. † SACRILEGE.

sac'ri-le'gist (săk'rĭ-lē'jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege. *Rare.*

Sac'ri-pant (săk'rĭ-pănt), *n.* [It. *Sacripante.*] **1.** King of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica, in Boiardo and Ariosto. His charger is stolen from between his legs without his knowing it. **2.** A personage introduced by Alessandro Tassoni (1565–1635), an Italian poet, in his mock heroic poem, "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket." He is represented as brave, but noisy, hectoring, and vain.

sac'ris-tan-ry, *n.* Sacristy. *Obs.*

sa-cris'ter, *n.* [See SACRIST.] Sacristan. *Obs. Scot.*

sa'cro-can'dal (sā'krō-kŏ'dăl), *a.* = **sa'cro-coc-cyg'e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.* See SACRO-.

sa'cro-col'la. † SARCOCOLLA.

sa'cro-cox-al'gi-a, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM ; COXALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro-cox-i'tis, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM ; COXITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro-il'i-ac, *a.* See SACRO-.

sa'cro-lum-ba'lis (-lŭm-bā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SACRO- ; LUMBAL.] *Anat.* The iliocostalis muscle. — **sa'cro-lum'bal** (-lŭm'băl), *a.*

sa'cro-lum'bar, *a.* Pert. to the sacral and lumbar vertebræ or regions. [sanct. *Obs.*]

sac'ro-sanc'ti-ous, *a.* Sacro-

sac'ro-sanc'ti-ty (săk'rō-săŋk'-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sacrosanct state.

sa'cro-spi'nal, *a.*, **sa'cro-u'ter-ine**, *a.* See SACRO-.

sad. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SHED.

sad, *v. t.* [ME. *sadden* to make solid, confirm, AS. *sadian* to satisfy.] **1.** To strengthen. *Obs.* **2.** To steady ; fix ; settle. *Obs.* **3.** To sadden. *Obs. or R.*

sad, *v. i.* To become sad. *Obs.*

sad, *adv.* Sadly. *Obs. or Colloq.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

Sad'ach-bi'a (săd'ăk-bē'ă), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al akhbiyah* the lucky one of hiding places, or of the tents.] See STAR.

Sad'al-mel'ik (-ăl-mĕl'ĭk), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al malik* the lucky one of the king.] See STAR.

Sad'al-su'ud (-sōō'ŏōd), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al su'ud* the luckiest of the lucky.] See STAR.

Sad'a-mi'as (săd'ă-mī'ăs) *Bib.*

sad'ar a-da'lat, sad'ar ni-za'-mat (săd'ăr). Var of SADR ADALAT, etc. See ADAWLUT.

Sa'das (sā'dăs). *Bib.*

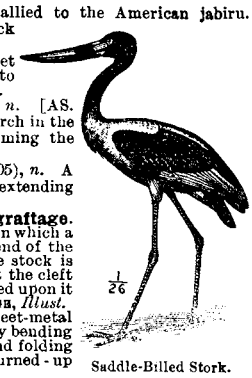
sadd, sadde. † SAD.

Sad-de'us (săd-dē'ŭs). *Bib.*

saddleback roof. *Arch.* = SADDLE ROOF.

sad'dle-bag', *v. i. Logging.* To double around an obstruction and be held up on it. *U. S.*

orhynchus senegalensis) allied to the American jabiru. The bill is red with a black median band.



Saddle-Billed Stork.

saddle blanket. A blanket folded beneath a saddle to prevent galling the horse.

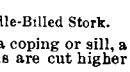
sad'dle-bow' (săd'l-bō'), *n.* [AS. *sadelboga.*] The bow or arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

sad'dle-cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; a housing.

saddle joint. **1.** In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned-up edge of the next sheet.

2. In a weathered course of masonry, as a coping or sill, a joint between adjoining stones whose ends are cut higher than the surface of the weathering between.

3. *Anat.* A joint with saddle-shaped articular surfaces (convex in one direction and concave in another) permitting movements in all directions except axial rotation.



Saddle Joint.

saddle pile. A sheet pile driven into the ground in the ordinary way and made concave on the top edge to support a sewer pipe or the like in soft ground. — **saddle piling.**

sad'dler (săd'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, repairs, and fits saddles and other horse furniture. In the army a saddler may be given the grade of a noncommissioned officer and be known as a *saddler corporal*, or *sergeant.*

2. A saddle horse.

3. The male harp seal.

saddle roof. *Arch.* A roof having two gables and one ridge; — said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common.

sad'dler-y (săd'lĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SADDLERIES (-Iz). **1.** The materials for making saddles and harness; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop.

2. The trade or employment of a saddler.

3. A saddler's shop.

sad'dle-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a saddle. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form **b** *Phys. Geog.* In the form of an anticlinal fold. Cf. SADDLE, 4 **g.**

sad'dle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle.

2. The tulip tree. *U. S.*

Sad'du-ca'ic (săd'ŭ-kā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ŭ-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei*, pl., Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tsedûqîm*; — so called fr. *tsâdôq* the just one, or perh. fr. *Tsâdôq*, the supposed founder of the sect.] One of a party or sect among the Jews (2d century B. C. to latter part of 1st century A. D.), composed largely of the priestly aristocracy and politically and doctrinally opposed to the Pharisees. They rejected the traditions of the elders, regarding as obligatory only those observances enjoined in the written law. They denied the resurrection, personal immortality, retribution in a future life, fate, the existence of angels, spirits, and demons, and postulated the freedom of the will. — **Sad'du-ce'an** (-sē'ăn), *a.*

Sad'du-cee'ism (săd'ŭ-sē'ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sad'du-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

sad'i'ron (săd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [*sad* heavy + *iron.*] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

sad'ly (săd'lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way; as: **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heavily; forcibly; with shock. **b** Closely; firmly; secnrely; fast. **c** With fixed determination; resolutely. **d** Soberly; gravely; seriously; in earnest. **e** With little noise or motion; quietly. **f** Steadfastly; constantly.

2. Grievously; sorrowfully; wretchedly; miserably.

3. In dull or somber color; as, *sadly* dressed.

4. In a great degree; to a large measure; — usually with bad implication; as, he is *sadly* changed. *Colloq.*

sad'ness, *n.* [AS. *sædness* satiety.] Quality or state of being sad; as: **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heaviness; firmness; solidity. **b** Stability; steadiness; steadfastness. **c** Faith; trust; confidence. **d** Seriousness; gravity; discretion.

Her *sadness* and her benignity. *Chaucer.*

2. Quality of being sad, or unhappy; gloominess. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrow, heaviness, dejection. See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **Saeng'er-bund'** (zĕng'ĕr-bŏŏnt'), *n.*; *G. pl.* -BÜNDE (-bün'dĕ). [G. *sängerbund.*] *Music.* A singers' union; an association of singers or singing clubs, esp. German.

‖ **Saeng'er-fest'** (zĕng'ĕr-fĕst'), *n.*; *G. pl.* -FESTE (-fĕs'tĕ). [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers; a German singing festival.

safe (sāf), *a.*; SAF'ER (sāf'ĕr); SAF'EST (sāf'ĕst). [ME. *sauf*, F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, welfare, safety, and prob. to L. *solidus* solid; cf. Skr. *sarva* all, complete. Cf. SALUTE, SALVATION, SAGE a plant, SAVE, SALVO an exception, SOLID, SOLEMN.] **1.** Free from harm, injury, or risk; untouched or unthreatened by danger or injury; unharmed; unhurt; secure; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe* and sound; *safe* from disease, storms, foes.

Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne. *Milton.*

2. Conferring safety; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge, etc. "The man of *safe* discretion." *Shak.*

3. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe.*

Syn. — SAFE, SECURE. In earlier usage, *secure* had the sense of "free from anxiety," and was often contrasted with *safe*; as, "From being anxious or *secure* . . . deliver us" (*Donne*); "Man may *securely* sin, but *safely* never" (*B. Jonson*). In present usage, *secure* and *safe* are often interchangeable. But SECURE commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety, while SAFE suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, "Serene and inaccessibly *secure*, [he] stood on an isolated pinnacle" (*Shelley*); "Let the great world rage! We will stay here *safe* in the quiet dwellings" (*id.*). *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land. **safe-deposit company,** a form of warehouse company formed to receive as bailee valuables for safe-keeping and to rent receptacles, as vaults or safes, for the purpose of such storage. Hence: **safe-deposit box, vault,** etc. — **safe edge. a** A smooth uncut edge of a file or rasp. **b** *Photog.* A narrow strip of unactinic paper round a negative on the glass side, used in carbon printing. — **s.-edge file.** See FILE, tool. — **safe hit,** *Baseball*, a hit enabling the batter to reach first base whether or not an error is made.

safe (sāf), *n.* **1.** A place or receptacle specially designed for safe-keeping; as: **a** A box or chest, now universally made of steel and sometimes built into a wall or vault, for containing money, or other valuables. Modern safes are designed to be proof against fire and burglars. **b** A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious insects, etc., and from the effects of the weather. **c** A box or holder to keep anything from undesirable contact with other things; as, a match *safe.*

2. A piece of leather, etc., under a buckle to prevent chafing, as in harness.

3. A safe edge of a file or rasp.

4. *Plumbing.* A tray under a bath, roof tank, etc., to catch drippings or overflow.

safe'-con'duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [ME. *saf condite, sauf conduit, sauf conduit*, F. *sauf-conduit.* See SAFE; 1st CONDUCT.] That which assures a safe passage; as: **a** Protection furnished by means of a convoy or guard to a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country. **b** A writing, pass, or warrant of security, given by one in authority to a person to enable him to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.

safe'-con-duct' (sāf'kŏn-dŭkt'; -kŏn'dŭkt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to.

safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* [OF. & F. *sauvegarde*, prop., a safe-keeping. See GUARD, *n.*; cf. SAGGER.] **1.** Defense; protection, safe-keeping.

2. Safety. *Obs.*

3. One that defends or protects; a guard. *Shak.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

Specif.: **a** A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property. **b** A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.*

4. A protective petticoat worn outside a riding habit. *Obs.*

safe'guard', *v. t.* To guard; protect. *Shak.*

safeguard system. A system of bookkeeping in which items are added horizontally across the page and also vertically in columns in such a way that the final horizontal total must equal the final vertical total.

safe'-keep'ing, *n.* [*safe* + *keep.*] Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or escape; care, custody.

safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* [ME. *saufte, savete*, OF. *sauté, sauveté, salveté*, F. *sauveté.*] **1.** Redemption; salvation. *Obs.*

2. Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

3. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.

4. A safeguard. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Preservation from escape; close custody. *Rare.*

Deliver him to *safety*; and return. *Shak.*

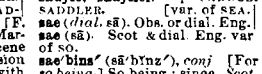
6. a *Sports.* (1) *Baseball.* A safe hit. *Rare.* (2) *Amer. Football.* A safety touchdown. **b** Short for SAFETY BICYCLE.

safety arch. An undecorated arch used for purely constructional reasons; esp., a discharging arch.

safety bicycle. A bicycle with equal or nearly equal wheels, usually 28 inches in diameter, driven by pedals connected to the rear (driving) wheel by a multiplying gear.

safety cage. *Mach.* A cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to check the fall if the rope breaks.

safety chain. a *Railroads.* A normally slack chain for preventing excessive movement between a truck and a car body in sluing. **b** An auxiliary watch chain, secured to the clothes, usually out of sight, to prevent stealing of the watch. **c** A chain of sheet metal links with an elongated hole through each broad end, made up by doubling the first link on itself, slipping the next link through and doubling, and so on.



Safety Chain c.

safety disk. *Steam Boilers.* A thin copper disk over the boiler end of an escape pipe, to be ruptured and thus permit escape of steam under excessive pressure.

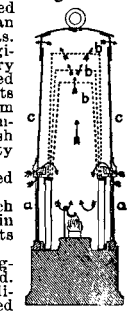
safe'ty-fund' sys'tem. *Banking.* A system under which banks are required by law to have or provide a fund as a pledge for the redemption of their circulation, as where a common fund is provided for by a small tax, as under the law adopted for State banks in the State of New York in 1829 and maintained, with amendments, till 1866.

safety fuse. a A fuse consisting of a cotton or hemp tube holding a slow-burning composition. **b** *Elec.* = FUSE, *n.*, 2.

safety hanger. *Railroads.* A strap or loop under a car, etc., to stop broken rods, etc., from falling on the track.

safety hoist. A hoisting gear which does not overhaul when the tension is released on the fall, or one provided with a special attachment to prevent overhauling.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed with a view to avoiding explosion in an atmosphere containing inflammable gas. In the common form, of which the original **Davy lamp,** invented by Sir Humphry Davy, is an example, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze, which, owing to its cooling effect, prevents the flame from passing. Fire damp, if present in quantity, enters and burns, forming a bluish "cap" over the lamp flame, whence safety lamps are used in testing for this gas.



One type of Safety Lamp. *a* Glass Cylinder; *b, b, b* Cylinders of Wire Gauze, protected by a Bonnet of Sheet Iron (*c*). The Arrows show directions of Air Currents.

safety lock. **1.** A lock specially devised to prevent picking.

2. *Firearms.* That part of the breech mechanism of a small arm which, when in action, locks the firing parts and prevents discharge until turned.

safety match. A match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared.

safety paper. A paper difficult to duplicate (as the silk-fibered paper of the United States currency or the water-marked paper of Bank of England notes) or so made that erasures, changes, etc., in matter written or printed on it are easy to detect.

safety pin. A pin, used esp. for fastening clothes, made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.

safety razor. A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting the skin. See RAZOR, *Illust.*

safety stop. Any of various devices to stop an undesirable motion or action; as: **a** An attachment for an elevator to prevent accidental falling. **b** *Railroads.* A track attachment interlocked with a signal so that when the latter indicates danger the attachment will trip a valve on a passing engine and so apply the brakes. **c** *Firearms.* The part of a safety lock that prevents discharge. **d** A device in spinning machines, etc., to stop the motion when a yarn, thread, or the like, breaks. **e** A device to close the supply valve and so stop the engine in case of accident to the governor belt. **f** A contrivance to prevent a pulley tackle, etc., from overhauling. **g** A device in a lathe, etc., to prevent a carriage from colliding with the headstock.

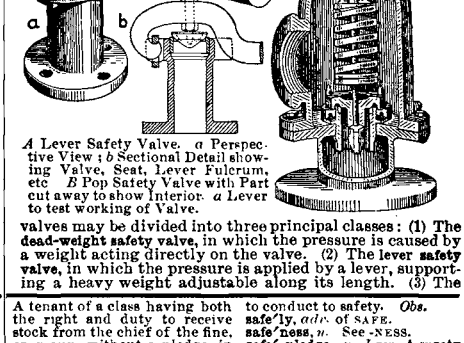
safety switch. *Railroads.* A switch that returns automatically to its normal position when a train has passed over it.

safety touchdown. *Football.* Act or result of a player's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man on his own side; — disting. from *touchback.* See TOUCHDOWN.

Safety Tube with Single Bulb.

safety tube. *Chem.* A tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; esp., a bent funnel tube with bulbs for adding those reagents which produce unpleasant fumes or violent effervescence.

safety valve. a An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, or the like, held shut by an arrangement exerting a definite, usually adjustable, pressure so that the valve will lift and the steam, water, etc., escape when the pressure exceeds a predetermined amount; — sometimes called *external safety valve.* Safety valves may be divided into three principal classes: (1) The **dead-weight safety valve,** in which the pressure is caused by a weight acting directly on the valve. (2) The **lever safety valve,** in which the pressure is applied by a lever, supporting a heavy weight adjustable along its length. (3) The



A Lever Safety Valve. *a* Perspective View. *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, Lever Fulcrum, etc. *B* Pop Safety Valve with Part cut away to show Interior. *a* Lever to test working of Valve.

saddle boiler. A boiler with an arched base serving as a flue.

saddle bracket. = SADDLE, 5 **d.**

saddle croupon, *n.* [OF. *cropon* crupper, rump.] The after part of the saddle. *Obs.*

sad'dled (săd'l'd), *a. Zoöl.* = SADDLE-BACKED, 3.

saddle flange. A pipe flange curved to fit snugly against a cylindrical pipe.

sad'dle-graft', *v. t. Hort.* To perform saddle grafting on (a tree, branch, etc.). [4 a.]

saddle hackle. See SADDLE, *n.*,

saddle key. See 2d KEY, 6 **a.**

sad'dle-leaf', *n.* Tulip tree. *U. S.*

sad'dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sad'dle-nose', *n. Med.* A nose marked by depression of its supporting structures, often due to ulcerating disease. — **sad'dle-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

saddle oyster. = SADDLE SHELL.

saddle reef. = SADDLE, 4 **f.**

Saddle Rock. Any large prime oyster; — from a rock so called, it is said, in Little Neck Bay, Long Island. *Local, U. S.*

saddle shell. A thin plicated bivalve shell of *Anomia* or other allied genera; — from its shape.

saddle stone. *Masonry.* The capstone of the coping of a gable.

saddle tank. A water tank straddling a locomotive boiler. *Eng.* [a saddle.]

sad'dle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Like

Sad'duc (săd'ŭk). *Bib.*

Sad'du-cee-ist. *n.* A Sadducee.

Sad'du-cism (săd'ŭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = SADDUCEEISM.

sade. + SAD.

sade (sād), *v. t.* [AS. *sadian.* Cf. SAD.] To satiate; weary. *Dial. Eng.*

sa-de'. Var. of SADHE.

sadel, sadele. + SADDLE.

sadeles. + SADDLELESS.

sadely. + SADLY.

sad'end. Saddened. *Ref. Sp.*

Sadh (sŭd), *n.* [Skr. *sâdhu* perfect, pure.] A member of a monotheistic Hindu sect, like Quakers in many respects.

sa-dhe' (sä-dā'), *n.* [Heb. *tsâdê.*] The 18th letter [ץ, צ] of the Hebrew alphabet, representing a strong sibilant, like *ss* (not like *ts*, as often given). As a numeral = 90. [DLER.]

sadil. sadiler + SADDLE, SADDLER.

Sa'dism (sā'dĭz'm; sā'-), *n.* [F. *sadisme*; — after Count ["Marquis"] de *Sade*, writer of obscene books.] *Med.* Sexual perversion in which lust is associated with inflicting cruelty and violence. — **Sa'dist** (-dĭst), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

sad'l. sad'ld. Saddle; saddled.

sa'dle (*Scot.* sād'l; sā'd'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of SADDLE.

sadloker. Obs. compar. of SADLY.

sa-do' (sä-dō'). **sa-doo',** *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *dos-à-dos.*] A carriage like the dos-a-dos. *Java.*

Sa'doc (sā'dŏk). *Bib.*

sadr (sŭd'r). Var. of SUDDER

See ADAWLUT.

sadr. *n.* [Per. *sadar*, fr. Ar. *sidr.*] The lotus tree *Zizyphus lotus.*

Sadr. *n.* [Ar. *al qadr* the breast, or Per. *shuter*, name of the constellation.] See STAR.

Saduce. + SADDUCEE.

sadue. + SHADOW.

sadulle. + SADDLE, *n.*

sad'wise'. *a.* Grave; sage. *Obs.*

sadyle, sadyller. + SADDLE, SADDLER. [VAR. of SEA.]

sae (*dial.* sā). Obs. or dial. Eng.

sae (sā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SO.

sæ'bins' (sē'bĭnz'), *conj* [For *so being.*] So being; since *Scot.*

saechen. + SEEN. [LIEN. *Obs.*]

sæclede, sæclode, *pret.* of SEC-

sæc'u-lar. Var. of SECULAR. *R.*

sæc'u-lum, sec'u-lum (sĕk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] Lit., a generation; hence, a period of long duration; an age.

saede. + SEED.

saeht. + SAUGHT, *a.*

sael. + SHALL.

saellithende. *a.* [AS. *sælīðende.*] Seafaring. *Obs.*

saem. + SEAM, a load.

‖ **sæ'pe sty'lum ver'tas.** [L.] You must often turn the stylus, i. e., erase what has been written. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. x. 72)

sa'er (sā'ĕr), *n.* [Ir. *saer-ceile* free tenant.] *Irish Tribal Hist.* A tenant of a class having both the right and duty to receive stock from the chief of the fine, or group, without a pledge, in return for which he rendered a food rent and certain services, not including manual labor. Cf. DAER. [VAR. of SORE.]

saer (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot. var. of SORE.

saet. Obs. pret. of SIT.

saete. + SEAT.

‖ **sæ'va in'dig-na'ti-o.** [L.] Fierce indignation. *Vergil.*

saex. + SAX, a knife.

saf (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*]

saf. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Sa'far (sŭf'ar), *n.* [Ar. *çafar.*] The second month. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

safare. + SAVER.

‖ **saf'a-ri** (sŭf'ä-rē), *n.* [Ar. *safarî* referring to a journey. traveling.] A journey; esp., a hunting expedition.

saf condite. + SAFE-CONDUCT.

safe (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.

safe, *v. t.* To make safe or right; to conduct to safety. *Obs.*

safe'ly, *adv.* of SAFE.

safe'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

safe'-pledge, *n. Law* A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time.

saferon. + SAFFRON

safety belt. = LIFE BELT.

safety clause. *Life Insurance.* The clause inserted in the policy, or benefit certificate, of a stipulated-premium association providing for additional assessments or reduction in amount of policy values when the collections fail to meet the losses.

safety edge. A safe edge of a file or rasp. [SAFETY.]

safety factor. = FACTOR OF SAFETY.

safety lift. = SAFETY HOIST.

safety link. **1.** *Railroads.* A device used for the same purpose as a safety chain. **2.** A link in a safety chain.

safety nut. A lock nut.

safety plug. = FUSIBLE PLUG.

safety rail. A guard rail.

saff. + SAFE. [VAR. of SAVE.]

saff (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot.

spring safety valve, in which the pressure is communicated by a spring. Varieties of this last type are: the **pop safety valve** (so called from the popping noise with which it opens), so constructed that when the valve lifts a little, a larger area is exposed to the steam or other pressure than when the valve is shut, so that it keeps open until the pressure falls considerably; and the **Ramsbottom safety valve**, used esp. on locomotives, in which two valves are pressed down by a single spring attached to a crosspiece prolonged to form a hand lever by which the valves may be eased up to test their adjustment. A safety valve devised so that no extra pressure can be put on it by the man in charge is called a **lockup safety valve**. **b** Sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse; — called also *internal safety valve*.

Saf-fa'rid (săf-fā'rĭd), *n.* [Ar. *çaffār* coppersmith, fr. *Çaffār Ya'qūb bin Lais*, its founder, who was a coppersmith.] One of a Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in eastern Persia in the 9th century.

saf'fi-an (săf'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [G. (cf. D. *saffiaan*), through Slavic (cf. Pol. *safian*, Russ. *safian*), ultimately fr. Per. *sakhtiān* goat's leather.] A kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed with bright colors.

saf-flor'ite (să-flôr'īt), *n.* [G. *safflor*, *saflor*, safflower + *-ite*.] *Min.* An arsenide of cobalt, $CoAs_2$, like smaltite in composition, but orthorhombic. It occurs usually in masses of tin-white color. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.9–7.3.

saf'flow'er (săf'lou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *safleur*, *saflor*, for *safran*, influenced by *fleur* flower. See SAFFRON; FLOWER.] **1.** An Old World asteraceous thistlelike plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with large orange-colored flower heads.
2. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried florets of this plant. It is used in medicine like, or in place of, saffron.
3. A dyestuff prepared from the flower heads of the above plant, and used in dyeing silk and cotton light red.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn; *see* APRON, *note*), *n.* [ME. *saffran*, F. *safran*; cf. It. *zafferano*, Sp. *azafrán*, Pg. *açafrão*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *za'farān*.] **1.** A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers, widely cultivated throughout southern Europe for the drug and dyestuff which it yields.
2. A deep orange-colored substance consisting of the aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas of this plant. It is used to color confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., sometimes also in cookery, and was formerly much used as a stimulant antispasmodic emmenagogue in medicine.
3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*.
4. *Old Chem.* A saffron-colored substance; as, *saffran*, or crocus, of Mars. Cf. CROCUS, 3.

saf'fron, *a.* Having the color of the stigmas of saffron flowers; deep orange-yellow; as, a *saffron* ribbon.

saffron crocus. = SAFFRON, 1. — **s. plum**, *Bumelia angustifolia*, or its yellow plumlike fruit. — **s. thistle**, safflower. — **s. wood**, the yellowish wood of a South African celastraceous tree (*Elæodendron croceum*); also, the tree.

saf'ra-nine (săf'rā-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See SAFFRON.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a numerous class of artificial dyestuffs regarded as symmetrical diamino derivatives of azonium bases. Cf. INDAMINE. Properly, the safranines are bases, but they are used in their salts. These are usually red, and in solution can be made to undergo various color changes depending on dissociation phenomena. Blue safranines are also known. The simplest member is *phenosafranine*, $C_{18}H_{15}N_4OH$, now of theoretical interest only. *Tolusafranine*, $C_{18}H_{13}(CH_3)_2N_4OH$, is made by oxidizing a mixture of aniline, orthotoluidine, and tolylene diamine.
2. *Com.* Any of various mixtures of safranine salts, designated by such marks as T, extra G, etc. Common safranine is a poisonous powder or paste, chiefly chloride of tolusafranine, used in cotton and silk dyeing as a substitute for safflower, in microscopy as a red stain, etc.

saf'rol (săf'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [F. *safran* saffron + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* A poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, occurring also in other plants, as the camphor tree. It is used for flavoring and perfuming, and in preparing piperonal. Chemically, it is the methylene ether of 1-allyl-3-4-dihydroxybenzene.

sag (săg), *v. i.*; SAGGED (săgd); SAG'GING (-Ĭng). [Akin to Sw. *sacka* to settle, sink down, LG. *sacken*, D. *zakken*.]
1. To sink in the middle by weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane or from the natural or original position; as, a cable supported by its ends *sags*, though tightly drawn; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a building or a door.
2. To lose firmness or elasticity; to sink; droop; flag; bend; to fall gradually, as prices; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, or the like.
3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop.
to sag to leeward, *Naut.*, to make leeway.

sag, *v. t.* To cause to sag.

sag, *n.* **1.** Fact, state, or degree of sagging.
2. a A part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed. **b** Drift, or tendency to drift, as of a vessel to leeward.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* SAGAS (-gȧz). [Icel., akin to E. *saw* a saying. See SAY; cf. SAW.] **1.** An ancient Scandinavian legend, tale, or history; hence, any historical, mythical, or romantic tale of ancient times.

> And then the blue-eyed Norseman told
> A *saga* of the days of old. *Longfellow.*

2. [*cap.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess and seeress described as drinking from golden beakers with Odin.

sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, akin to *sagire* to perceive quickly or keenly, and prob. to E. *seek*. See SEEK; cf. PRESAGE.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented; skilled in following a trail; — often with *of*. "*Sagacious* hounds." *Dryden.*
2. Hence, having or indicating quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; farsighted; shrewd; sage; wise; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.
Syn. — See SHREWD.
— **sa-ga'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sagacitas*; cf. F. *sagacité*. See SAGACIOUS.] Quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

> Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. *Cowper.*
> Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. *V. Knox.*

Syn. — Penetration, shrewdness, judiciousness.

sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. SACHEM.] A chief of a tribe among certain of the American Indians; — generally synonymous with *sachem*, but some make a *sachem* a chief of the first rank and a *sagamore* one of the second rank.

sag'a-pe'num (-pē'nŭm), *n.* [L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, Gr. σαγάπηνον: cf. F. *sagapin*, gomme *sagapin*, *sagapénum*, Ar. *sikbīnaj*, Per. *sakbīnah*, *sikbīnah*.] A yellowish or brownish gum resin containing an essential oil, once used as a cure for hysteria. It is derived from an unidentified Persian plant, probably a species of *Ferula*, and is allied to galbanum, containing umbelliferone.

sage (sāj), *n.* [ME. *sauge*, F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See SAFE.] **1. a** A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*), with grayish green pungent and aromatic foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc., and as a mild tonic and astringent. Also, any other species of *Salvia*, as the scarlet sage, wild sage, etc. See SALVIA. **b** The sagebrush.
2. Short for SAGE GREEN.

sage (sāj), *a.*; SAG'ER (sāj'ẽr); SAG'EST (sāj'ĕst). [F., fr. L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to be wise. Cf. SAVOR, SAPIENT, INSIPID.] **1.** Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; sagacious.

> All you *sage* counselors, hence! *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* advice.
3. Grave; serious; solemn. *Rare.*
Syn. — Sapient, grave, prudent, judicious. See SHREWD.

sage, *n.* [F.] A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; esp., a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

Sage of Chel'sea (chĕl'sē), Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881), who long lived in the borough of Chelsea, London. — **S. of Concord** (kŏn'kẽrd), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82), who lived in Concord, Mass. — **S. of Ferney,** Voltaire. See FERNEY. PATRIARCH OF. — **S. of Mon'ti-cel'lo** (mŏn'tĭ-sĕl'ō), Thomas Jefferson; — so called from his country residence. — **S. of Sa'mos** (sā'mŏs). See SAMIAN SAGE.

sage' ap'ple. A gall commonly formed on a European species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) by a cynipoid gallfly (*Cynips salviæ*). It is sometimes eaten as a fruit.

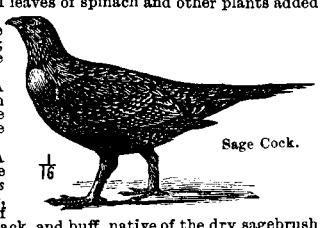
sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several American species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata* or *A. trifida*, hoary asteraceous undershrubs, often covering vast tracts on the western alkaline plains.

sage cheese. Cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by juice of leaves of spinach and other plants added to the milk.

sage cock. The sage grouse; specif., the male sage grouse.

sage green. A dull grayish green color, like that of the foliage of garden sage.

sage grouse. A very large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), with plumage of mottled gray, black, and buff, native of the dry sagebrush plains of western North America. Its flesh is often poor and bitter in consequence of its feeding on the buds of the sagebrush; nevertheless it has been exterminated in many parts of its habitat.


Sage Cock.
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sage hen. **a** The sage grouse, or, specif., the female sage grouse. **b** [*caps.*] An inhabitant of Nevada; — a nickname.

sage mullein. *Bot.* Any mint of the genus *Phlomis*, esp. *P. tuberosa*: Jerusalem sage.

sag'e-nite (săj'ē-nīt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, fr. L. *sagena* a large net. See SEINE.] *Min.* Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms, often embedded in quartz or other minerals.

sag'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Containing sagenite, or similar acicular crystals of other minerals, as of tourmaline or of actinolite; — said of quartz or other minerals.

sage rabbit. Any of several rabbits (as *Lepus nuttalli*) of western North America, varieties of, or related to, the cottontail of the east.

Sag'e-re'ti-a (sāj'ē-rē'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852), French agronomist.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic rhamnaceous shrubs having opposite leaves and branches, the latter sometimes thorny, and small flowers with 5-hooded petals. The fruit of some species is edible; the leaves of *S. theezans* are used in China by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

Black-throated SageSparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*).
1/4

sage'rose' (sāj'rōz'), *n.* [*sage* the plant + *rose*.] **a** = ROCKROSE **a**. **b** The tropical shrub *Turnera ulmifolia*.

sage sparrow. Any of several sparrows of the genus *Amphispiza*, inhabiting especially sagebrush regions in western North America, esp. *A. belli nevadensis*.

sage thrasher. A thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*) which inhabits sagebrush in western North America. It is pale grayish brown above and white spotted with brownish below.

sage tree. An Australian rubiaceous shrub (*Psychotria daphnoides*).

sage willow. **a** A willow of the eastern United States (*Salix tristis*), with linear-oblong leaves white-tomentose beneath. **b** The hoary willow. **c** The purple loosestrife.

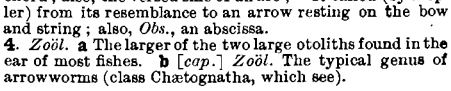
sag'ger (săg'ẽr), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] **1.** *Ceramics.* **a** A box made of fire clay, in which delicate pieces are placed while being baked for biscuit. **b** The clay of which saggers are made.
2. *Metal.* A box in which cast-iron articles are packed in contact with hematite ore or smithy scales, to be rendered malleable by decarbonizing in the annealing furnace.

sag'ger, *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.

sag'ging (săg'Ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAG. Specif.: *n.* An arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after being strained. Cf. HOGGED, 1.

Sa-gi'na (sȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagina* fatness, from its supposed nutritive value.] *Bot.* A genus of small silenaceous plants, the pearlworts, natives of temperate and cool regions. They have subulate leaves and small whitish flowers, the petals sometimes wanting; the styles are equal in number to the sepals (four or five) and alternate with them. The alpine *S. glabra* is ornamental in cultivation.

sa-git'ta (sȧ-jĭt'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., an arrow.]
1. [*cap.*, *gen.* SAGITTÆ (-tē)]. *Astron.* A small northern constellation, north of Aquila; the Arrow.
2. *Arch.* The keystone of an arch. *Rare.* *Gwilt.*
3. *Geom.* The distance from a point in a curve to the chord; also, the versed sine of an arc; — so called (by Kepler) from its resemblance to an arrow resting on the bow and string; also, *Obs.*, an abscissa.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** The larger of the two large otoliths found in the ear of most fishes. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of arrowworms (class Chætognatha, which see).



Sagitta (*S. elegans*) seen from above. *a* Head and Cephalic Setæ: *b, c* Lateral Fins; *d* Caudal Fins; *e* Ovaries.

sag'it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* an arrow: cf. F. *sagittal*.]
1. Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. Hence: **b** Designating, situated in, or pertaining to, the median plane of the body in which the above suture lies, or any plane parallel thereto.

sagittal crest, an elevated bony ridge which develops along the sagittal suture of many mammals, esp. in old age.

Sag'it-ta'ri-a (săj'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagittarius* pertaining to an arrow. See SAGITTARIUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of alismaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are perennial aquatic or bog herbs, having basal often sagittate or hastate leaves, and scapes bearing verticillate monœcious or dicœcious flowers with three sepals and three deciduous white petals. *S. latifolia* of America and *S. sagittifolia* of Europe are common species. The tubers of the Asiatic *S. chinensis* are eaten.

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Sagittaria (*S. latifolia*).

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* -TARII (-rĭ-ī). [L., lit., an archer, fr. *sagittarius* of an arrow, *sagitta*.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer. It is south of Aquila and partly in the Milky Way. **b** The ninth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sagittarius*.] Pert. to an arrow or to archery; resembling an arrow. *Sir T. Browne.*

sag'it-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See SAGITTARIUS.]
1. [*cap.*] = SAGITTARIUS.
2. *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [*cap.*], a monster fabled in medieval Troy romances to have fought in the Trojan army. He is described as "a terrible archer, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire and strike dead like lightning."

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* an arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; specif., *Bot.*, elongated triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.

Sagittate Leaf.

Sa-git'tid (sȧ-jĭt'ĭd; săj'ĭ-tĭd), *n.* [*Sagitta* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sagitta.

sa-git'ti-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow + E. *-form*.] Sagittate.

sag'it-toid (săj'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Sagitta* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, *Sagitta* or an allied genus.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sāgu*.] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, used in puddings, as an article of diet, and for stiffening textiles. It is prepared chiefly from the trunk of the sago palm, but also from the trunks of the gebang, laggery, areng, and gomuti palms, and from several cycadaceous plants (*Cycas revoluta*, *Zamia integrifolia*, etc.). Called also **sago flour.**

sago palm. **1.** Any palm which yields sago; specif.: **a** Any species of *Metroxylon*, esp. *M. læve* or *M. rumphii*, lofty

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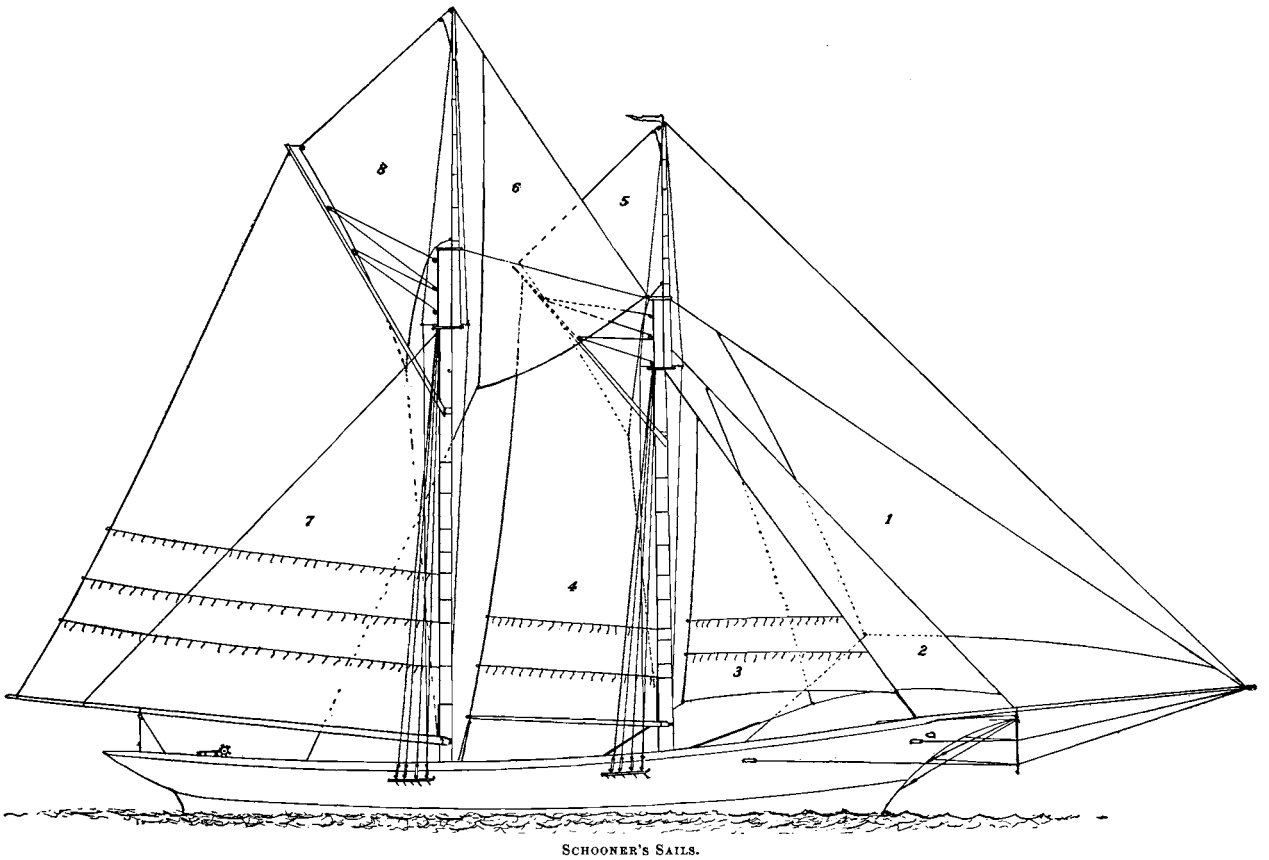
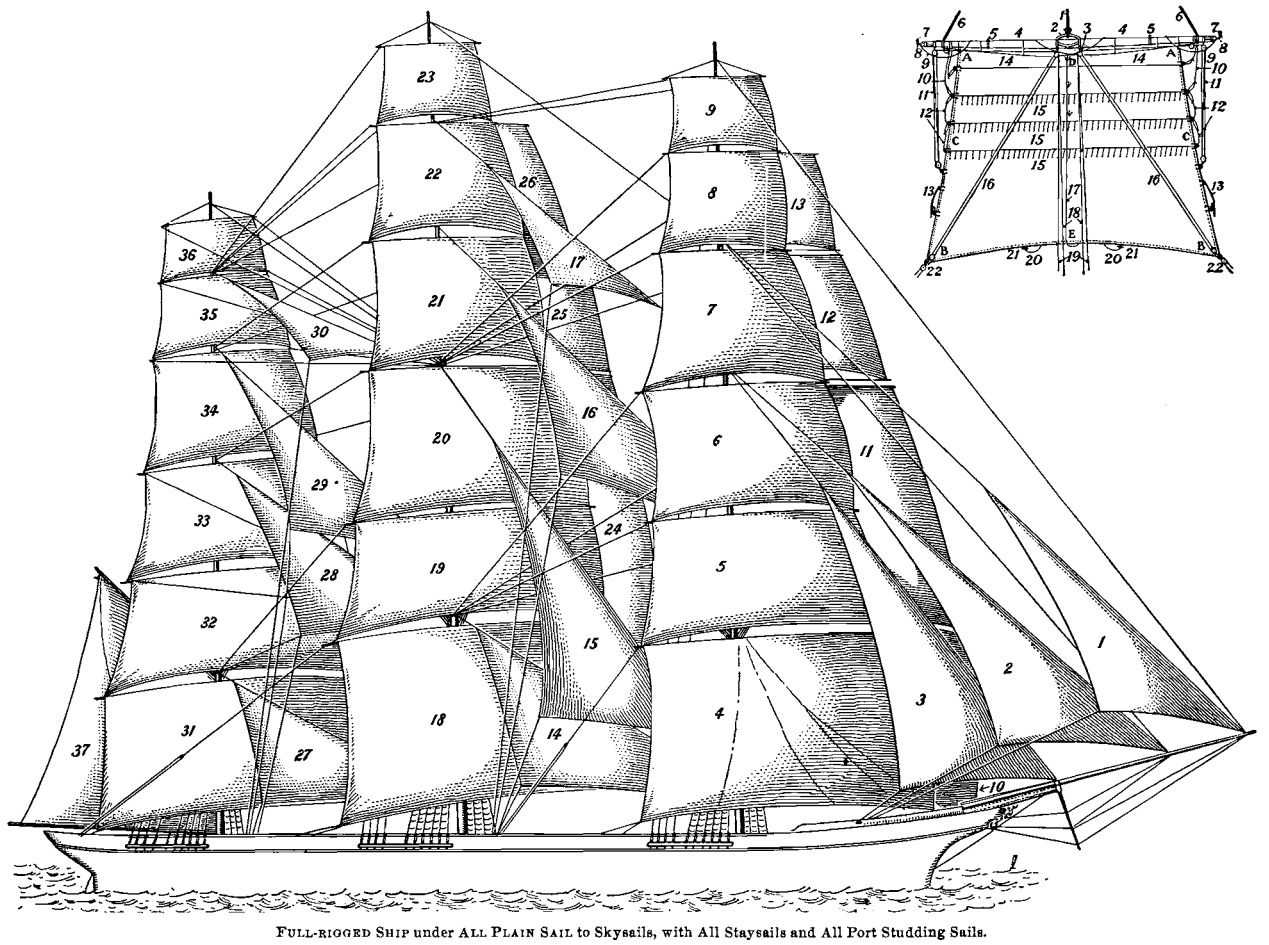
saf'fer. † SAPPHIRE.
saf'fi, *pl.* of SAFFO. *Obs.*
saf'fire. Sapphire. *Ref. Sp.*
saf'flor. [G.] = ZAFFER.
saf'flow. *n.* The safflower. *Obs.*
safflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
saf'fo, *n.*; *pl.* -FI. [It. *zaffo*, or Venetian *zapo*.] Bailiff; catchpoll. *Obs.*
saf'forne. † SAFFRON.
saf'fran. † SAFFRON.
saf'fra-nine, saf'frol, etc. Vars. of SAFRANINE, SAFROL, etc.
saf'fron, *v. t.* [F. *safraner*.] To color or flavor with saffron; to spice. *Obs.*
Saffron Hill. A district of London north of Holborn, formerly a haunt of ballad singers.
saf'fron-y (săf'rŭn-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *safrané*, p. p.] Having the color of saffron; yellowish.
safir. † SAPPHIRE.
safliche. † SAFELY.
saf'ra-nin (să f'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = Carthamin. *Obs.* b Safranine.
saf'ra-no-phile (-rȧ-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*safranine* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Physiol.* Staining readily with safranine; — said of cells.
saf'ro-sin (-rō-sĭn), *n.* [From SAFFRON.] Eosin BN. See DYE.
safroun. † SAFFRON, *v.*
safft. † SHAFT, a pole.
saft (săft; sȧft). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOFT.
safte. † SAFETY. [of SOFTLY.
saft'ly (săft'lĭ; sȧft'-). Scot.
safyre. † SAPPHIRE.
sag (*dial.* sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
sag (sȧg; sāg), *n.* [Cf. SEG sedge.] Rush; reed; sedge; also, water flag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sa'ga (sā'gȧ), *n.* [Malay, prop., the seeds of Adenanthera pavonina.] See WEIGHT.
sa-ga'ci-ate (sȧ-gā'shĭ-āt; -shĭ-ĭt; -shĭ-ĭ-), *v. i.* To fare; thrive. *Slang, Southern U. S.* [SAGAI.
sa-gaie' (sȧ-gī'). Var. of SAGE.
sa'ga-man, *n.* The chanter or narrator of a saga.
sa-ga'mi-té' (sȧ-gä'mē-tā'), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian orig.; cf. Ojibwa *kisagamite*, Algonquian *kijagamite*; lit., (the porridge) is hot.] A kind of mush made of maize meal. *Local, U. S.*
sag'a-pen, sag'a-pene, sag'a-pin, *n.* Sagapenum. *Obs. or R.*
sagar. † CIGAR. [SOGATES.
sa-gat', sa-gates'. † SOGATE.
sag'a-thy (săg'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [F. *sagatis*: cf. Sp. *sagati*, *saetí*.] A light woolen fabric, sometimes containing silk; sayette. *Obs.*
sag'a-vard' (să g'ȧ-v ä r d'), *n.* [Armenian *saghavard*.] *Armenian Ch.* A priest's cap.
sag'but. † SACKBUT.
sagd. Sagged. *Ref. Sp.*
sage (*dial.* sāg, sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
Sagebrush State. Nevada; — a nickname. [BRUSH.
sage'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* = SAGE-
saged, *a.* Sage. *Obs.* [KIEH.
sa-geer' (sȧ-gēr'). Var. of SA-
sage hare. A sage rabbit.
sage'leaf', *n.*, *or* **sage-leaf mullein.** The sage mullein.
sage'ly, *adv.* of SAGE.
sagen. † SAY.
sa'gene (sā'zhēn), *n.* [Russ. *sazhen'*.] See MEASURE.
sa-gene' (sȧ-jēn'), *n.* [L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] A seine. *Rare.*
sage'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sage oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sagesse. *n.* [F.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
sage'wood', *n.* = SAGEBRUSH.
sag'gar. Var. of SAGGER.
sag'gard (săg'ẽr(d). Var. of SAGGER. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
saggard, *n.* Prob., a sluggard.
sagge. † SAG, *v.*; SAGE, *a.*
sag'gon (sȧg'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SAG a reed.] = SAG, a reed. *Scot. & Ir.*
sagh. † SAW.
sagh. Obs. pret. of SAY, SEE.
saghe (*dial.* sāg, sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; SAW, a saying. [club. *Obs.*
saghel, *n.* [AS. *sāgol*.] Cudgel; club. *Obs.*
saght. Obs. pret. of SEEK.
saghtling. *n.* [AS. *sahtlian* to settle. See SETTLE to adjust.] Reconciliation; peace. *Obs.*
saghtnes. † SAUGHTNESS.
sagilly. † SAGELY.
sag'i-nate (săj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginare*.] To fatten; pamper. *Obs.* — **sag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sagirstane. † SACRISTAN.
sag'it-tal-ly, *adv.* of SAGITTAL.
sag'it-tif'er-ous (săj'ĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sagittifer*.] Bearing arrows. *Obs.*
sa-goin' (sȧ-goin'), *n.* [F. *sa-*

SAILS: FORE-AND-AFT AND SQUARE.



SCHOONER'S SAILS.

(An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted instead of one jib.)
1 Flying Jib ; 2 Jib ; 3 Fore Staysail ; 4 Foresail ; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail ; 6 Main-topmast Staysail ; 7 Mainsail ; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.



FULL-RIGGED SHIP under ALL PLAIN SAIL to Skysails, with All Staysails and All Port Studding Sails.

(Sometimes an inner jib and outer jib are fitted instead of one jib, and also an upper and lower main-topmast staysail instead of one staysail, the upper *stay leading just below the* foretop. Double topgallant sails are sometimes fitted.)

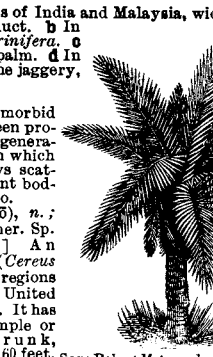
1 Flying Jib ; 2 Jib ; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail ; 4 Foresail ; 5 Lower Fore-topsail ; 6 Upper Fore-topsail ; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail ; 8 Fore Royal ; 9 Fore Skysail ; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main) ; 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail ; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail ; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail ; 14 Main Staysail ; 15 Main-topmast Staysail ; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail ; 17 Main-royal Staysail ; 18 Mainsail ; 19 Lower Main Topsail ; 20 Upper Main Topsail ; 21 Main-topgallant Sail ; 22 Main Royal ; 23 Main Skysail ; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail ; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail ; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail ; 27 Mizzen Staysail ; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail ; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail ; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail ; 31 Mizzen Sail (Crossjack) ; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail ; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail ; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail ; 35 Mizzen Royal ; 36 Mizzen Skysail ; 37 Spanker.

Small Diagram. Parts of a Square Sail (Topsail) 1 Tie ; 2 Yoke ; 3 Quarter Block ; 4, 4 Stirrup for Foot Rope ; 5, 5 Burton Bolt ; 6, 6 Lift ; 7, 7 Boom Iron ; 8, 8 Pacific Iron ; 9, 9 Flemish Horse ; 10, 10 Bull Earing ; 11, 11 Reef Tackle ; 12, 12 Reef Earings ; 13, 13 Bowline Bridle ; 14, 14 Foot Rope ; 15, 15, 15 Reef Points ; 16, 16 Clew Line ; 17 Bunt Whip ; 18, 18 Topgallant Sheet, 19, 19 Reef Tackle ; 20, 20 Buntline ; 21, 21 Buntline Toggle ; 22, 22 Sheet ; *A*, *A* Head-earing Cringle ; *B*, *B* Clew ; *C*, *C* Leeches ; *D* Head ; *E* Foot.

pinnate-leaved palms of India and Malaysia, widely cultivated for their product. **b** In Malacca, *Phœnix farinifera.* **c** In Java, the gebang palm. **d** In India, the gomuti, the jaggery, or the palmyra.
2. See CYCAS.

sago spleen. *Med.* A morbid condition of the spleen produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies like grains of sago.

sa-gua'ro (sä-gwä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Amer. Sp. *saguaro, sahuarro.*] An arborescent cactus (*Cereus giganteus*), of desert regions in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It has a tall, columnar, simple or sparsely-branched trunk, attaining a height of 60 feet. It bears pale yellow flowers; its fruit is edible.


Sago Palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*). Very much reduced.

Sa-gue'rus (sä-gwē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sagueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Malaysian pinnate-leaved palms, having pendent branching spadices, and large acrid berrylike fruits. *S. pinnatus* is the gomuti.

sag'y (sā'jĭ), *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sa'hib (sä'ĭb), **sa'heb** (-ĕb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *çāhib* master, lord, fem. *çāhibah.*] *India.* [*usually cap.*] **a** The title used by natives when addressing, or speaking of, a European gentleman. **b** A general title affixed to the name or official title of a European; as, Colonel *Sahib.* **c** Master; — specif. used among Hindus and Mohammedans in titles of men of rank; as, rajah *Sahib.*

Sa-hid'ic (sȧ-hĭd'ĭk), *a.* [Ar. *eç-çaīd* the upper land, Upper Egypt.] Of or pertaining to, or designating, the dialect sometimes called *Thebaic,* of southern Egypt; as, the *Sahidic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Sahidic dialect; also, the Sahidic version of the Bible. See COPTIC.

sa'i (sä'ē), *n.* [Tupi *sai, sahi:* cf. Pg. *sahi.*] Any monkey of the genus *Cebus;* a capuchin monkey.

sa'ic' (sä'ĭk'), *n.* [F. *saïque,* Turk. *shaïqah.*] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.

said (sĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SAY. Hence: *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.

sai'ga (sī'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *saiga,* fr. Tatar *saigaq* the ahu.] A sheeplike antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of Siberia and eastern Russia. The nasal region is inflated and the nostrils widely separated; the male has lyrate annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

sail (sāl), *n.* [ME. *seil,* AS. *segel, segl;* akin to D. *zeil,* OHG. *segal,* G. & Sw. *segel,* Icel. *segl,* Dan. *seil.*] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water. Sails are of two main types, *fore-and-aft sails* and *square sails.* Square sails are bent to yards, with their foot lying across the vessel's line. Fore-and-aft sails are set on stays, gaffs, or booms, with the foot in a nearly fore-and-aft line. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, often quadrilateral with the after leech usually longer than the fore leech or luff. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not square. See SHIP, *Illust.*
2. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing; a van. *Poetic.* **b** The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VELA.
4. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail* were in sight.
5. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water; a voyage.
6. *pl. Naut.* The ship's sailmaker; — a nickname.
under sail. **a** Having sails spread; esp., in motion with sails spread. **b** Propelled by sails, in distinction from steam or other motive power.

sail, *v. i.*; SAILED (sāld); SAIL'ING. [AS. *segelian, seglian.* See SAIL, *n.*] **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to be impelled on water by the action of steam or any other motive power.
2. To move through or on the water, as a waterfowl.
3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton.
4. To begin a water voyage; as, we shall *sail* to-morrow.
5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird or clouds; — often used with *in, out, along,* etc., with the implication of a certain air or show, as of pride, conceit, or indifference; as, the overdressed dowager *sailed* down the corridor.
6. To rush in; to begin vigorously to do something; — with *in* or *into;* as, he saw his work and *sailed* in. *Slang.*
Syn. — See FLOAT.
to sail fine, *Naut.,* to sail as close to the wind as possible. *Rare.* — **to s. free,** *Naut.,* to sail with yards not braced in, or the boom hauled aft, as much as when close-hauled.

sail, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) by means of steam or other motive power.
2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

Sublime she *sails*
The aërial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

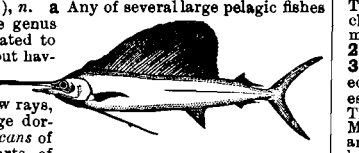
3. To direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* a vessel.

sail'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'cloth' (sāl'klŏth'; 205), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.

sail'er (sāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sailor; one who sails. *Obs. or R.*
2. A ship or other vessel propelled by sails; — with qualifying words; as, a heavy *sailer;* a fast *sailer.*

sail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several large pelagic fishes constituting the genus *Istiophorus,* related to the swordfish, but having teeth, scales, ventral fins of a few rays, and a very large dorsal fin. *I. nigricans* of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, the West Indies, etc., is the best-known species. **b** The basking shark. **c** A quillback sucker.


Sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*). ($\frac{1}{48}$)

sail hoop. *Naut.* A mast hoop of a fore-and-aft sail.

sail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAIL. Hence: *n.* [AS. *segling.*]
1. Act of one that sails.
2 *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; esp., the art of directing a ship to a given place according to the rules of navigation; navigation; also, the art or method of determining either (1) the course to be followed, or (2) the direction and distance to be sailed to reach a given point, or (3) the position of a ship from dead reckoning, involving the determination of two or more of the following elements: course, distance, difference in latitude, difference in longitude, and departure. In **plane sailing** the earth's curvature is neglected, and the distance, departure, etc., are equivalent or correspond to the sides of a plane right triangle formed by the meridian of the initial point, the parallel of the final point, and the rhumb line joining these points. In **traverse sailing** two or more consecutive courses are so considered, the differences of latitude and departures being added algebraically, and a single equivalent course and distance found. In **spherical sailing** the earth is regarded as a sphere (usually as a perfect sphere, though some modern nautical tables allow for its spheroidal shape), and allowance is made for the curvature of its surface. Kinds of spherical sailing are: **parallel sailing,** in which the course is along a parallel, and departure is the product of cosine latitude times the difference of longitude; **middle-latitude sailing,** in which the course cuts parallels and meridians obliquely, and departure is measured along the parallel of latitude midway between the latitude ends of the course; **Mercator sailing,** in which the differences in latitude, departure, etc., are considered in their relations as plotted upon a Mercator chart, and are found from a table of meridional parts; **great-circle sailing,** in which the ship follows a great-circle track, and the resulting problems are treated by spherical trigonometry; **composite sailing,** which combines parallel and great-circle sailing.

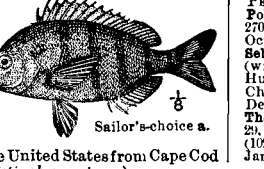
sailing master. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a warrant officer, next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the executive officer to attend to the stowage, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

sail lizard. A large lizard (*Istiurus amboinensis*) having a crested tail. It is found in the Moluccas.

sail loft. A loft or room where sails are cut out and made.

sail'mak'er (sāl'māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails; specif., in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of all sails and articles of canvas. (The grade will before long become extinct.)
sailmaker's mate, in the United States navy, a petty officer of the first class, who assists, or acts as, the sailmaker.

sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; esp., one who takes part in, or understands, the practical management of a vessel; a mariner; technically, a common seaman.
2. A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.
Syn. — SAILOR, MARINER, SEAMAN, are here compared esp. in their literary uses. SAILOR and MARINER are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; the words have wide connotation; SEAMAN, less common as a literary word, denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship; as, "Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man, the greatest *sailor* since our world began" (*Tennyson*); "Slow sailed the weary *mariners*" (*id.*); cf. "Mighty *Seaman,* this is he was great by land as thou by sea" (*id.*). See MARINE, NAVAL.


Sailor's-choice a.

sail'or-ly, *a.* Characteristic of, or resembling, a sailor.

sail'or's-choice' (-ẽrz), *n.* **a** A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod south. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*), found from Florida to Brazil. **d** A pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

sain'foin (sān'foin), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus;* see SANE) + *foin* hay (L. *fœnum*) confused with *saint* sacred (L. *sanctus;* see SAINT).] **a** A European fabaceous perennial plant (*Onobrychis sativa*), with pinnate leaves and spicate pink flowers. It is widely cultivated in the Old World for hay and pasturage. **b** An American tick trefoil (*Meibomia canadensis*). *Canada.* **c** A western American fabaceous herb (*Psoralea onobrychis*). *Local, U. S.*

saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes,* sənt), *n.* [ME. *saint, seint,* F. *saint,* fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, properly p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to *socer* sacred. Cf. SACRED, SANCTITY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.] **1.** A person who is sanctified or consecrated; a holy or godly person; one characterized by, or eminent for, piety and virtue or purity and uprightness of life; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God. In the Old Testament *saint* is applied to any Israelite as one of the chosen people of God, and in the New Testament to any member of a Christian church.
2. One of the spirits of the blessed departed in heaven.
3. *Eccl.* One generally or officially recognized or acknowledged as preëminent for consecration, holiness, and piety; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.* The title *Saint* was first given to the apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the martyrs, and later in the Eastern Church and in the Roman Catholic Church came to be conferred by the process of canonization (which see). It is also given to certain angels.

PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

* Indicates information in the Vocabulary.
** Indicates information in the Biographical Dictionary.
☞ The entries are numbered, by the figures immediately before them, for reference from the calendar below; when two dates are given the church observing the feast on the second date is indicated in parentheses.

(1) **Agatha,** Feb. 12, or 5 (Angl. Ch.), Sicilian virgin martyr (251); (2) **Agnes,** Jan. 21 *; (3) **Alban,** June 22, or 17 (Angl. Ch.)**; (4) **All Saints,** Nov. 1; (5) **Alphege,** April 19, Abp. of Canterbury and martyr (1012); (6) **Ambrose,** Dec. 7, or April 4 (Angl. Ch.) **; (7) **Anastasius,** Jan. 22, Bp. of Rome (398-402); (8) **Andrew,** Nov 30, one of the twelve apostles; (9) **Ann(e),** *or* **Anna,** July 26, or 25 (East. Ch.) *; (10) **Anselm,** April 21 **; (11) **Anthony** of Padua, June 13 **; (12) **Athanasius,** May 2 **; (13) **Augustine** of Canterbury, May 28, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) **; (14) **Augustine** of Hippo, Aug. 28 **; (15) **Barnabas,** June 11 *; (16) **Bartholomew,** Aug. 24, or June 11 (East. Ch.) *; (17) **Basil,** June 14 **; (18) **Bede, Venerable,** May 27 **; (19) **Benedict,** March 21, or 14 (East Ch.) **; (20) **Bernard,** Aug. 20 **; (21) **Blasius,** *or* **Blase,** Feb. 3, or 11 (East. Ch.), Armenian bishop and martyr (c. 316); (22) **Bonaventure** (-ra), July 14 **; (23) **Boniface,** June 5 **; (24) **Catherine** of Alexandria, Nov 25 **; (25) **Catherine of Siena,** April 30, lived 1347-80; (26) **Cecilia,** Nov. 22 *; (27) **Chad,** March 2, Eng. bishop, d 672; (28) **Chrysostom, John,** Jan. 27, and (East. Ch.) also Nov. 13 **; (29) **Clement** of Rome, Nov. 23, or 24 (East. Ch.) *; (30) **Crispin,** Oct. 25 *; (31) **Cyprian,** Sept. 16, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) *; (32) **Cyril** of Alexandria, Feb. 9 **; (33) **Cyril** of Jerusalem, March 20 **; (34) **Cyril,** July 5, Gr. missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (35) **David,** March 1 **; (36) **Denis,** *or* **Denys,** Oct. 9 *; (37) **Dominic,** Aug 4 **; (38) **Dunstan,** May 19 **; (39) **Edmund,** Nov. 20 **; (40) **Edward** (the Martyr), March 18 **; (41) **Elizabeth** of Hungary, Nov 19, princess and landgravine of Thuringia; (42) **Etheldreda,** June 23, or Oct. 17 (Angl Ch.), Northumbrian queen and abbess, d 679; (43) **Fabian,** Jan. 20, or Aug. 5 (East. Ch.), Bp. of Rome and martyr; (44) **Francis of Assisi,** Oct. 4 **; (45) **Francis de (of) Sales,** Jan. 29 *; (46) **Francis Xavier,** Dec. 3 **; (47) **Gabriel,** March 18, or Jan 13 (East. Ch.) **; (48) **George,** of Cappadocia, April 23 **; (49) **Giles,** Sept. 1, anchorite of 7th (?) cent. (?) (50) **Gregory** (the Great), March 12, or 11 (East. Ch.) **; (51) **Hilary** (of Poitiers), Jan. 14, or 13 (Angl. Ch.) **; (52) **Hugh** (of Lincoln), Nov 17, bishop of Lincoln, d. 1200; (53) **Ignatius,** Feb 1 **; (54) **Ignatius Loyola,** July 31 **; (55) **Irenæus,** June 28 **; (56) **James,** July 25 *; (57) **James** (with Philip), May 1 *; (58) **Jerome,** Sept. 30 **; (59) **John,** Dec. 27 *; (60) **John Baptist** (Nativity of), June 24 *; (61) **Joseph,** March 19 *; (62) **Jude** (with Simon), Oct. 28, see JUDAS, 5 a *; (63) **Lambert,** Sept. 17, Bp of Maastricht and martyr (709); (64) **Laurence,** Aug. 10 **; (65) **Leonard,** Nov. 6, Frankish deacon, d. 559; (66) **Lucian,** Jan. 7, or 8 (Angl. Ch.), Roman missionary in Gaul and martyr (290); (67) **Lucy,** Dec. 13, virgin martyr of Alexandria, c 304; (68) **Luke,** Oct. 18 *; (69) **Margaret,** July 20, or 17 (East. Ch.), **Marina,** virgin martyr of Antioch, 3d cent.; (70) **Margaret** of Scotland, June 10 **; (71) **Mark,** April 25 *; (72) **Martin** of Tours, Nov. 11, Bp of Tours, 4th cent.; (73) **Mary** the Virgin, many days in Roman Catholic calendar, but esp., the Purification, Feb. 2, the Annunciation, March 25, the Assumption, Aug. 15, and Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8 — in the Anglican calendar the first two only are observed with special services *; (74) **Mary Magdalene,** July 22, see MARY, 2 c *; (75) **Matthew,** Sept. 21 *; (76) **Matthias,** Feb. 24 *; (77) **Methodius** (with (34) Cyril), July 5, Gr. missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (78) **Michael** [(Angl. Ch.) **and All Angels**], Sept. 29 *; (79) **Nicholas,** Dec. 6, Bp. of Myra **; (80) **Nicomede,** June 1, Roman priest and martyr, 90; (81) **Patrick,** March 17 **; (82) **Paul** (conversion of), Jan. 25 *; (83) **Perpetua,** March 7, female martyr of Carthage, c. 203; (84) **Peter,** *or* (R. C. Ch.) **Peter and Paul,** June 29, see PETER * **and** PAUL *; (85) **Philip** (with (57) James), May 1 *; (86) **Polycarp,** Jan. 26 *; (87) **Prisca,** Jan. 18, Roman female martyr, c. 270; (88) **Raphael.** Oct. 24 *; (89) **Remi,** *or* **Remy** [L. *Remigius*], Oct. 1 **; (90) **Richard,** April 3, Bp. of Chichester, d. 1253; (91) **Sebastian,** Jan. 20, Roman soldier and martyr, c 288; (92) **Simon** (with Jude), Oct. 28 *; (93) **Stephen,** Dec. 26 *; (94) **Stephen** of Hungary, Sept. 2 **; (95) **Swithun,** *or* **Swithin,** July 15 (Angl. Ch.), Bp of Winchester, d. 862; (96) **Sylvester,** *or* **Silvester,** Dec. 31, Bp. of Rome, 4th cent.; (97) **Thomas.** Dec. 21 *; (98) **Thomas Aquinas.** March 7 **; (99) **Thomas** of Canterbury, Dec. 29, see BECKET **; (100) **Timothy,** Jan. 24 *; (101) **Titus,** Feb 6 *; (102) **Valentine.** Feb. 14, Roman martyr, c. 270; (103) **Vincent,** Jan. 22, Span martyr, 304; (104) **Vincent de (of) Paul,** July 19 **.

CALENDAR OF PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

The left-hand (**ionic**) figures give the days of the month; the right-hand figures, the numbers just before the entries in the list above.

Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
7-66	1-53	1-35	3-90	1-57,	1-80	5-34,	4-37	1-49	1-89	1-4	3-46
8-66	2-73	2-27	4-6	85	5-23	77	5-43	2-94	4-44	6-65	6-79
13-51	3-21	7-98,	19-5	2-12	10-70	13-47	10-64	16-31	9-36	11-72	7-6
14-51	5-1	83	21-10	19-38	11-15,	14-22	15-73	17-63	17-42	13-28	8-73
18-87	6-101	11-50	23-48	26-13	16	15-95	20-20	21-75	18-68	17-52	13-67
20-43,	9-32	12-50	25-71	27-18	13-11	17-69	24-16	26-31	24-88	19-41	21-97
91	11-21	14-19	30-25	28-13	14-17	19-104	28-14	29-78	25-30	20-39	26-93
21-2	12-1	17-81			17-3	20-69		30-58	28-62,	22-26	27-59
22-7,	14-102	18-47,			22-3	22-74			92	23-29	29-89
103	24-76	40			23-42	25-56,				24-29	31-96
24-100	"	19-61			24-60	9				25-24	
25-82		20-33			26-55	26-9				30-8	
26-86		21-19			29-84	31-54					
27-28		25-73									
29-45											

NOTE. The Book of Common Prayer provides special services for 4, 8, 15, 16, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 68, 71, 73, 75, 76, 78, 82, 84, 85, 92, 93, and 97.

gouin (from the native South American name). A marmoset, esp of the genus *Callithrix.*
sago plant. The cuckoopint.
sago tree. The coontie.
sagu. † SAGO.
sa-gueir' Var. of SAGWIRE.
‖ **sa'guin** (sä'gēn), *n.* [Tag. *saging, saguing.*] The banana. *Phil. I.*
sa'gum. † SAGO.
sa'gum (sä'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus;* cf. Gr. σάγος; prob. of Celtic origin. Cf SAY a kind of serge.] *Rom. Antiq.* The military cloak.
sa-gu'ran (sä-gōō'rän), *n.*; *pl.* -RANES (sä'gōō-rä'nās). [Apparently Tagalog from the word for *sago.* Cf. SAGO.] A textile of the fiber of leaves of the buri palm, used for packing. *Phil. I.*
sa-gwire' (sȧ-gwīr'), *n.* [Pg. *saqueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] The gomuti palm; hence, toddy, or palm wine. *Colloq., India.*
sah. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sah, sa'ha. Vars of SAA. See MEASURE.
Sa'ha-de'va (sä'hȧ ā-dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sahadēva.*] See MAHABHARATA. [*Bib.*]
Sa'ha-du'tha (sä'hȧ-dū'thȧ)
Sa-ha'ran (sȧ-hä'rŏn; sä'hȧ-),
Sa-har'ic (sȧ-hăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sahara desert.
sahe. † SAW.
Sa'hi-bah (sä'ē-bȧ), *n.* [See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress. *India.*
sah'lite (sä'līt). Var. of SALITE
Sa'ho (sä'hō), *n.* One of a tribe of Afars. [SOUCAR.]
sah'ou-kar (sä'ōō-kär) Var. of **sah'ras** (sä'rȧs). Var. of SARUS.
saht, sahte. † SAUGHT.
sa-hua'ro (sȧ-hwä'rō). Var. of SAGUARO.
sa-hu'ca bean (sȧ-hōō'kȧ). Soy bean.
sah'u-kar (sä'ōō-kär). Var. of SOUCAR.
sai. † SAY; obs. pret. of SEE.
saia. † CHAYA.
sai'ad. Var. of SAYID.
‖ **sai'bling** (sī'blĭng), *n.* [Dial. G.] **a** A char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of mountain streams of Europe. **b** The Sunapee trout.
saice (sīs). Var. of SYCE.
said. Var. of SAYID.
sai'dle (sā'dl). Scot. var. of SADDLE.
saie. † SAY.
saie. Obs. pret. of SEE.
saif. † SAFE, SAVE.
saifly. † SAFELY.
saig (sāg; sȧg). Dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*
saigh (sā). Dial. Eng. pret. of SEE.
saih. † *saw,* pret. of SEE.
saik. † SAKE.
saikles, saikless. † SACKLESS.
saikyr. † SAKER.
sail. *v. i.* [OF. *saillir* to leap, to dance.] To dance. *Obs.*
sail. *v. t.* To assail. *Obs.*
sail'a-ble, *a.* Navigable.
saild. Sailed. *Ref. Sp.*
sailе. † SALE, hall.
sailed (sāld), *a.* Having sails.
sailf † SAFE.
sailf finke. The whiff.
sail gang. *Fisheries.* A seine gang of a sailing vessel.
sail hook *Sail Making.* A small hook used to hold the cloth.
saill. † SALE; SEAL, *v.*
sail'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sailly. † SAILL. to dance.
sail'or-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *n.* The practice or act of sailing, esp. as a seaman; the work of a sailor.
Sailor King. William IV., king (1830-37) of England; — so called from his service in the NAVY.
sail'or-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sail'or-man, *n.* Sailor; seaman.
sailor plant Beefsteak saxifrage.
sailor's housewife. A ditty-bag.
sailour, *n.* [OF. *sailleor*] A dancer. *Obs.* [SAILL.
sail'-o'ver, *n.* *Arch.* = OVERSAILRIFE, *a.* Full of sails or ships. *Obs. Scot.*
sail'y (sāl'ĭ), *a.* Like a sail. *R*
sail'yе, *n.* & *v.* [See ASSAIL.] Assail; essay. *Obs. Scot.*
saim (sām; sēm), *n.* [OF. *sain, saim,* LL. (assumed) *sagimen,* for L. *sagma* a fattening.] Grease; fat. — *v. t.* To grease. — **saim'y,** *a. All Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sai'mi-ri (sī'mĭ-rĭ), *n.* [Tupi *sai-merim,* lit., little monkey.] A titi, or squirrel monkey. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the typical squirrel monkeys. *Chrysothrix* is a synonym.
sain. † SAY, *v.*
sain † *seen,* p. p. of SEE.
sain, *n.* [OF. *ceint.*] Girdle. *Obs.*
sain (sān), *v. t.* [ME. *seinen, sainen,* AS. *segnian,* fr. L. *signare.* cf. OF. *seignier,* fr. L *signare.* See SIGN, *v* & *n.*] To cross (one's self); to consecrate; to bless against evil influence. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sain, n. Blessing. *Obs.*
sainct. † SAINT.
saind (sēnd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SEND.
‖ **sain'doux'** (sān'dōō'), *n.* [F.] Hog's grease; lard.
sainer. † SEINER.
saint. † CEINT.
saint, *n.* = CENT, a game. *Obs.*
saint, *a.* [F.] Sanctified; holy; sacred. *Now Rare.* — **Saint Graal,** the Holy Grail. See Ist

Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20, esp. celebrated by women. On this night, according to popular superstition, a maiden might by fulfilling certain conditions have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St.-Agnes's-flower**, the snowflake. — **St. Andrew's cross.** **a** A cross shaped like the letter X. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. **b** Also *St.-Andrew's-cross.* A North American hypericaceous plant (*Ascyrum crux-andreæ*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross. — **St. Anthony's cross.** a **T**-shaped cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 10. — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, which was popularly supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony. — **St.-Anthony's-nut**, the groundnut *Conopodium denudatum.* It is so called because St. Anthony was once a swineherd. — **St.-Anthony's-rape**, *or* **St.-Anthony's-turnip**, the bulbous crowfoot. — **St. Au'gus-tine grass** (ô'gŭs-tēn). **a** A perennial much-branched creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum americanum*) of the southern United States, valuable as a sand binder and sod grass. **b** The somewhat similar grass *Munisuris rugosa.* — **St.-Barbara's-cress**, the herb Barbara. — **St.-Bar'na-by's-thistle** (bär'nȧ-bĭz), a kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering about St. Barnabas's Day. — **St. Bartholomew, Massacre of.** See under MASSACRE. — **St.-Benedict's-thistle**, the blessed thistle. — **St.-Ben'net's-herb'** (bĕn'ĕts; -ĭts), the herb bennet. — **St. Ber'nard's-li'y** (bûr'nȧrdz), an Old World liliaceous plant (*Anthericum liliago*), with long recurved linear leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers. — **St. Brandan's Island.** See ISLAND OF ST. BRANDAN. — **St.-Bru'no's-li'y** (brōō'nōz), a European alpine liliaceous plant (*Paradisea liliastrum*) somewhat resembling the asphodel. — **St.-Catharine's-flower**, the love-in-a-mist. — **St.-Christopher's-herb**, the herb Christopher. — **St. Croix' sand'stone'** (kroi') [from the *St. Croix* River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin], *Geol.*, a Cambrian formation of Minnesota, the equivalent of a part of the Potsdam. — **St.-Cuthbert's-beads**, the fossil joints of crinoid stems. — **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the eider duck. — **St.-Dabeoc's-heath**, a European heatherlike plant (*Dabœcia polifolia*). — **St. Den'is red** (dĕn'ĭs; dē-nē'). See DYE. — **St. Dis'taff's Day** (dĭs'tȧfs), Jan. 7, on which day women who have kept Christmastide until Twelfth-day (the 6th) return to their distaffs or ordinary occupation. — **St. El'mo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms, and also on land, as at the tops of trees or steeples. It is called also *corposant* (when double, a *double corposant*, or *Castor and Pollux*), *Helena*, etc. It is of the nature of a brush discharge of electricity, reddish when positive, bluish when negative. Cf. CABIRI. — **St. Genevieve formation.** *Geol.* = GENEVIEVE. — **St. George's cross**, *Her.*, a Greek cross gules. — **St. George's duck**, the European sheldrake. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* — **St. George's ensign**, a red cross on a white field with a union jack in the upper corner next the mast; the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England. — **St. George's flag**, a smaller flag resembling the ensign, but without the union jack. It is used in the English navy as the sign of the presence and command of an admiral. — **St.-George's-herb**, the valerian. — **St.-George's-mushroom**, the horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*); also, *A. gambosus.* — **St. Go'bain' glass** (sȧN gō'bȧN'), a fine variety of soda-lime plate glass, so called from St. Gobain in France, the place of its manufacture. — **St. Grouse's Day**, Aug. 12, on which day the season for grouse shooting opens in England; — facetiously so called. — **St. Guy's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. He-le'na black'-wood** *or* **ebony** (hĕ-lē'nȧ), an extinct sterculiaceous tree of St. Helena (*Trochetia melanoxylon*) formerly much prized on account of its hard dark-colored wood. — **St. Helena pea**, a cultivated variety of the American wild bean *Phaseolus helvolus.* — **St. Helena tea**, a frankeniaceous shrub (*Beatsonia portulacifolia*), of St. Helena, its leaves being there used as a substitute for tea. — **St.-Ignatius's-bean**, the seed of a loganiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Strychnos ignatia*), resembling nux vomica. — **St.-James's-flower**, a perennial fabaceous plant (*Lotus jacobæus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, frequently cultivated for its dark purple and yellow flowers. — **St.-James's-lily**, the jacobæa lily. — **St. James's Palace**, the London residence of the British sovereigns from William III. to the accession of Victoria in 1837. It is now used for levees and drawing-rooms. The **Court of St. James's** continues to be the official designation of the British court. — **St. James's shell**, the pilgrim shell. — **St.-James's-wort**, the common ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). — **St.-John's-bread.** **a** See CAROB. **b** Ergot; — sometimes so called by children. — **St. John's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. John's evil**, *Med.*, epilepsy. — **St. John's fire**, *Tent. Folklore*, a fire lighted on the night of St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) to ward off sickness and ill luck. Cf. NEEDFIRE, 1. — **St.-John's-lily**, the white-flowered plant *Crinum americanum* of the southern United States. See CRINUM. — **St.-John's-wort**, any plant of the genus *Hypericum.* The large-flowered species (*H. ascyron*) is often distinguished as the *great St.-John's-wort.* — **St.-Joseph's-lily**, the white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **St. Jul'ian plum** (jōōl'yȧn), a French variety of plum often used as a stock for grafting. — **St. Lawrence skiff.** [From the *St. Lawrence* River.] See SKIFF, 3. — **St. Leg'er, the** (sānt lĕj'ẽr; sĭl'In-jẽr), a race for three-year-old colts and fillies run annually in September at Doncaster, England, over a course 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards long. It was instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger. — **Saint Lu-cie' cher'ry** (lū-sē'), the mahaleb cherry. — **St. Lu-cie' grass**, a cultural variety of Bermuda grass. — **St. Luke's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St. Martin's bird**, the hen harrier. — **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness. — **St.-Martin's-flower**, an ornamental amaryllidaceous plant (*Alstrœmeria pulchra*) with an umbel of variegated flowers. — **St. Martin's fowl**, the hen harrier. *Brit.* — **St.-Martin's-herb**, a small tropical American ochnaceous herb (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and has been used as a demulcent. — **St. Martin's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St.-Mary's-flower.** **a** The rose of Jericho. **b** Any pittosporaceous plant of the genus *Marianthus. Australia.* — **St.-Mary's-grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **St.-Mary's-herb**, goostmary. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-seed**, the sow thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-thistle**, the lady's-thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mi'chael's-or'ange** (mi'kĕlz), a thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange. — **St. Nicholas's clerk** *or* **clergyman**, a highwayman or thief, St. Nicholas being the patron saint of thieves. *Obs. Cant.* — **St. Partridge's Day**, Sept. 1, when the season for partridge shooting opens in England; — so called facetiously. — **St.-Patrick's-cabbage**, the London pride. — **St. Patrick's cross**, a St. Andrew's cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. — **St. Patrick's Purgatory**, according to legend, an earthly purgatory set up by St. Patrick, or a place where God granted to him that the punishment of sinners might be seen, to give ocular proof to the Irish of the truth of his teachings. This legend is said to have been first made known to Europe through a work written by Henry of Saltrey (fl. 1150), an English Cistercian monk, who related the adventures and punishments (similar to those depicted by Dante) of Sir Owain, or Owen, a knight of King Stephen's court who descended into this purgatory. Its supposed entrance was located on an islet in Lough Derg, County Donegal, Ireland, and there is a cave there now known by this name. At an early date a church and an artificial cavern were constructed on the island, and it became a great place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. — **St.-Paul's-speedwell**, the thyme-leaved speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). — **St. Pe'ters-burg Declaration** (pē'tẽrz-bûrg). = *Declaration of St. Petersburg*, under DECLARATION. — **St. Peter's Chains**, *R. C. Ch.*, a festival, August 1, to commemorate the imprisonment of the apostle Peter. — **St. Peter's Chair.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** At Antioch, a festival, Feb. 22, in honor of the founding of the see of Antioch by the apostle Peter. **b** At Rome, a festival, Jan. 18, in honor of the founding of the see of Rome by the apostle Peter. — **St.-Peter's-corn**, one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*). — **St. Peter's fish**, the John Dory. — **St. Peter's keys.** **a** *Theol.* The keys or power of the keys. **b** The crossed keys in the papal arms. — **St. Peter's sandstone** [from the river now called the Minnesota], *Geol.*, an early Ordovician formation of Wisconsin and adjacent States. — **St.-Peter's-wort**, any of several plants: **a** Any hypericaceous plant of the genus *Ascyrum.* **b** The European related herb *Hypericum quadrangulum.* **c** The snowberry. **d** The primrose. — **St.-Peter's-wreath**, a shrubby spiræa (*Spiræa hypericifolia*), having long, slender branches covered with clusters of small white blossoms in spring. — **St. Re'gis Indian** (rē'jĭs), an Iroquois of Catholic settlements on the lower St. Lawrence, Mohawk in speech and mostly of that descent. They are expert basket makers. — **St.-Robert's-herb**, the herb Robert. — **St.-Swith'un's-apple**, *or* **St.-Swith'in's-apple** (swĭth'ŭnz; -ĭnz), an apple prematurely ripened from being worm-eaten. — **St. Swithun's**, *or* **Swithin's**, Day, July 15, observed as a festival in honor of St. Swithun, bishop of Winchester, England (852-862). He was not canonized by the church, but only in popular tradition. — **St. Sylvester's Eve**, the night of Dec. 31, a day observed in many countries as a festival in honor of St. Sylvester, bishop of Rome (314-335). — **St. Ul'lo-a's bow** *or* **circle** (ŭl'ô-ȧz), a fog bow. — **St. Ul'mo's fire** (ŭl'mōz), St. Elmo's fire. — **St. Val'en-tine's Day** (vȧl'ẽn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed as a festival in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. It was a very old notion that on this day birds begin to mate. The custom of sending love tokens at this time has no actual connection with the saint, whose name was probably introduced through some mistake. — **St. Vincent arrowroot.** [From the island of *St. Vincent.*] = TOUS-LES-MOIS. — **St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tŭs-ĭz), *Med.*, chorea, — so called from the supposed cures wrought on intercession to this saint.

Saint-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Reduced.

saint (sānt), *v. t.* ; SAINT'ED; SAINT'ING. **1.** To bless. *Obs.*

God *saint* thee, good monk, with all my heart. *Bale.*

2. To make a saint of; to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the Pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

3. To address or salute as saint. *Rare.*

saint, *v. i.* **1.** To play the hypocrite. *Obs. Towneley Pl.*

2. To act or live as a saint; — often with *it.* See IT, 6.

Saint Andrew. **1.** A Scottish gold coin first issued by Robert II. (1371-90) and then worth five shillings; — so called from the saint's effigy on the reverse.

2. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Ber-nard' (bẽr-närd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, smooth-coated and rough-coated, both of them mainly reddish or yellowish brown and white in color.

St. Bernard.

saint'ed (sān't'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Sacred; holy; consecrated.

2. Holy; pious; virtuous; consecrated. *Shak.*

3. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

4. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead.*

saint'like' (sānt'līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling a saint; saintly.

2. Suiting or befitting a saint; becoming to a saint.

saint'ly, *a.*; SAINT'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SAINT'LI-EST. Like a saint; becoming to a holy person. "*Saintly* chastity." *Milton.*

Saint Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lȧs). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about 300 A. D.). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafaring men, thieves, virgins, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve his name has been corrupted to *Santa Claus.*

Saint-pau'li-a (sānt-pô'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Baron Walter von *Saint Paul*, of Silesia, its discoverer.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of East African gesneraceous plants with nodding blue flowers having five or seven erect sepals, a nearly rotate bilabiate corolla, and two stamens. The species, *S. ionantha*, is the Usambara violet.

Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an (sānt'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Count de St. Simon (1760-1825) or Saint-Simonianism. — *n.* A follower of St. Simon, or a believer in **Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), his socialistic system, in which the state owns all the property and the laborer is entitled to share according to the quality and amount of his work.

Sa'ite (sā'īt), **Sa-it'ic** (sā-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Saïticus*, Gr. Σαϊτικός, fr. Σάϊς Saïs.] Of or pertaining to Saïs, an ancient city of the Nile delta, which became the capital of Egypt under Psammetichus I., founder of the XXVIth Dynasty. It was the chief seat of the worship of Neith.

Sa'kai (sä'kī), *n.* An individual of a low race of the Malay Peninsula, probably representing an aboriginal population. They are of about Malay stature, but are of light color, and have fine wavy hair. Their language shows affinity to the Mon-Annam tongues. They have a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and primitive manufactures. Cf. SEMANG.

sake (sāk), *n.* [ME. *sake* cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, affair, G. *sache* thing, cause in law, OHG. *sahha*, Icel. *sök*, Sw. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, Goth. *sakjō* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka* to contend, strive, blame, OHG. *sahhan*, MHG. *sachen* to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. *seek.* Cf. SEEK.] **1.** *A.-S. Law.* A matter or cause in dispute between litigants; a cause in court; hence, the right to hold court and administer justice (in a given territory); — equiv. to the term *placitum* or *plea*, and chiefly used in **sake and soke.** See SOKE. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Fault; blame; guilt. *Obs.*

3. Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; concern; account; regard or respect; — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of, for his sake, for man's sake, for mercy's sake*, and the like; as, to commit crime for the *sake* of gain; to go abroad for the *sake* of one's health.

Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' *sake.* *Spenser.*

Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge. *Sir W Hamilton.*

☞ The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our *sakes*." *Shak.*

sa'ke (sä'kĕ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap. *sake.*] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made by the fermentation of rice. It is usually drunk hot.

sa'ker (sā'kẽr), *n.* [F. *sacre* (cf. It. *sagro*, Sp. & Pg. *sacre*), fr. Ar. *çaqr* hawk.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A falcon (*Hierofulca cherrug*, syn. *Falco sacer*) used in falconry, native of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It resembles the Indian luggars and the American prairie falcon. The male is sometimes specif. called **sa'ker-et** (-ĕt), in distinction from the female, which is larger. **b** The peregrine falcon. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A small piece of old-time artillery.

sa'ki (sä'kĭ; sȧ'kē'), *n.* [F., from *sakee winkee* in P. Browne's "Nat. Hist. of Jamaica," and this fr. Tupi *saguin.*] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*, having a bushy nonprehensile tail and long hair which usually forms a beard on the chin and a ruff around the face.

White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). (¼)

sak'i-eh (sȧk'ĭ-ĕ) } *n.* [Ar. *sāqīah* } canal, trench.] A kind of water wheel used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits in buckets attached to its periphery or to an endless rope.

Sak'ta (sȧk'tȧ; shȧk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ta** (shȧk'tȧ). [Skr. *çākta.*] *Hinduism.* An adherent of Saktism; a worshiper of Sakti. The rites of many of the **Saktas** are mere orgies of lust. Cf. DEVI.

Sak'ti (sȧk'tē; *Skr.* shŭk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ti** (shȧk'tē; shŭk'tē). [Skr. *çakti.*] *Hinduism.* The female energy or principle. See SAKTISM; cf. DEVI, TANTRA.

Sak'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Also **Shak'tism.** *Hinduism.* The worship of Sakti.

Saktism is based on the worship of the active producing principle (Prakriti) as manifested in one or other of the goddess wives of Siva (Durga, Kali, Parvati), the female energy, or Sakti, of the primordial male, Purusha or Siva. In this cult the various forces of nature are deified under separate personalities which are known as the divine mothers, or Matrigan. . . . The cult is supposed to have originated in East Bengal or Assam about the 5th century. *Census of India*, 1901.

GRAIL. *Obs.* — **Saint Monday**, Monday, on which day idle workmen spend their wages, received on Saturday, for liquor and amusements. *Colloq., Eng.* — **Saint Befana.** See BEFANA, LA. — **St. Clare, Augustine** (sānt klâr'). In Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the easy and good-natured father of Little Eva. — **saint'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. — **Saint É'mi'lion'** (sĕN'-tā'mē'-lyôN'). [From *Saint-Émilion*, near Libourne, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2. — **saint'ess**, *n.* Female saint. *R.* — **Saint' Es'tèphe'** (sĕN'-tĕs'tĕf'). [From *Saint-Estèphe*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2. — **saint'hood**, *n.* See -HOOD. — **saint'ish**, *a.* See -ISH. — **saint'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Character or quality of saints; also, pretense of holiness. — **saintite.** † SANCTITY. — **Saint Jul'ien** (sānt jōōl'yĕn; *F.* sĕN' zhü'lyĕN'). [From *Saint-Julien*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2. — **saint'li-ly** (sānt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAINTLY. — **saint'li-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. — **Saint Louis.** [From *Saint Louis*, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian system in the Mississippi River States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **saint-ol'o-gist** (sānt-ŏl'ô-jĭst), *n.* A writer of the lives of saints. *R.* [SUIVANT, 1.] — **Saint Patrick.** *Her.* See PURSUIVANT. — **saint's bell** = SANCTUS BELL. — **saint's day** (sānts). The day on which a saint is commemorated. — **saint'ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.

Saint'-Si'mon-ism (sĭ'mŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* = SAINT-SIMONIANISM. [Simonian.] — **Saint-Si'mon-ist.** *n.* A Saint-Simonian. — **saintuarie.** † SANCTUARY. — **saio.** † SOY. — **saip** (sāp). Scot. var. of SOAP. — **Sa-iph'** (sā-ĭf'), *n.* [Ar. *saif al jabbār* sword of the giant.] See STAR. — **saipheron.** † SAFFRON. — **sair, sair.** † SAYER. [of SAVOR.] — **sair** (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot. — **sair** (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SORE. — **sair** (sâr), *v. t. & i.* [See SERVE.] To serve; treat; provide; satisfy; suffice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **saire.** † SORE. — **sairie.** † SORRY. — **sair'ly** (sâr'lĭ). Scot. var. of SORELY. [var. of SORRY.] — **sair'y** (sâr'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. sais (sā'is). Var. of SYCE.

saise † SEIZE. — **saisen.** † SEIZE. — **saisine, saising.** † SEIZIN. — **Saisne**, *n.* [OF.] A Saxon. *Obs.* — **saison.** † SEASON. — **sait** † SEAT. — **sait**, *n.* [Cf. SEAT.] A court; an episcopal see. *Obs. Scot.* — **saith** (sĕth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of SAY. *Archaic.* — **saithe** (sāth), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *seiðr* a kind of fish; or cf. Gael. *saoidhean.*] The coalfish. **a.** *Scot.* — **saitt.** † SEAT. — **Sai'va** (sī'vȧ; shī'vȧ), *n.* Also **Shai'va.** [Skr. *Çaiva.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of Siva. The Saiva sects mostly represent decadent philosophies. — **Sai'vism** (-vĭz'm), *n.* — **saiyad.** † SAYID. — **sai'yid.** Var. of SAYID.

saj, *n.* **a** (säj) [Ar. *sāj.*] The teak tree. *Arab.* **b** (sūj) [Hind *saj.*] An East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia tomentosa*) or its wood. — **sa-jene'.** Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE. — **sa-jou** (sȧ-jōō'; *F.* sȧ'zhōō'). [F., fr. Tupi *saó, saú, sahú.*] = SAPAJOU. — **sak.** † SACK, SAKE. — **Sa'ka-la'va** (sä'k ȧ-l ä'v ȧ), *n.* See MALAGASY, *n.*, 1. — **sake.** † SACK, SHAKE. — **sa'ke** (sä'kē). Var. of SAKI. — **sakeber**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sakavāðrei* plaintiff, accuser.] *O. Eng Law* The prosecutor in an action of handhaving. [*Obs.*] — **saked.** *a.* [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty. — **sa-keen'** (sȧ-kēn'), *n.* [Hind & Tibetan *skīn, skyīn, sakīn, iskīn.*] An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Himalayas. — **sakelease, sakeles.** † SACKLESS. — **saker.** † SACRE. — **sakerfyse** † SACRIFICE. — **sakering.** † SACRING. — **sak'ful, a.** [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty; sinful. *Obs.* — **sa'ki.** Var. of SAKE. — ‖ **sa'ki** (sä'kē; sō'kē), *n.* [Per., fr. Ar. *sāqī.*] Cupbearer. — **sakke.** † SACK. — **sakkeles.** † SACKLESS. — **sak'ket.** † SACKET. [IEH.] — **sak'ki-a** (sȧk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* = SAK-— **saklace, sakles.** † SACKLESS. — **Sak'ra** (sȧk'rȧ; shȧk'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çakra*, lit., powerful.] *Hindu Myth.* A name of Indra. — **sakre.** † SACRE. — **sakring.** † SACRING. — **sak'ul-ya** (sȧk'ōōl-yȧ; sŭk'-), *n.* [Skr., of the same family and name.] *Hindu Law.* Any one of the three lineal ancestors (those standing in the 4th, 5th,

Sa-kun'ta-la (sȧ-kŏŏn'tȧ-lä; shä-), *or* **Sha-kun'ta-la** (shä-), *n.* [Skr. *Çakuntalā.*] The heroine and title of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones (1789) and Sir Monier Monier-Williams (1853). Sakuntala, who has been married by a king, who met her while he was hunting in the forest, loses, while bathing in a pool, a ring which he has given her and by the sight of which he will remember her. It is found by a fisherman in a fish he has caught, and, when taken to the king, causes him to remember and go in search of Sakuntala, who has returned to the forest.

sal (săl), *n.* [L. See SALT.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Salt.

☞ For phrases see the *Vocabulary.*

sal (säl ; sôl), *n., or* **sal tree.** [Hind. *sāl*, Skr. *çāla.*] An East Indian dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Shorea robusta*) ; also, its light brown, close-grained hard wood, second only to teak in value.

sa-laam' (sȧ-läm'), *n.* Also **sa-lam'.** [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act ; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead.

sa-laam', *v. i. & t.* Also **sa-lam'.** To make or perform a salaam; to salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From SALE.] Capable of being sold ; fit to be sold ; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

sal-ac'e-tol (săl-ăs'ē-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *acet*one.] *Pharm.* A crystalline compound of salicylic acid and acetone, used as a substitute for salol.

sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax, -acis*, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.] Having a propensity to venery ; lustful ; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness, sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sa-lac'tol (sȧ-lăk'tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [salicylic + *lactic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids, used in diphtheria.

sal'ad (săl'ȧd), *n.* [F. *salade*, prob. fr. Pr. *salada ;* cf. OIt. *salata*, It. *insaluta, salare* to salt ; fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT ; cf. SLAW.] **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, as lettuce, celery, water cress, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper ; as, tomato *salad.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad.* *I. Watts,*

2. Herbs or vegetables for use as salad ; — in the United States, used esp. of lettuce.

There sprouts a *salad* in the garden still. *Tennyson.*

3. A dish of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, and other condiments ; as, chicken *salad.*

salad burnet. The common garden burnet (*Sanguisorba sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience. *Shak.*

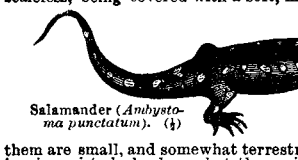
sal'ad-ing, *n.* Vegetables or herbs for salad. *Now Rare.*

salad rocket. A European yellow-flowered brassicaceous herb (*Eruca sativa*).

sal'ai tree (săl'ī). [Hind. & Bengali *salai.*] A balsameaceous tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, the resin of which is used as an incense and also medicinally. See BOSWELLIA, GUGAL **b**.

sal'al (săl'ăl), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*), of the Pacific coast of the United States. Its edible dark purple berry is about the size of a common grape.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *salamandre*, F. *salamandre*, L. *salamandra*, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα ; cf. Per. *samander, samandel.*] **1.** Any of numerous amphibians of the order Urodela, which superficially resemble lizards, but are scaleless, being covered with a soft, moist skin. Most of



Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*). (½)

them are small, and somewhat terrestrial when adult, living in moist, dark places, but the majority pass through an aquatic larval stage during which they breathe by gills. Certain chiefly aquatic forms are called *newts.* The salamanders are perfectly harmless and feed on aquatic worms, insects, and other small animals. The best-known European species is *Salamandra maculosa*, which is black with large yellow or orange blotches. Species of the genus *Amblystoma* are well-known American forms. Cf. HELLBENDER, 1, GIANT SALAMANDER. Salamanders were formerly believed by superstitious people to be able to live unharmed in fire.

2. In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. Cf. 1st GNOME, SYLPH, UNDINE.

3. Any of various articles used in connection with the fire; as: **a** A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk, heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it. **b** A plasterer's stove. **c** A large poker. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

4. *Metal.* A mass of unfused material in the hearth of a blast furnace, usually largely metallic iron, partially reduced ore, etc. ; — called also *bear, sow,* or *shadrach.*

5. The pocket gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southeastern United States.

sal'a-man'drine (săl'ȧ-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander ; enduring fire. *Addison.*

sal am-mo'ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk). *Chem. & Pharm.* Ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl, a white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained by neutralizing the ammoniacal liquor of gas works with hydrochloric acid, by subliming ammonium sulphate with common salt, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. It is so called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa.

sal'an-gane (săl'ăŋ-gān), *n.* [From *salamga, salangan,* name in Luzon, of Malay origin.] Any of several swifts producing the edible bird's nests (see under EDIBLE).

sal'a-ried (săl'ȧ-rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SALARY. Specif. : *a.* Receiving a salary ; paid by a salary ; having a salary attached ; as, a *salaried* officer ; a *salaried* office.

sal'a-ry (-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarius* belonging to salt, fr. *sal* salt : cf. F. *salaire.* See SALT.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services ; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month ; stipend.

O, this is hire and *salary,* not revenge. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stipend, pay, hire, allowance. See WAGES.

sal'a-ry, *v. t. ;* -RIED (-rĭd) ; -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *salarier.*] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to ; to attach a salary to ; as, to *salary* a clerk or a position.

sale (sāl), *n.* [AS. *sala*, akin to Icel. *sala* and E. *sell.* See SELL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of selling ; a contract whereby the absolute, or general, ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a price, or sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration ; also, a contract for such transfer of ownership in the future or upon the future fulfillment of some condition (this latter being by some differentiated as an **agreement to sell**). The word *sale* is often specifically used of the sale of personal property, as usually in the phrase *the law of sales.* Cf. GIFT, *n.*, 3 **b**.

2. Opportunity of selling ; demand ; market.

They shall have a ready *sale* for them *Spenser*

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder ; auction ; also, exposure of goods in market. *Sir W. Temple.*

of sale, on **s.**, for **s.**, offered to be sold ; in the market. — on **s.** or return, *Com.*, on approval. See under APPROVAL.

sa-le'ma (sȧ-lē'mȧ), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.] **a** A Florida and West Indian fish (*Archosargus unimaculatus*), similar to the sheepshead. **b** A food fish (*Kyphosus analogus*) of the west coast of Mexico, resembling the chopa blanca.

sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sahleb*, prob. a corruption of *tha'lab* fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying lit., fox's testicles ; cf. Sp. *salep*, fr. Ar.] The dried tubers of any of various European species of *Orchis*, or of any of several East Indian orchids of the genus *Eulophia.* Salep contains a large proportion of bassorin, and some starch ; it is used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal ăëratus ;* — because "fixed air" is evolved on treatment with acids. See SAL ; AËRATED.] Lit., aërated salt ; potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, now commonly the latter ; cooking soda.

Sa-le'sian (sȧ-lē'shăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis de Sales (1567–1622) ; as, *Salesian* Sisters, the nuns of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady ; *Salesian* Fathers, a Roman Catholic order of men founded by Don Bosco, a priest of Turin, in 1864, approved by Pius IX. in 1874. — *n.* A member of a Salesian order.

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*sale* + *man.*] One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise. — **sales'man-ship,** *n.*

sales'room' (sālz'rōōm'), *n.* Also **sale'room'** (sāl'-). A room in which sales are made ; esp., an auction room.

sales'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n. ; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; -ĭn). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale ; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly. *Shak*

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a. Rom. Relig.* Of or pert. to the Salii, or priests of Mars ; as, *Salian* hymns ; the *Salian* dance.

Sa'li-an, *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Yssel) ; Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank. See FRANK, *n.*, 1.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Salii*, fr. the Germanic name, fr. the old name of the river Yssel in the Netherlands.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law so called.

Salic law. **a** A code or compilation of the customary laws, chiefly relating to torts, crimes, and procedure, of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian, or Merovingian, Franks. It was probably made near the end of the 5th century. **b** The provision of this law stating that "Of Salic land no portion shall come to a woman ; but the whole of the inheritance of the land shall come to the male sex" (5th par., chap. 59) ; hence, the law or rule, consisting in an application of this law to succession to the crown, by which women were excluded from the throne in France in the contest for the French throne between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th century and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

Sal'i-ca'ce-æ (săl'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIX.] *Bot.* A family of dicœcious trees or shrubs (the willow family) constituting the order Salicales, and including only 2 genera, *Salix* and *Populus.* They have small apetalous flowers in aments. — **sal'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'i-ce'tum (-sē'tŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *salix* willow.] A collection or plantation of living willows ; a willow arboretum.

sal'i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *salix, -icis*, a willow : cf. F. *salicine.* See SALLOW the tree.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar. On hydrolysis (by the enzyme emulsin or otherwise) it yields glucose and saligenin. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and tonic.

sa-li'cion-al (sȧ-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *salix* willow.] *Music.* An organ reed stop of delicate stringlike tone.

Sal'i-cor'ni-a (săl'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *salicornia* kali, perh. fr. L. *sal* salt + *cornu* horn ; cf. LL. *sol kali* alkali.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime chenopodiaceous herbs having thick, jointed, leafless stems bearing the minute flowers immersed in the upper nodes, forming a spike. The utricle contains a single seed. The species, called *glasswort* or *marsh samphire*, are widely distributed.

sal'i-cyl (săl'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CO$, of salicylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

sal'i-cyl'age (-sĭl'ăj), *n.* Treatment of articles of food or drink with salicylic acid in order to preserve them.

sal'i-cyl-al (săl'ĭ-sĭl-ăl) } *n.* [*salicylic* + *alde-*
sal'i-cyl-al'de-hyde (-ăl'dĕ-hīd) } *hyde.*] *Chem.* Salicylic aldehyde, $C_6H_4(OH)CHO$, a fragrant, colorless oil, reddening on exposure, found in the flowers of meadowsweet (*Spiræa*), and also got by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc.

sal'i-cyl-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Salicylic amide, $C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$, a colorless crystalline compound got by treating methyl salicylate with strong ammonia. It is used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-sĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To treat with salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$, formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Chemically, it is orthohydroxybenzoic acid. — **salicylic aldehyde.** See SALICYLAL.

sal'i-cyl'ide (săl'ĭ-sĭl'īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*salicylic* + anhyd*ride.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(OC_6H_4CO)_4$, got by condensation of four molecules of salicylic acid in presence of phosphorus trichloride ; — called also *tetrasalicylide*, as distg. from the condensation products *disalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_2)_2$, and *polysalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_2)_x$.

sal'i-cyl'ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of salicylic acid or salicylates.

sal'i-cy-lu'ric (-sĭ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*salicyl* + *uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $C_9H_9O_4N$, found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid. It is a salicyl derivative of glycocoll. Cf. HIPPURIC.

sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns) } *n.* [See SALIENT.] **1.** Quality or
sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } state of being salient.

2. That which is salient ; a projection.

3. That which commands attention as prominent, striking, or noteworthy ; as, lack of poetic *saliency.*

sa'li-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *saliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap : cf. F. *saillant.* See SALLY, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs ; leaping ; bounding ; jumping.

2. Shooting out or up ; springing ; projecting.

He had in himself a *salient,* living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

3. Hence, forcing itself on the attention ; prominent ; conspicuous ; noticeable ; as, one's *salient* traits.

4. Projecting outwardly ; as, a *salient* angle ; — opp. to *reëntering.* See BASTION, *Illust.*

5. *Her.* Represented in a leaping position, which is unlike *rampant* in having both hind feet on the ground.

Lion Salient.

Syn. — See PROMINENT.

and 6th degrees of remoteness) to whom is made the offering of the lepa, or the person who makes the offering.

Sak'ya-mu-ni (sāk'yȧ-mōō-nē ; shāk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ya-mu-ni.** [Skr. *Çākyamuni.*] A name of Gautama Buddha.

sal. † SHALL.

Sal (săl). Var. of ZAL.

Sal. *Abbr.* Salomon.

‖ **sa'la** (sä'lä), *n.* [Sp.] The large room or hall in the front part of a house.

Sa'la (sä'lȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **sa-laam'** **a-lei'kum** (sȧ-läm' ă-lā'kōōm). [Ar. *salām 'aleikum* peace upon you.] Peace be unto or with you ; — a Mohammedan salutation.

salaam convulsion. A form of convulsion in children in which the head and upper body are repeatedly bent forward.

sal'ab. Var. of SALEP. [*Bib.*

Sal'a-bo'ni (sȧ-lăb'ȧ-bō'nĭ). *D.*

Sal'a-bo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*

‖ **sal ab-sin'thi-i** (săl ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ĭ). [NL.] Salt of wormwood.

‖ **sal a'ce-to-sel'la** (ăs'ē-tō-sĕl'ȧ). [NL.] Salt of sorrel.

sa'la-co'ot' (sä'lä-kō ōt'), *n.* [Tag.] A large native hat woven from strips of cane or from palm leaves. *Phil. I.*

sa-la'dang (sȧ-lä'dăng), *n.* [Native name on Limoen River, Sumatra, is *seladang*, in parts of Borneo, *seladang.*] **a** The gaur. *India.* **b** The Indian tapir. See TAPIR. *Sumatra.*

salade Var. of SALLET.

‖ **sa'lade'** (sä'lädˊ). *n.* [F.] Salad.

‖ **sa'la-de'ro** (sä'lä-thā'rō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A salting place ; esp., an establishment for producing salted and jerked meats.

salad oil. Olive oil.

salad tree. The redbud. [TUS.]

sal'æ-ra'tus. Var. of SALERATUS.

sa'la-gra'ma (sä'lȧ-grä'mȧ ; shä'-), *n.* [Skr. *çālagrāma.*] In India, a fossil ammonite supposed by the Hindus to be a representative of Vishnu.

Sa'lah (sā'lȧ). *Bib.*

Sal'a-i (săl'ĭ-ī). *D. Bib.*

sal alembroth. *Old Chem.* = ALEMBROTH. [LAAM.]

sa-lam' (sȧ-läm'). Var. of SALAAM.

sal'am (săl'ăm), *n.* [Ar., payment in advance.] *Moham. Law.* A form of sale in which the price is paid at once, but delivery is or may be deferred, used to secure loans with the interest.

sal'a-man'da-rin (săl'ȧ-măn'dȧ-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A leucomaine from a salamander.

sal'a-man'der's hair *or* **wool.** A species of asbestos. *Obs.*

sal'a-man'dra (-măn'drȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A salamander. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphibians formerly including most salamanders, but now limited to *S. maculosa* of Europe, and a few other Old World species. It is the type of a family, **Sal'a-man'dri-dæ** (-drĭ-dē).

salamandre. † SALAMANDER.

sal'a-man'dri-form (-măn'drĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Shaped like a salamander.

sal'a-man'droid (-droid), *a.* [*salamander* + *-oid.*] Like, or pert. to, the salamanders.

‖ **sal a-ma'rum** (ă-mä'rŭm ; 115). [L., bitter salt.] Epsom salt.

‖ **sa-la'mat** (sä-lä'mät), *interj.* [Tag.] An exclamation of gratitude or welcome. *Phil. I.*

sa-lam'ba (sȧ-läm'bȧ), *n.* [Tag. *salambao.*] In the Orient, a large net mounted on a raft for use in sea fishing.

‖ **sa-la'me** (sä-lä'mā), *n. ; pl.* SALAMI (-mē). [It. Cf SALMAGUNDI.] Salt meat ; sausage.

salamich, *n.* Salamander. *Obs.*

Sa-la'mi-el (sȧ-lā'mĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Sal'a-mi'na (săl'ȧ-mī'nȧ). *D.*

Sal'a-min'i-an (săl'ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of Salamis, in Cyprus.

salamon. † SALOMON. [*Indian.*

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Sal'a-min'i-an (săl'ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of Salamis, in Cyprus.

salamon. † SALOMON. [*Indian.*

sal e-ni'x'um (ĕ-nĭ'k'sŭm). [NL.] A acid potassium sulphate, used as an aperient. b Acid sodium sulphate.

salens. Prob., obs var. of SOLEN.

sale'-o'ver, *n. Arch.* = OVERSAIL. [glasswort.]

saleratus weed. The common

sa-lere', *n.* [F. *salière.*] A saltcellar. *Obs.* [SALES.]

sales account. = ACCOUNT SALES

sale bill, *or* **sales bill of exchange.** *Com.* A bill drawn on the buyer of goods on account of their purchase price.

sales'la'dy, *n.* A saleswoman. *Colloq. U. S.* [of SALAD

sal'et. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

salet, salette. † SALLET.

salew. † SALLOW, willow ; SALUE.

sale'wares', *n pl.* Merchandise. *Obs.* [live stock is sold.

sale'yard', *n.* A yard in which

salf. salfe. † SAFE, *a.*

salfe. † SALVE. [CONDUCT.

salfecundity. † SAFE

sal'fem-ane' (săl'fĕm-ān'), *n. Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **sal-fem'ic** (săl-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

salge. † SAGE, *n.*, herb.

salge, salghe. † SALLOW, willow.

‖ **sal gem'mæ** (jĕm'ē). [NL.] *Old Min.* Rock salt, esp. when quite pure. [*Obs or Her.*

sa'li-ant, *a.* Var. of SALIENT.

saliaunce, *n.* [See SALLY ; cf. SALIENCE, ASSAIL.] Sally : onslaught. *Obs.* [RALPH.

sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-

sal'ic, *a.* Leaping ; frisky. Cf. SALACIOUS. *Obs.*

Sal'i-ca'les (-ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALICACEÆ.

sal'i-cet (săl'ĭ-sĕt), *n.* = SALICIONAL.

sal'i-cyl'ite (săl'ĭ-sĭl'īt), *n.* A salt of salicylous acid. *Obs.*

sal'i-cyl'ol (-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + 2d *-ol.*] Salicylal. See SALICYLAL.

sal'i-cyl'ous (săl'ĭ-sĭl'ŭs), *a.* See SALICYLAL.

salient batrachian *or* **amphibian**, one of the Salientia; a frog or toad. — **s. point**, *Math.*, a point of a curve where the first derivative, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, becomes discontinuous, or where the direction of the tangent changes suddenly by a finite angle. — **s. poles**. *Elec.* See CONSEQUENT POINTS. — **s. polygon, s. polyhedron**, *Geom.*, one all of whose angles are salient.

sa′li-ent (sā′lĭ-ĕnt), *n.* *Fort.* A salient angle or part.

sa-lif′er-ous (sȧ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt; salt-bearing.

sal′i-fi′a-ble (săl′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See SALIFY.] *Chem.* Capable of being salified.

sal′i-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

sal′i-for′min (-fôr′mĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* Formine (urotropine) salicylate, a colorless crystalline antiseptic powder.

sal′i-fy (săl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* SAL′I-FIED (-fīd); SAL′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *sal* salt + *-fy:* cf. F. *salifier.*] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to *salify* a base by treatment with an acid or an acid by treatment with a base.

sa-lig′e-nin (sȧ-lĭj′ē-nĭn), *n.* [*sali*cin + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$, obtained by decomposition of salicin, by reduction of salicylal, etc. It is the ortho hydroxy derivative of benzyl alcohol.

Sa′li-i (sā′lĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., the Leapers.] *Rom. Relig.* A priesthood consisting originally of two bodies of twelve members each, the **Sa′li-i Pa′la-ti′ni** (păl′ȧ-tī′nī), war priests of Mars, and the **Sa′li-i Col-li′ni** or **A′go-nen′ses** (kŏ-lī′nī, ăg′ō-nĕn′sēz), war priests of Quirinus, who were united in historical times in the service of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus.
Their function was to secure the favor of the war god. The occasions of their chief ceremonials were the **Quinquatrus**, March 19, and the **Armilustrium**, October 19.

sal-im′e-ter (săl-ĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in a solution; a hydrometer specially graduated so as to indicate directly the percentage of a particular salt (esp. common salt) present in a solution of the same; a salinometer.

sal-im′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance; the use of the salimeter.

sal′in (săl′ĭn), *n.* A crude potash obtained from beetroot residues and other similar sources.

sa-li′na (sȧ-lī′nȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *salinae*, pl., salt works, fr. *sal* salt, F. *saline*, It. & Sp. *salina.* See SALINE, *a.*] **1.** A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea.
2. Salt works.

sa′line (sā′līn; 277), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt: cf. L. *salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar. See SALT.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances; a *saline* cathartic.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, salt; salty.

sa′line (sā′līn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *saline.* See SALINE, *a.;* cf. SALINA.] **1.** A salt spring; a salt garden.
2. *Chem.* **a** *Med.* A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium. **b** = SALIN.

sa-lin′i-form (sȧ-lĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or the qualities of a salt, esp. of common salt.

sa-lin′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Salineness; degree of saltness.

sal′i-py′rin } (săl′ĭ-pī′rĭn), *n.* [*sali*cylic + anti*pyrine.*]
sal′i-py′rine } *Pharm.* Antipyrine salicylate, a white crystalline substance used like antipyrine.

Sa′lish-an (sā′lĭsh-ăn; săl′ĭsh-), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians, of low native culture, who formerly held most of the southern half of British Columbia, part of Vancouver, and large territories in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are now largely gathered on reservations. They are probably related to the Wakashan Indians.

sal′i-tral (săl′ĭ-trăl), *n.* [Sp., fr. *salitre* niter.] A place where saltpeter occurs.

sa-li′va (sȧ-lī′vȧ), *n.* [L.; cf. OIr. *saile*, W. *haliw.*] The fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. In man it is a mixture of the secretions of the salivary glands proper, the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual (see SALIVARY GLAND), and the small glands of the mucous membrane. It is a somewhat turbid and viscid fluid, generally having a weakly alkaline reaction, and contains a few lymphoid corpuscles (**salivary corpuscles**) derived chiefly from the tonsils. Saliva serves to moisten the mucous membrane and the food, aiding in tasting, mastication, and especially in swallowing. It contains ptyalin.

sal′i-vant (săl′ĭ-vănt), *a.* [L. *salivans*, p. pr. of *salivare.* See SALIVATE.] Producing salivation.

sal′i-vant, *n.* That which produces salivation.

sal′i-va-ry (săl′ĭ-vā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *salivaire*, L. *salivarius* slimy, clammy.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva.
salivary corpuscles. See TONSIL, SALIVA. — **s. gland**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a gland which secretes saliva; in a broad sense, any of various glands discharging a fluid secretion into the mouth cavity; in man, esp., any of the large compound racemose glands known as the *parotid*, *sublingual*, and *submaxillary* glands. The poison glands of snakes are modified salivary glands.

sal′i-vate (săl′ĭ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT′ED (-vāt′ĕd); -VAT′ING (-vāt′ĭng). [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate. See SALIVA.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

sal′i-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salivatio:* cf. F. *salivation.*] *Physiol.* Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

sa-li′vous (sȧ-lī′vŭs), *a.* [L. *salivosus* slavering: cf. F. *saliveux.*] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

Sa′lix (sā′lĭks), *n.* [L., the willow.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs and trees typifying the family Salicaceæ; the willows, osiers, and sallows. They are distinguished from *Populus* by having the bracts of the ament entire, and by the fewer stamens (2-10). The 200 or more species are widely distributed in temperate and cold regions. See WILLOW, OSIER, 1, SALLOW. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sal′len-ders (săl′ĕn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* Also *sellanders*, *sellenders.* [F. *solandres*, *solandre.*] *Far.* An eczematous eruption similar to malanders, occurring on the hind leg of a horse.

sal′let (săl′ĕt), *n.* [F. *salade*, or It. *celata*, fr. L. (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare*, *caelatum*, to engrave in relief; — from its engraved figures.] A light kind of helmet of simple form, with or without a visor, and with a projection over the neck, common during the 15th century. See HELMET, *Illust.* (3).

sal′low (săl′ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe*, AS. *sealh;* akin to OHG. *salaha*, G. *salweide*, Icel. *selja*, L. *salix*, Ir. *sail*, *saileach*, Gael. *seileach*, W. *helyg*, Gr. ἑλίκη.] **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow, esp. *Salix caprea*, often distinguished as the *great sallow.* Its wood is used for charcoal and various implements, and its bark for tanning.
2. A willow twig or osier. *Emerson.*
3. = SALLEE.

sal′low, *a.;* SAL′LOW-ER (-ẽr); SAL′LOW-EST. [AS. *salu;* akin to D. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, Icel. *sölr* yellow.] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually said of the skin, complexion, etc. *Shak.*

sal′low, *v. t.;* -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To make sallow.

sallow thorn. A European thorny elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*). The yellow berries are sometimes used for making jelly; the plant affords a yellow dye.

sal′ly (săl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, to project, in OF. also to leap, dance, rush, L. *salire* to leap, spring; akin to Gr. ἅλλεσθαι. Cf. SALIENT, ASSAIL, EXULT, INSULT, SALTATION, SALTIER.] **1.** A leaping forth; a darting; a spring. *Obs.*
2. A rushing or bursting forth; specif., a sortie of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers.
3. An excursion, esp. one away from the usual track; also, a trip or jaunt; as, to make a *sally* into the country.
4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind.
The . . mirth with which she enjoyed his *sallies.* *Scott.*
5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.
The excursion was . . but a *sally* of youth. *Sir H. Wotton.*
6. *Arch.* A projection, esp. of a rafter or the like notched to fit over a plate or horizontal beam so as to jut beyond it.

sal′ly (săl′ĭ), *v. i.;* SAL′LIED (-ĭd); SAL′LY-ING. [Cf. ME. *salien*, F. *saillir.* See SALLY, *n.*] **1** To leap or spring. *Obs.*
2. To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

Sal′ly Lunn′ (lŭn′). [*also l.c.*] [From a woman, *Sally Lunn*, who is said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A tea cake slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast, or soda and cream of tartar, baked as biscuits or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

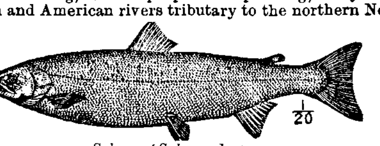
sally port. **a** *Fort.* A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, for troops in a sortie. **b** *Nav.* Formerly, a large port on each quarter of a fire ship, for escape of the men when the train was fired; also, a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker.

sal′ma-gun′di (săl′mȧ-gŭn′dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*, of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. an It. dial. form; cf. It. *salame* salt meat, F. *salmis* a ragout, and It. & L. *condire* to pickle.] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*
2. Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a potpourri; a miscellany. *Irving.*

sal′mis (săl′mĭ; *F.* sȧl′mē′), *n., sing. & pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments.

Sal′mo (săl′mō), *n.* [L., salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of which the salmon of the Atlantic (*S. salar*) is the type. In its broader and older (though still frequent) sense it includes all the salmons and trouts. In its restricted sense it excludes the salmon of the Pacific, the chars, and other forms, but it still contains many forms of trout of Europe and western North America.

salm′on (săm′ŭn), *n.; pl.* SALMONS (-ŭnz) or SALMON (see PLURAL, *n.*). [ME. *saumoun*, *salmon*, F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, *salmonis;* perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A large soft-finned fish (*Salmo salar*) living in the sea near the coasts, and ascending, for the purpose of spawning, many European and American rivers tributary to the northern North



Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Atlantic. Its size, gameness, and beauty, and the excellence of its rich and characteristically flavored flesh, which is of an orange-pink color when cooked, make it the most highly esteemed of game fishes. It attains an average weight of 15 pounds. Though the salmon enters the streams in the spring or summer, the eggs are laid in the fall, and the young remain for a year or two in fresh water before descending to the sea. It varies much in color and appearance according to age, locality, season, etc., and various names (cf. PARR, GRILSE, SMOLT) distinguish these conditions. It has been practically exterminated in many rivers. See LANDLOCKED SALMON, OUANANICHE.
2. In a broader sense (often with a qualifying term), any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., those of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, which live in, and ascend the rivers tributary to, the northern North Pacific. Six species are known, of which the quinnat salmon (*O. tschawytscha*) and the blueback, or red salmon (*O. nerka*), are the most important as food fishes. The salmons of this genus spawn but once, and die without returning to the sea.
3. In local or popular usage (often with qualifying terms), any of various other fishes having some point of resemblance (in some cases flesh of a pink color) to a true salmon; as: **a** A spiny-finned fish (*Arripis trutta*) of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, little valued. **b** The barramundi (see CERATODUS). **c** A weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). *Southern U. S.*
4. A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh.

salm′on, *a.* Of the color called salmon.
salmon brick, an underburned brick.

salm′on-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) native of the Pacific coast from Alaska to California; also, its salmon-colored edible berry. **b** The Rocky Mountain species *R. parviflorus* or its fruit, — the western representative of the thimbleberry.

Sal-mo′neus (săl-mō′nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in deeming himself equal to Zeus and for his impiety in imitating lightning.

Sal-mon′i-dæ (săl-mŏn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALMO.] *Zoöl.* A family of isospondylous fishes containing the salmons and their allies, the trouts, chars, whitefishes, ciscoes, etc., and in some classifications the smelts, graylings, and other related forms. It is confined to the north temperate and Arctic regions. — **sal′mo-nid** (săl′mō-nĭd), *a. & n.*

salm′on-ing (săm′ŭn-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Salmon fishing.
2. The handling of salmon, as in canning them.
3. The habit of eating salmon, as in dogs, or sickness arising from the practice of the habit. *Oregon.*

sal′mon-oid (săl′mŏn-oid), *a.* [*salmon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the salmon family, or a superfamily or suborder, Salmonoidea, of which it is the type. — *n.* One of the Salmonoidea.

salmon trout. **a** The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). **b** The namaycush. **c** Locally, the cutthroat trout, the steelhead trout, or other large trout of western North America. **d** The Dolly Varden trout. *Alaska.* **e** In Australia, the young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a**.

salmon wheel. A device for catching salmon in large quantities, consisting of a large revolving wheel suspended so as to dip in the water. Attached to it are scoop nets which catch the fish passing beneath.

sal′ol (săl′ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*sal*icylic + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, a white crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used esp. as a remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Sa-lo′me (sȧ-lō′mē), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb.

Sa′li-en′ti-a (sā′lĭ-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIENT, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The Anura.
sa′li-ent-ly, *adv.* of SALIENT.
sal′i-fe′brin (săl′ĭ-fē′brĭn; -fĕb′rĭn), *n.* [*salicyl* + L. *febris* fever.] *Pharm.* An antiseptic, antifebrile powder of salicylic acid and acetanilide.
sal′i-gal′lol (-găl′ōl; -ŏl), *n* [*sali*cylic + pyro*gallol.*] *Pharm.* A resinous substance formed by the union of pyrogallol and salicylic acid, used externally.
sal′i-got (săl′ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] The water chestnut.
sal′i-gram (săl′ĭ-grăm), **sa′li-gra′ma.** Vars. of SALAGRAMA.
salihe, *n.* A willow. Cf. SALLOW. *Obs.*
Sa′lim (sā′lĭm). *Bib.*
Sa-li′na (sȧ-lī′nȧ), *n.* [From *Salina*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation includes the most important saliferous beds of New York and adjacent States.
Sa-li′na (sä-lē′nȧ), *n.* An Indian of Salinan stock. They are nearly extinct.
Sa-li′nan (-năn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Indians of the San Antonio and San Miguel missions in California.
sal′i-naph′thol (săl′ĭ-năf′thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*sali*cylic + *naphthol.*] *Pharm.* = BETOL.
sal′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of washing with salt water. *Obs.*
Sal′i-nel′la (-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; so called because found in *salines* and raised in *saline* aquariums.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute animals of doubtful relationship, having the body composed of a single layer of cells surrounding a central digestive cavity.
sa′line-ness (sā′līn-nĕs; sȧ-līn′nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sal′i-nif′er-ous (săl′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*saline* + *-ferous.*] = SALIFEROUS.
sa-lin′i-fi-ca′tion (sȧ-lĭn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*saline* + *-fication.*] Process of making salt. *Rare.*
sal′i-nom′e-ter (săl′ĭ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Salimeter. — **sal′i-nom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
sa-li′nous (sȧ-lī′nŭs), *a.* Saline. *Obs.*
salip. Var. of SARIP.
Sa-lique′ (sȧ-lēk′; săl′ĭk). Occasional var. of SALIC.
sal′i-re′tin (săl′ĭ-rē′tĭn), *n.* [*sali*genin + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] *Chem.* An amorphous resinoid substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$, got by action of dilute acids on saligenin.
Sal′i-sa (săl′ĭ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sal′is-bu′ri-a (săl′ĭs-bū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after R. A. *Salisbury* (1761-1829), English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of GINKGO.
Sa′lish (sā′lĭsh), *n.* An Indian of Salishan stock; esp., a Flathead.
sal′is-sa′tion (săl′ĭ-sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salis(s)atio.*] Palpitation. *Obs.*
sa′lite, *v. t.* [L. *salitus*, p. p. of *salire* to salt.] To salt. *Obs.*
sa′lite (sā′līt; sä′-), *n.* [From *Sala*, a town in Sweden.] A variety of pyroxene.
sal′i-ture, *n.* [L. *salitura* a salting.] Salting; seasoning. *Obs.*
sa-li′val (sȧ-lī′văl), *a.* Salivary. *Rare.*
sal′i-va′ri-ous, *n.* [L. *salivarius* slimy.] Salivous. *Obs.*
sal′i-va′tor (săl′ĭ-vā′tẽr), *n.* *Med.* A sialogogue.
‖ **sal Jo′vis.** [NL.] *Old Chem.* Salt of tin (called *Jove* in alchemy), or stannic chloride.
salk. † SAKE.
sall. † SALE, hall; SELF.
sall (*dial.* săl, sȧl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.
sal′lad. † SALLET.
sal′lad-ing (*dial.* săl′ȧ-dĭn), *n.* Vegetables for a salad. *Obs. or Dial.*
Sal′la-i (săl′ā-ī; săl′ī). *Bib.*
sallam. † SALAAM.
sal′lat. † SALAD.
salle. † SELF, SHALL.
‖ **salle** (sȧl). [F.] Hall; room. — **salle′ à man′ger′** (ȧ mäɴ′zhā′) [F.], a dining room. — **salle′ d'armes′** (dȧrm′) [F.], lit., room of arms; specif., a fencing school or room. — **salle′ d'at′tente′** (dȧ′täɴt′) [F.], a waiting room.
sal′lee (săl′ē), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sally*, var. of SALLOW, *n.*] In Australia: **a** Any of several wattles. **b** Acacia plum. **c** Black sally.
sal′lee-man (-măn), *n.* [From *Sale*, or *Sallee*, Morocco.] **1.** A Moorish pirate.
2. A velella.
sallendine. † CELANDINE.
saliery. † SALARY.
sal′let. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SALAD.
sal′let-ing. Var. of SALLADING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sal′ley, sal′ly. Dial. vars. of SALLOW.
sal′li-ance. † SALIENCE.
sall′ie (sôl′ĭ). Var. of SAULIE. *Scot.*
sal′li-er (săl′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who sallies.
sal′loo (săl′ōō), *n.* Also **sal′lo.** [Hind. *sālū.*] An East Indian red twilled cotton or calico or a similar cloth made in England.
sallotte. † SALAD.
sal′low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
sal′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sallow willow. Common sallow, or goat willow.
sal′low-y, *a.* Abounding in sallows.
Sal′lu (săl′ū). *Bib*
Sal-lu′mus (sȧ-lū′mŭs). *Bib.*
sal′ly (săl′ĭ; sȧl′ĭ). **a** Dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, willow. **b** = SALLEE. *Australia.*
sal′ly, *n.* **a** European house wren. *Ir.* **b** A stone fly. *Brit.*
sal′ly-man (-măn), *n.* [See SALLEE-MAN.] The velella.
Sal′ly Nix′on (săl′ĭ nĭk′sŭn). Corruption of SAL ENIXUM.
sally picker [*sally* sallow (i. e., willow).] **a** Chiffchaff. **b** Willow wren. **c** Sedge warbler. *Ireland.*
sal′ly-wood′, *n.* Willow (sallow) wood.
salm, salmody, etc. † PSALM, PSALMODY, etc.
Salm (sälm), *n.* See STAR.
sal′ma (säl′mä), **salm**, *n.* [It. *salma.*] A varying measure of capacity of Italy, Sicily, etc. See MEASURE.
Sal′ma, Sal′mah (săl′mȧ), *n.* *Bib.*
Sal′ma-cis (săl′mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis*, Gr. Σαλμακίς.] A fountain in ancient Caria, fabled to effeminate all who drank of it; also, *Class. Myth.*, the nymph of this fountain. See HERMAPHRODITUS.
Sal′ma-na (săl′mȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sal′ma-na′sar (-nā′sȧr) *Bib.*
sal Mar′tis (mär′tĭs). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Green vitriol, or copperas (ferrous sulphate), — iron being *Mars* in alchemy.
sal′ma-ry, *n.* [LL. *salmaria*, fr. L. *sagmaria*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *sagmarius* of a packsaddle, fr. *sagma* packsaddle, Gr. σάγμα.] Baggage. *Obs.*
sal′mi (săl′mĭ), *n.* = SALMIS.
sal′mi-ac (săl′mĭ-ăk), *n.* [Cf. F. *salmiac*, G. *salmiak.*] *Old Chem.* Sal ammoniac.
Sal-mi′as (săl-mī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
‖ **sal mi′cro-cos′mi-cum** (mī′krō-kŏz′mĭ-kŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Microcosmic salt.
‖ **sal mi-ra′bi-le** (mĭ-răb′ĭ-lē). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Glauber's salt.
sal′moid (-moid), *a. & n.* = SALMONOID. *Rare.*
sal′mon. † SALOMON.
Sal′mon (săl′mŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Salmōn*, perh. through Gr. Σαλμών or L. *Salmon.*] Masc. prop. name.
Sal-mo′na (săl-mō′nȧ). *D. Bib.*
salmon cloud. See NOAH'S ARK **c**.
salmond. † SALMON.
Sal-mo′ne (-nē). *Bib.*
salm′on-et (săm′ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. SAMLET.] Samlet.
salmon herring. Milkfish *Australia.*
sal-mon′i-form (săl-mŏn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a salmon.
salmon killer. A stickleback (*Gasterosteus cataphractus*) of western North America and northern Asia, which feeds largely on young salmon.
salmon ladder, leap, *or* **stair.** See FISH LADDER.
salmon peal *or* **peel.** A young salmon.
salmon pike. The Chautauqua muskallunge. See MUSKALLUNGE. *Alaska.*
salmon shark. The porbeagle.
salmwurhte. † PSALMWRIGHT.
sal-na′tron (săl-nā′trŏn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *natron.*] Crude sodium carbonate.
sal-ni′tre (-nī′tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *nitre*, var. of *niter.*] Saltpeter. — **sal-ni′trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **sal-ni′trous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
salob. † SALEP.
sal′o-coll (săl′ō-kŏl), *n.* [*sali*cylate + pheno*coll.*] *Pharm.* Phenocoll salicylate, an antipyretic used esp. in rheumatic affections.
sal′o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A halogen. *Obs.*
Sa′lom (sā′lŏm). *Bib.*
sa-lom′e-ter (sȧ-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* A salimeter.
sa-lom′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Salimetry.
Sal′o-mi (săl′ō-mī). *D. Bib.*

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shălōm peace.] **1.** Lit., peace; — fem. prop. name. F. *Salomé* (sȧ/lō′mā′); G. *Salome* (zä-lō′mĕ).
2. *Bib.* Daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist from Herod as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.
3. *Bib.* A woman who was present at the crucifixion and who visited the burial place of Jesus

Sal′o-mo′ni-a (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. sigillum *Salomonis* Solomon's seal.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs, the Solomon's-seals, native of the north temperate zone. They have thick scarred rootstocks and leafy stems with axillary nodding flowers having a 6-lobed perianth and six included stamens. The fruit is a dark berry.

‖ **sa/lon′** (sȧ/lŏn′), *n.; pl.* SALONS (-lŏnz′). [F. See SALOON.]
1. An apartment for the formal reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable assemblage.
2 An apartment for the reception and exhibition of works of art; hence [*cap.*], an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris by the Society of French Artists; — sometimes called the **Old Salon.** **New Salon** is a popular name for an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris at the Champs de Mars, by the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (National Society of Fine Arts), a body of artists who, in 1890, seceded from the Société des Artistes Français (Society of French Artists).

sa-loon′ (sȧ-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room, of G. orig.; cf. OHG. *sal* house, hall, G. *saal*; akin to AS. *sæl*, *sele*, D. *zaal*, Icel. *salr*, Goth. *saljan* to dwell, and prob. to L. *solum* ground.] **1.** A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception; a large room or parlor.
> The gilden *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm .. gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay*

2. A hall for public entertainment or amusement; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e, the main cabin); an eating *saloon*.
3. a A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk, a grogshop; — used commonly of a place where there are no lodgings or regular service of meals as in a hotel. *U. S.* **b** In full **saloon bar.** The best of the three bars in an ordinary public house. *Brit.*

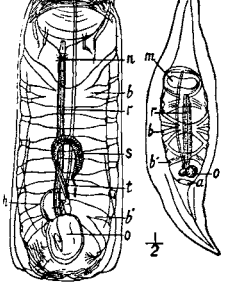
sa-loop′ (sȧ-lōōp′), *n.* [Cf. SALEP.] An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. — **sa-lo′pi-an** (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.*

saloop bush. An Australian chenopodiaceous shrub (*Rhagodia hastata*), used for forage and fodder.

sal′o-phen (săl′ō-fĕn) } *n.* [*salol* + *phenol.*] *Pharm.* A
sal′o-phene (-fēn) } white crystalline substance, a derivative of salol, used as an intestinal antiseptic and in rheumatism. Chemically, it is acetylparaminophenyl salicylate.

Sa-lo′pi-an (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, England. — *n.* An inhabitant of Salop.
Salopian ware. *Ceram.* **a** Roman pottery, usually of red or white clay, found in Shropshire. **b** A modern Shropshire ware, generally porcelanous, but rather coarse and opaque, first made towards the end of the 18th century.

Sal′pa (săl′pȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. L. *salpa* a kind of stockfish, Gr. σάλπη.] *Zoöl.* A genus of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates abundant in all warmer latitudes. Each species exists in two forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, a series of the other kind. These are united side by side in a chain or cluster. Each individual of the chain is hermaphroditic, usually carrying only a single egg, which develops into an individual of the solitary kind. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus.



Salpa. *A* Solitary Individual. *B* Individual from a chain *m* Branchial Aperture; *a* Atrial Aperture; *b b′* Muscular Bands; *n* Nerve Ganglion; *r* Dorsal Lamina; *h* Heart; *o* Nucleus; *s* Chain of young Zooids developing from the Stolon *t*.

Sal′pi-con (săl′pĭ-kŏn), *n.* [F. *salpicon*, Sp. *salpicón*.] A ragout or rich compound of chopped meat or fish and vegetables with savory sauce, variously used.

Sal′pi-glos′sis (-glŏs′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet + γλῶσσα tongue; — in allusion to its tonguelike stigma.] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, having large funnel-shaped variously colored flowers, often beautifully marked. The calyx is tubular and 5-cleft; the stamens four in number and didynamous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

sal′pin-gi′tis (săl′pĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SALPINX.] *Med.* Inflammation of a salpinx. — **sal′pin-git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sal-pin′go- (săl-pĭŋ′gō-). [See SALPINX.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, a Eustachian tube* or *a Fallopian tube.*

sal-pin′go-o′va-ri′tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the ovary and adjacent oviduct.

sal′pin-got′o-my (săl′pĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision or excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal′pinx (săl′pĭŋks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, a trumpet.] *Anat.* **a** A Eustachian tube. **b** A Fallopian tube.

Sa-lo′mith (sȧ-lō′mĭth). *D. Bib*
sal′o-mon, *n.* The Mass; — used as an oath, esp. among beggars. *Obs. Cant*
Sal′o-mon (săl′ō-mŏn). *D. Bib*
Sal′o-mo′ni-an (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ăn), **Sal′o-mon′ic** (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* = SOLOMONIC.
sa-loo′. Var. of SALLOO.
sa-loon′ist, *n.* A keeper, frequenter, or supporter of barrooms. *U. S.*
sa-loop′, sa-lop′. Vars. of SALEP.
salor. † SAILOR.
salowe † SALUE.
salp (sălp), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*
sal-pee′try, *a.* [See SALTPETER.] Characterized by the presence of saltpeter *Obs.*
salpetre † SALTPETER.
sal-phy′ric (săl-fĭ′rĭk), *a. Petrog.* Porphyritic, with salic phenocrysts.
sal′pi-an (săl′pĭ-ăn), **sal′pid** (-pĭd), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*

Sal′pi-dæ (săl′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the genus *Salpa.* Cf HEMIMYARIA.
sal′pi-form (-fôrm), *a* [*Salpa* + *form.*] Resembling a salpa
sal′pin-gec′to-my (săl′pĭn-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a Fallopian tube.
sal-pin′ges (săl-pĭn′jēz), *n., pl.* of SALPINX.
sal-pin′gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to a salpinx.
sal-pin′gi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, tube.] *Craniol.* The apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
sal-pin′go-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; *salpingo-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Tubal pregnancy.
sal-pin′go-pal′a-tine, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and palate.
sal-pin′go-pha-ryn′ge-al, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and pharynx.
‖ **sal plum′bi** (plŭm′bī), *n.* [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sugar of lead See LEAD ACETATE.
sal′poid (săl′poid), *a.* [*Salpa* + *-oid.*] Like, or pert. to, *Salpa.*
‖ **sal po′ly-chres′tum** (pŏl′ĭ-krĕs′tŭm). [NL] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate.
‖ **sal pru-nelle′.** Also *sal prunella, sal prunellæ.* Saltpeter (potassium nitrate) fused and cast in balls, cakes, or sticks.
salptar. † PSALTER.
sals. † SAUCE. [SALSIFY.]
sal′sa-fy (săl′sȧ-fĭ) Var. of
sal′sa-men-ta′ri-ous (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*, fr. *salsamentum* brine, pickled fish.] Salt; salted; saline. *Obs.*
salsaperilla. † SARSAPARILLA.
salsar, *n.* [LL. *salsarium.*] A saltcellar. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **sal Sa-tur′ni** (sȧ-tûr′nī). [NL.] Salt of Saturn (lead).
‖ **sal se′da-tī′vum** (sĕd′ȧ-tī′vŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sedative salt; boric acid
‖ **sal Sel′gnette′** (sĕn′yĕt′). [F. *Seignette, sel de Seignette*] *Chem* Rochelle salt [Salsify.
‖ **sal′si′fis′** (săl′sĕ′fĕ′), *n* [F.]
sal-sip′o-tent (săl-sĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *salsipotens*, error for *salipotens*] Ruling the sea. *Obs.*
salsister. Sausage. *Obs.*
sal′si-tude. *n.* [L. *salsitudo*] Saltness. *Obs.*
sal′so-ac′id (săl′sō-ăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *salsus* salted, salt + *acidus* acid.] Both salt and acid. *Rare.*
sal′so-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See SALSOLA.] *Bot.* Pert. to *Salsola* or related genera.
salss. † SAUCE.
‖ **sal suc′ci-ni** (săl′sŭk′sĭ-nī). [L. *salsuccini* salt of amber.] Amber.
sal-su′gi-nose (săl-sū′jĭ-nōs), **sal-su′gi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *salsugo, -ginis*, saltness, fr. *salsus* salted, salt: cf. F. *salsugineux.*] *Bot.* Growing in brackish places: halophytic. [ing. *Obs.*]
sal′sure, *n.* [L. *salsura.*] Saltness. † SAULT, assault.
salt′a-ble. † SAULTABLE.
salt acid Hydrochloric acid.
sal′ta-rel′la (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* = SALTARELLO.
sal tartar. Salt of tartar.
sal′tate (săl′tāt), *v. i.* [See SALTANT.] To leap or dance. *Rare.*
Sal′ta-tor (săl-tā′tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saltator* dancer.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of Neotropical birds of relatively large size and plain coloration, classified with either the finches or the tanagers. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.
sal′ta-to′ri-ous (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Saltatorial *Rare.*
sal′ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A leaper or dancer. *Rare.*
salt block. A saltern.
salt′-catch′, *n.* A vessel for catching or collecting salt.
salt cote. Salt pit. *Obs. or R.*
sal′tee (sôl′tē), *n.* [Cf It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo* a cent. Cf. SOU.] A penny. *Slang, Eng.* [RELLO.]
sal′te-rel′lo. Var. of SALTARELLO.
sal′ter-wise′. † SALTIERWISE.
salt′er-y (sôl′tĕr-ĭ), *n.* Salt works *Rare.*
salte seler. † SALTCELLAR.
salt′fat′ (sôlt′fȧt′), *n.* [*salt* + *fat* vat.] A saltcellar. *Scot.*
salt′foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.* See *above the salt*, under SALT.
salt former. A halogen.
salt gauge *or* **gage.** = SALIMETER.
salt grape. Common saltwort (*Salsola kali*).
salt′-green′, *a.* Sea-green in color. *Obs. or R.* [*Slang.*]
salt horse. Salted beef. *Sailors'*
salt′ie (sôl′tĭ), *n.* A European flatfish (*Limanda limanda*); also, any of various other species.
sal′tier, *n.* Humorous confusion of *satyr* with *sault*, leap. *Shak.*

salse (sălz; sȧls), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *salsa*, fr. L. *salsus* salt.] A mud volcano, the water of which is often impregnated with salts, whence the name.
sal′si-fy (săl′sĭ-fĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *salsifis*, OF. *sercifi*; cf. It. *sassefrica*; orig. uncert.] A European cichoriaceous plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) with long-peduncled heads of purple-rayed flowers. Its long fusiform root is eaten boiled, and is often called *oyster plant* from its flavor.
sal-sil′la (săl-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *salsa* sauce, kind of garlic. See 1st SAUCE.] Any tropical American amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Bomarea*, esp. *B. salsilla*, of the Peruvian Andes, and *B. edulis*, of the West Indies. The root of the latter or of various related species is boiled and eaten.
sal soda, sal′ so′da, *n. Chem.* Sodium carbonate. See SODA.
Sal′so-la (săl′sō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sal* salt + *sola*, the same as *soda.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or shrubs with variously shaped, often prickly leaves, and small greenish flowers, whose 4-5-parted perianth remains investing the utricle. They are mainly natives of the Old World. *S. kali* is the common saltwort; *S. tragus* is the Russian thistle. See BARILLA, 1, SALTWORT **a.**
salt (sôlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt*; akin to OS. & OFries. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *salt*, L. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς, Russ. *sol'*, Ir. & Gael. *salann*, W. *halen*, of unknown origin. Cf SAL, SALAD, SALARY, SALINE, SAUCE, SAUSAGE.] **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance, known chemically as *sodium chloride* (NaCl), occurring abundantly in nature both solid and in solution, and used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, etc., for the manufacture of sodium and sodium compounds, etc. Salt constitutes about 2.7 per cent of sea water and is found in small quantities in fresh water. It is present in all animal fluids, esp. in the urine. Salt is obtained, commercially, from deposits in the earth. The commercial article contains small quantities of deliquescent salts (magnesium chloride, calcium chloride) which cause it to attract moisture.
2. *Chem.* By extension, any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical, as, ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$) is an iron *salt* of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). As a class, salts dissociate readily in solution, yielding cations other than hydrogen and anions other than hydroxyl. They are formed by the action of acids on metals (with elimination of hydrogen) and on oxides and hydroxides (with elimination of water), by the direct union of an acid with ammonia or an ammonia derivative, and in other ways. The names of salts of *-ous* acids end in *-ite;* salts of *-ic* acids end in *-ate*, with a few exceptions. See -ATE, 3 **b.** See ACID SALT, BASIC, *a.*, 2 **a**, NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4 **a.**
3. *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic, esp. Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt.
4. *pl.* Marshes flooded by the tide. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A dish for salt at table; a saltcellar. *Pepys.*
6. That which preserves from corruption or error; that which purifies; a corrective; an antiseptic.
> Ye are the *salt* of the earth. *Matt* v. 13

7. Flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning.
> We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak*

8. Piquancy; wit; pungency; sense; as, Attic *salt.*
9. Allowance or deduction; modification; reserve; as, his statements must be taken with a grain of *salt.*
10. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old. Colloq.*
above the salt, below the s., phrases surviving the old custom, among people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar, called a *saltfoot*, near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations.
> He never drinks *below the salt* *B. Jonson*

— to put, cast, *or* **lay s. on the tail of,** to catch; to capture; — from the old practice of telling children that a bird can be caught by putting salt on its tail. — **s. of amber,** *Old Chem.*, succinic acid. — **s. of colcothar,** *Old Chem.*, green vitriol or copperas (ferrous sulphate). — **s. of hartshorn.** *Old Chem.* **a** Sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride). **b** Ammonium carbonate. — **s. of Lem′er-y** (lĕm′ĕr-ĭ) [after Nicolas *Lémery* (1645-1715), a French chemist], *Chem.*, potassium sulphate. — **s. of lemon** *or* **lemons.** *Chem.* See SALT OF SORREL, below. — **s. of opium,** narcotine. *Obs.* — **s. of Ri-ve′ri-us** (rĭ-vē′rĭ-ŭs) [after Lazare Rivière (L. *Riverius*), French physician (1589-1659)], *Old Chem.*, potassium citrate. — **s. of Saturn,** *Old Chem.*, sugar of lead; lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being *Saturn.* — **s. of Sel′gnette′** (sĕn′yĕt′). [After *Seignette*, an apothecary of La Rochelle, the first to obtain it.] = ROCHELLE SALT. — **s. of soda,** *Old Chem.*, sodium carbonate. See SODA. — **s. of sorrel,** *Old Chem.*, acid potassium oxalate, KHC_2O_4, a white crystalline salt, used as a solvent for ink stains. It occurs in various kinds of sorrel. — **s. of tartar,** *Old Chem.*, potassium carbonate, esp. a pure form made by heating cream of tartar. — **s. of tin,** *Dyeing*, stannous chloride, esp. when used as a mordant. — **s. of Venus,** *Old Chem.*, blue vitriol; copper sulphate; — the alchemical name of copper being *Venus.* — **s. of vitriol,** zinc sulphate. — **s. of wisdom.** = ALEMBROTH. — **s. of wormwood,** *Old Chem.*, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

salt (sôlt), *a.*; SALT′ER (sôl′tĕr); SALT′EST. [AS. *sealt*, *salt.* See SALT, *n.*] **1.** Of, relating to, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water. "*Salt* tears." *Chaucer.*
2. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a *salt* marsh; *salt* grass.
3. Bitter; sharp; pungent. *Obs.* "*Salt* scorn." *Shak.* "A *salt* apology." *Hooker.*
4 Costly: expensive; dear. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
☞ For phrases see *Vocabulary.*

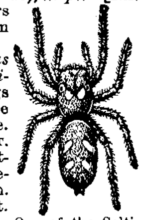
salt (sôlt), *v. t.*; SALT′ED; SALT′ING. **1.** To add salt to; to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
3. To supply with salt; to feed salt to; as, to *salt* cattle.
4. To force to drink salt water. *Obs.*
5. To precipitate (a dissolved substance) from a solution by the addition of some salt, as dyestuffs, by the use of common salt, sodium sulphate, etc.; — usually with *out.*
to salt a mine, secretly to place minerals in a mine so as to deceive purchasers regarding the minerals naturally in the mine. Also, to enrich accredited samples taken from a mine for test purposes. — **to s. away,** to s. down, to prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, *Colloq.*, to save or invest safely, as money.
salt, *v. i.* Often with *out.* **1.** To deposit salt; — of saline solutions.
2. To be deposited from a solution; — said of salts.
salt, *a.* [fr. *assaut*, *adv.* & *a. Oxf. E. D.*] Of animals, in heat; hence, of persons, salacious; lustful. *Obs.*
sal′tant (săl′tănt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance v. intens. fr. *salire:* cf. F. *sautant.* See SALLY, *v.*] Leaping; jumping; dancing. Hence: *Her.* In a leaping position; springing forward; — of the squirrel, weasel, and rat.
sal′ta-rel′lo (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] **a** A popular Italian dance, running with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and characterized by rhythmic breaks and skips and the salteretto figure. **c** The jack of a harpsichord.
in saltarello, in old counterpoint, designating a cantus firmus with a contrapuntal accompaniment in sextuplets.
sal-ta′tion (săl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *saltatio:* cf. F. *saltation.*]
1. A leaping or jumping, a leap or jump. *Scott.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of an artery.
3. *Evolution.* Discontinuous variation; mutation. Cf. SALTATORY EVOLUTION.
‖ **sal-ta′to** (săl-tā′tō), *adv.* [It., p. p. of *saltare* to leap.] *Music.* In a springing, jumping manner: **a** Proceeding by skips. **b** See ARCO SALTANDO.
Sal′ta-to′ri-a (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Orthoptera (including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets), having limbs generally adapted for leaping.
sal′ta-to′ri-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to leaping or dancing; saltatory; as, *saltatorial* exercises.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Capable of, or adapted for, leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltatoria.
sal′ta-tor′ic (-tôr′ĭk), *a.* [See SALTATORY.] *Med.* Saltatory.
sal′ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *saltatorius.* See SALTANT; cf. SALTIER.] Leaping or dancing; saltatorial; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.
saltatory evolution, *Biol.*, evolution by sudden variation, or by periods of active variation with intervening periods of reproduction with little change. Cf. MUTATION, 6. — **s. spasm,** *Med.*, an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor produces a violent spasm of the muscles of the leg, causing the patient to spring into the air.
salt bottom. A flat piece of alkali ground. *Western U. S.*
salt′bush′ (sôlt′bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** Any of various chenopodiaceous plants of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. any native Australian species, as *A. halimoides* and *A. nummularia*, cultivated for forage. **b** Any of several other plants of this family, as species of *Rhagodia*, *Kochia*, and *Chenopodium.*
salt cake. Sodium sulphate obtained as a white caked mass, usually by heating common salt with sulphuric acid, and used in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, in glass making, etc.
salt′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* A mixture of salt, meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons; also, a lump of salt made at a salt works.
salt′cel-lar (sôlt′sĕl-ĕr), *n.* [ME. *salte seler; salt* + OF. *saliere* saltcellar, F. *salière*, fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SALARY.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.
salt′ed (sôl′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SALT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt.
2. *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease, because of having had it and recovered from it. *Cant.*
salt′er (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt.
2. One who applies salt; specif., one who salts meat, fish, or hides; also, a drysalter.
3. A trout ascending a stream from salt water. *Local, U. S.*
‖ **sal′te-ret′to** (săl′tā-rĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The rhythmic figure here shown. *or*
salt′ern (sôl′tĕrn), *n.* [AS. *sealtern, -ærn; sealt* salt + *ærn, ern*, place, house.] A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.
salt fish. Salted fish, esp. cod, haddock, and similar fishes salted and dried for food.
salt flour. Potassium nitrate in the form of fine crystals.
salt garden. A saltern where sea water or brine is naturally evaporated in large shallow basins.
salt glaze. A glaze produced on pottery by volatilizing common salt in the kiln after partial firing.
salt grass. Any grass growing naturally in salt meadows or in other alkaline regions, esp. the stiff dicœcious grass *Distichlis spicata* or any of various species of *Spartina.*
sal′tier, sal′tire (săl′tĕr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory. See SALTATORY, SALLY, *v.*] *Her.* An ordinary consisting

Saltier.

of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing in the center.

sal′tier-wise′, sal′tire-wise′ (săl′tẽr-wīz′), *adv.* *Her.* In the manner of a saltier; — said esp. of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn through the fess point in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister.

Sal′ti-gra′dæ (săl′tĭ-grā′dē; săl-tĭg′rȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* A group of spiders approximately equivalent to the modern family Attidæ.


One of the Saltigradæ (*Attus*). × 2.

sal′ti-grade (săl′tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go: cf. F. *saltigrade.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having feet or legs formed for leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltigradæ. — *n.* One of the Saltigradæ.

salt′ing (sôl′tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SALT. Hence: *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, impregnating, filling, or furnishing, with salt; specif., the celebration of the Eton montem. **2.** Act or process of glazing with salt. See SALT GLAZE. **3.** A salt marsh.

salting box. *Gun.* A small box with a perforated lid for sprinkling mealed powder upon the fuses of spherical shells that they may ignite after firing. *Obs. or Hist.*

salt marsh. Grass land subject to overflow by salt water. **salt-marsh caterpillar,** the hairy caterpillar of an American arctiid moth (*Estigmene acræa*) destructive to salt-marsh grasses and other crops. — **s. fleabane,** any asteraceous herb of the genus *Pluchea*, most species of which grow in salt marshes. — **s. grass.** = SALT GRASS. — **s. hen,** clapper rail. — **s. moth,** the moth of the salt-marsh caterpillar. — **s. terrapin,** a diamond-back terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

salt′-mouth′ bot′tle. A wide-mouthed bottle with glass stopper for holding chemicals, esp. crystallized salts.

salt pan, *or* **salt′pan′,** *n.* **a** A large pan for making salt by evaporation; also, a shallow basin in the ground where salt water is naturally evaporated. **b** *pl.* Salt works.

salt′pe′ter } (-pē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, LL. *sal petrae*, lit.,
salt′pe′tre } rock salt, or stone salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks. See SALT; PETRIFY.] **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance with a cooling, saline taste, known chemically as *potassium nitrate* (KNO_3); niter; — called also, from its crystal form, *prismatic saltpeter.* Saltpeter occurs as a product of nitrification in most arable soils, esp. in warm countries, where it is extracted by leaching. It is also made by reaction between sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) and potassium chloride. It is a strong oxidizer, whence it is employed in making gunpowder and other explosives, fireworks, and matches. It is also used as a food preservative, flux, etc., and in medicine as a diaphoretic and antiseptic.
2. Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).
3. Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate).

salt reed grass. A tall reedlike grass (*Spartina polystachya*), common in salt meadows.

salt rheum. *Med.* Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

Salt River. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates are supposed to be sent to oblivion. *Political Cant, U. S.*

salt tree. A small fabaceous tree (*Halimodendron argenteum*) growing in the Caspian salt plains and in Siberia.

sal′tus (săl′tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a leap.] A break of continuity; esp., *Logic*, omission of a necessary step in proof.

salt water. 1. Water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; also, fig., tears. **2.** *Glass Making.* Fused sodium sulphate, a layer of which sometimes appears on top of the melt.
salt-water sheldrake, the red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.* — **s. soap,** marine soap. — **s. swamp oak,** the Australian she-oak *Casuarina stricta.* — **s. tailor,** the bluefish. *Local, U. S.* — **s. teal,** the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout,** the spotted weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). See WEAKFISH.

salt works, *or* **salt′works′** (sôlt′wûrks′), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where salt is made on a commercial scale.

salt′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any chenopodiaceous plant of the genus *Salsola*, esp. *S. kali* and *S. soda*, used in the manufacture of soda ash. See BARILLA, SALSOLA. **b** Glasswort **a**. **c** The maritime shrub *Batis maritima.*

salt′y (sôl′tĭ), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu′bri-ous (sȧ-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health; akin to *salvus* safe, sound, well. See SAFE.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air, water, or climate.
Syn. — Healthful, wholesome, salutary. See HEALTHY.
— **sa-lu′bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-lu′bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

sa-lu′bri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *salubritas*; cf. F. *salubrité.* See SALUBRIOUS.] Quality of being salubrious; favorableness to the preservation of health; salubriousness; wholesomeness; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of the air.

sal′u-min (săl′ū-mĭn), *n.* [Prob. *sal*icylate + *alum*inium + *-in.*] *Pharm.* Aluminium salicylate, obtained as a reddish precipitate by mixing solutions of sodium salicylate and an aluminium salt, and used as an astringent and antiseptic in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

sal′u-ta-ry (săl′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety: cf. F. *salutaire.* See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** Promoting health; wholesome; healthful; as, *salutary* exercise. **2.** Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design. **3.** Leading to salvation; as, *salutary* truth.
Syn. — Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, beneficial, useful, advantageous, profitable. See HEALTHY.

sal′u-ta′tion (săl′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salutatio*: cf. F. *salutation.* See SALUTE.] **1.** Act of saluting, as by expressing good will or courtesy; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting; specif.: **a** A liturgical greeting, esp. one between the officiating clergyman and the people. **b** The beginning words of a letter, as "Dear Sir." **2.** Excitation; stimulus; impulse. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — SALUTATION, SALUTE. SALUTATION is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; SALUTE is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns; cf. to stand at *salute.* See GREET.

sa-lu′ta-to′ri-an (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who pronounces the salutatory oration at commencement or the like in a college or school. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu′ta-to-ry (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutatorius.* See SALUTE.] Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements, or similar exhibitions, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.*

sa-lu′ta-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place for saluting or greeting; a vestibule; a porch; esp., in the medieval church, a portion of the sacristy where the clergy met the people and received their greetings. *Obs.* *Milton.* **2.** A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute′ (sȧ-lūt′), *v. t.;* SA-LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd); SA-LUT′ING (-lūt′ĭng). [L. *salutare*, *salutatum*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; hail.

> I *salute* you with this kingly title. *Shak.*

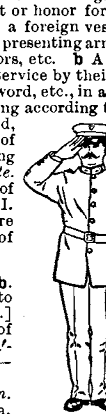
2. Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, esp. by some customary or conventional one, as a bow, esp a kiss, etc.

> You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . . I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison.*

3. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, nation, festival, or event, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc. **b** To exhibit a mark of deference to a superior in the service by assuming a position with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., prescribed by drill regulations. **4.** To excite; affect; influence. *Obs.* "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*
Syn. — See GREET.

sa-lute′, *v. i.* To perform an act of salutation; to make a salute, esp. a military or naval salute.

sa-lute′, *n.* [Cf. F. *salut.* See SALUTE, *v.*] **1.** Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. **2.** A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc.; specif., *Fencing*, the formal greeting of contestants about to engage. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, dipping the colors, etc. **b** A mark of deference paid to superiors in the service by their subordinates, made with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., in a manner prescribed by regulations and varying according to circumstances. **c** The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior; as, to bring the sword to the *salute*; to stand at *salute.* **4.** A gold coin struck by Charles VI. of France, and by Henry V. and Henry VI. of England in France; — from the figure of the Virgin receiving the salutation of the angel. *Obs. or Hist.*
Syn. — See SALUTATION.
salute to the nation. See NATIONAL SALUTE **b.**


Salute, 3 c.

sal′va-ble (săl′vȧ-b′l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe. Cf. SAVABLE.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. *Dr. H. More.* — **sal′va-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **sal′va-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sal′va-bly,** *adv.*

Sal′va-do′ra (săl′vȧ-dō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., after J. *Salvador* of Barcelona, botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees and shrubs, of Africa and southern Asia, type of the Salvadoraceæ, having opposite leaves and small panicled flowers with a bell-shaped corolla. *S. persica* is the toothbrush tree.

Sal′va-do-ra′ce-æ (-dō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), related to the Oleaceæ, but having 4 stamens and 4 petals. There are 3 genera and about 9 species. — **sal′va-do-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal′vage (săl′vāj), *n.* [F. *salvage*, OF. *salver* to save, F. *sauver*, fr L. *salvare.* See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life, from perils of the sea or other extraordinary danger; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. **2** Specif.: *Maritime Law.* The act of one or more who voluntarily save a vessel, or her cargo, or wreck, or in some cases the lives of persons belonging to her, from peril (called specif. **civil salvage**) or retake and restore her or her cargo when captured in war (called **military salvage**); also, the compensation allowed to those who so save a ship or lives of those belonging to her from peril; also, that part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. Where there is a constructive total loss the difference between the amount of the proceeds of what is saved after salvage charges have been deducted and the total value of the property loss is called a **salvage loss.** **3.** *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal′vage (săl′vāj), *v. t.;* -VAGED (-vājd); -VAG-ING (-vā-jĭng). To aid so as to have a claim upon or against for salvage; to salve.

sal-va′tion (săl-vā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *salvacioun*, *sauvacion*, F. *salvation*, OF. also *sauvacion*, fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving or delivering; deliverance; preservation from destruction or calamity.

> Fear ye not; stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day *Ex.* xiv. 13.

2. *Theol.* Liberation from the bondage and results of sin; deliverance from sin and eternal death; redemption.

> Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

3. That which saves or delivers; the source, cause, or means, of salvation or deliverance.

> The Lord is . . . become my *salvation.* *Ex.* xv. 2.

Salvation Army. A religious and charitable organization on military lines, which has for its aim the evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches. It began with an evangelistic movement started in 1865 by William Booth, an English Methodist minister, in the East End of London, and the organization was called the "Christian Mission" from 1869 until 1878. At this time a quasi military character was given to the body A distinctive feature is its daily open-air meetings, where conventionalities are thrown aside and all legitimate means of attracting popular attention are used. The Army's doctrines agree with those of the evangelical churches. The movement has spread to nearly all parts of the world.

Sal-va′tion-ism (săl-vā′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The principles and practice of the Salvation Army. — **Sal-va′tion-ist,** *n.*

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.;* SALVED (sălvd); SALV′ING. [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea; to rescue or save by salvage services.

salve (säv), *n.* [AS. *sealf*, *sealfe*, ointment; akin to LG. *salwe*, D. *zalve*, *zalf*, G. *salbe*, OHG. *salba*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salfva*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, and prob. to Gr. (Hesychius) ἔλπος oil, ἔλφος butter, Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; — often fig.

> Counsel or consolation we may bring,
> *Salve* to thy sores. *Milton.*

salve, *v. t.;* SALVED (sävd); SALV′ING. [AS. *sealfian* to anoint.] **1.** To apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound. *Shak.* **2.** To heal; cure; to soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some device, trick, or quibble; to gloss over.

> But Ebranck *salved* both their infamies
> With noble deeds *Spenser.*

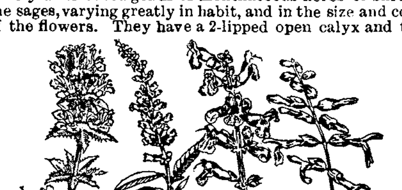
sal′ve (săl′vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well. Cf. SALVO a volley.] Hail!

Sal′ve-li′nus (săl′vē-lī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *sälbling*, *salmling*, fr. L. *salmo* salmon.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the chars, including the American brook trout and Dolly Varden trout, belong. See 6th CHAR. — **sal′ve-line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

sal′ver (săl′vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, fr. L. *salvare* to save: cf. F. *salve*, fr. Sp. See SAVE.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

sal′ver-form (săl′vẽr-fôrm), **sal′ver-shaped′** (-shāpt′), *a.* Tubular with a spreading limb; hypocraterimorphous; — said, *Bot.*, of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of phlox.

Sal′vi-a (săl′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., sage.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in habit, and in the size and color of the flowers. They have a 2-lipped open calyx and two anthers, of which one is erect and perfect, the other spreading and sterile. *S. officinalis* is the garden sage. Many tropical species, as *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage, are cultivated for ornament. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a**. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.



Salvia, Types of Inflorescence. 1 *S. carduacea*; 2 *S. leucantha*; 3 *S. hians*; 4 *S sessei.* All × 1/6.

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sal-tier′ra (säl-tyĕr′rä), *n.* [Sp. *sal* salt + *tierra* earth.] Salt left by evaporation of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico.
sal′tier-ways′ (săl′tẽr-wāz′). Var. of SALTIERWISE.
sal′tim-ban′co (săl′tĭm-băŋ′kō), *n.* [It., lit., one who leaps or mounts upon a bench.] A mountebank; a quack. *Obs.*
sal′tire, sal′tire-ways′, sal′tire-wise′. Vars. of SALTIER, etc.
salt′ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **salt′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **salt′ish-ness,** *n.*
salt junk. Hard salt beef for use at sea. *Sailors' Slang.*
salt′less, *a.* See -LESS.
salt lick. = LICK, *n.*, 4.
salt′ly, *adv.* of SALT. See -LY.
salt′-mas′ter, *n.* Owner, lessor, or operator of salt works.
salt-meadow grass. = SALT GRASS.
salt money. See MONTEM.
salt′mouth′, *n.* A salt-mouth bottle.
salt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sal′to (săl′tō; säl′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A skip.
sal′to-rel (săl′tō-rĕl), *n.* *Her.* A diminutive of the saltier.
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, acid.** *Chem.* Nitric acid; — because made from saltpeter.
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, bush.** A Siberian chenopodiaceous desert shrub (*Nitraria schoberi*).
saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, rot.** Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate); — because it disintegrates the mortar.
salt′pe′trous (sôlt′pē′trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *salpêtreux.*] Pert. to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities, or impregnated with it.
salt pye. A box for holding salt. *Obs.*
sal tree. See 2d SAL. [*n.*, 1.]
salt′-ris′ing bread. See BREAD,
salt sedative. Boric acid. *Obs.*
salt′spoon′, *n.* A small spoon for serving salt at table.
sal′tu-a-ry, *n.* [L. *saltuarius*, fr. *saltus* forest.] A forester, woodward, or ranger. *Obs.*
sal′ture, *n.* [L. *saltus* a leaping.] Leaping; dancing. *Obs.*
salt′weed′, *n.* The toad rush.
salu. ✝ SALUE.
salu. Var. of SALLOO.
Sa′lu (sā′lū). *Bib.*
saluberrime, *a.* [L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris* healthful] Very salubrious. *Obs.*
sa-lu′bre, *a.* [L. *salubris.*] Salubrious. *Obs.*
sal′u-brol (săl′ū-brōl; -brŏl), *n.* [L. *saluber* healthful + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder, a derivative of antipyrine containing bromine.
salue, *v. t.* [F. *saluer* See SALUTE.] To salute; to greet. *Obs.*
sal′u-fer (săl′ū-fẽr), *n.* [L *salus* health + *-fer.*] *Pharm.* Sodium fluosilicate, used, esp in solution, as an antiseptic.
saluhe. ✝ SALLOW, willow.
saluin. ✝ SAVE, *v.*
saluing, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*
saluiour. ✝ SAVIOR.
Sa′lum (sā′lŭm). *Bib.*
Sa-lu′mith (sȧ-lū′mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sa-lung′ (sȧ-lŭng′), *n.* [Siamese *sälüng.*] See WEIGHT.
sa-lung′, *n.; pl.* E. SALUNGS, Siamese SALUNGO. See COIN.
salure. ✝ SALERE.
sa′lus (sā′lŭs), *n.* [L., health, welfare, greeting.] **1** Salutation. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of welfare and health She was associated with Æsculapius and more or less influenced by the Greek Hygeia. As *Salus publica* she was goddess of the public weal.
Sal′u-sa (săl′ū-sȧ). *D. Bib.*
salusing, *n.* A salutation. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **sa′lus po′pu-li su-pre′ma lex es′to** (pŏp′ū-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law: — the motto of Missouri, taken from the Twelve Tables, quoted by *Cicero* (*Legibus*, III. 3).
saluss, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *saluz*, pl. of *salu(t)* salutation.] To salute *Obs.*
salut, *n.* [OF. & F.] Health; welfare; safety. *Obs*
sal′u-ta-ri-ly (săl′ū-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTARY.
sal′u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS
sa-lu′ta-to-ri-ly (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv* of SALUTATORY.
sa-lu′ta to′ri-um (-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] = SALUTATORY, *n.*, 1.
sa-lut′er (sȧ-lūt′ẽr), *n.* One [who salutes.]
sal′u-tif′er-ous (săl′ū-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, *-utis*, health + *ferre* to bring.] Salutary. *Rare.* — **sal′u-tif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
sal′u-tig′er-ous (-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salus*, *-utis*, health, greeting + *-gerous.*] Conveying or accompanying greetings. *Obs.*
saluwe. ✝ SALUE.
saluz, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*
salv. Salve *Ref. Sp.*
Salv. *Abbr.* Salvator
Sal′va (săl′vȧ), *n.* [L. *salva*, fem. of *salvus* safe] Lit., safe; — fem. prop. name. *L. id.*
salvacioun. ✝ SALVATION.
Sal′va-do′re-an (săl′vȧ-dō′rē-ăn; 201). **Sal′va-do′ri-an,** *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Salvador or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the people of Salvador, of whom a large part are of mixed blood.
sal′vage. ✝ SAVAGE, *a.* & *n.*
sal′vag-ee′ (săl′vā-jē′), *n.* The one to whom salvage services are rendered. [who salvages.]
sal′vag-er (săl′vā-jẽr), *n.* One
sal′van-tine (săl′văn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [L. *salvare* to save.] *Medieval Armor* Steel guards or coverings for the feet.
Sal-va′tor (săl-vā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] The Savior; an image or picture of the Savior. *Obs. or Hist.*
sal′va-to-ry (săl′vȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *salvatorium.*] A repository. *Obs.*
salvd Salved. *Ref. Sp.*
salve. ✝ SAVE.
salve bug. A large, stout isopod crustacean (*Æga psora*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish, — used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve. [SALUED.]
salved. Pseudo archaism for
sal′ve-dic′tion (săl′vē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *salve*, imperative of *salvere* to be well + *dictio* a saying.] A greeting with the exclamation "Salve!" *Obs.*
salvely. ✝ SAFELY.
salven. ✝ SAVE.
salv′er (säv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. QUACKSALVER.] One who salves, or cures.
salv′er (săl′vẽr), *n.* A salvor, as of a ship or goods.
sal-vif′ic (săl-vĭf′ĭk), *a* [L

Sal-vin'i-a (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. M. *Salvini* (1653–1729), an It. professor.] *Bot.* A small genus of fern allies, of wide distribution, type of the Salviniaceæ. They differ from *Azolla* in having distichous leaves, borne mostly on simple stems. *S. natans* is the only species found in North America.

Salvinia (*S. natans*), showing a cluster of Sporocarps under a pair of Fronds.

Sal-vin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl. Bot.* A family of floating pteridophytic plants, constituting with the Marsileaceæ the order **Sal-vin'i-a'les** (-lēz), and containing only the two genera *Salvinia* and *Azolla*, with about 18 species. They have branching stems bearing small leaves; the sporocarps are 1-celled, containing either macrosporangia or microsporangia. — **sal-vin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved. See SAFE.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Now Rare.*

sal'vo, *n.; pl.* -vos (-vōz). [F. *salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, or It. *salva*, L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See SAFE.] **1.** *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to *volleys* of infantry fire It is fired either in action for increased effect, as in attempting to make a breach in a fortification, or with blank charges as a salute.
2. The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd or multitude; as, *salvos* of applause.

salvo point. *Coast Artillery.* A point whose range and azimuth have been accurately ascertained, on which the salvo fire of several batteries may be concentrated.

sal'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [See SALVAGE; cf. SAVIOR.] One who renders salvage services; esp., one who voluntarily saves or assists in saving a ship, or her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her, from peril.

sam, samm (săm), *v. i.;* SAMMED (sămd); SAM'MING. [Cf. SAMMY.] *Leather Manuf.* To soften and become equally moist throughout; — said of leather butts damped and piled after scouring, etc.

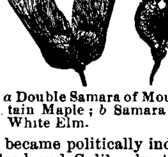
sa-ma'dhi (sȧ-mä'dē; -mäd'hē; 147), *n.* [Skr. *samādhi* a putting together, contemplation, burial.] *Hinduism.* The superconsciousness sought by practice of yoga (which see).

sa-maj' (sȧ-mäj'), *n.* [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly, fr. Skr. *samāja* a community.] A society or congregation; a church or religious body. Cf. BRAHMO SAMAJ. *India.*

Sa'mal, Sa'male (sä'mäl), *n.; pl.* SAMALES (sä-mä'lās). A member of a partly Christianized Malay tribe of the island of Samal, south of Mindanao; also, one of tbe **Sa'male Laut** (lout), or Moros of the islands between Basilan and Sulu, who live chiefly in their boats.

Sa-man'du-ra (sȧ-măn'dū-rȧ; săm'ăn-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *samadarā, samandarā.*] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African simaroubaceous trees having flowers with a 3-5-parted perianth and 6–10 included stamens, the fruit being a dry drupe. The trees afford the bitter bark known as *niepa*, or *samadera bark.*

sam'a-ra (săm'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-mā'rȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *samara, samera*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; — commonly called a *key* or *key fruit.*


a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Samara of White Elm.

sa-mar'i-form (sȧ-măr'ĭ-fôrm; săm'ȧ-rĭ-), *a.* [*samara* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a samara.

Sa-mar'i-tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *Samaritanus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Samaria in Palestine, which first became politically independent after the capture of Gilead and Galilee by the Assyrians, 734 B. C., by whom Samaria itself was later taken.
2. Of or befitting the good Samaritan mentioned in Luke x. 30–37; as, *Samaritan* kindness.

Samaritan Pentateuch. See VERSION. — **S. Targum**. See VERSION.

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, the people of which in ancient times comprised descendants not only of the Israelites, but also of Arabs, Babylonians, and Elamites, settled in Samaria by its Assyrian conquerors; also, the language of Samaria. See SEMITIC.
2. One active in relieving bodily suffering; — in allusion to Jesus' parable (*Luke* x. 30–37). Called also *good Samaritan.* — **Sa-mar'i-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sa-ma'ri-um (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined, in association with cerium, yttrium, etc., in certain minerals. It was discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa* or *Sm;* at. wt., 150.4.

sam'a-roid (săm'ȧ-roid), *a.* [*samara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a samara.

sa-mar'skite (sȧ-mär'skīt), *n.* [After *Samarski*, a Russian.] *Min.* A velvet-black orthorhombic mineral with splendent vitreous or resinous luster, a niobate and tantalate of iron, calcium, uranium, cerium, yttrium, thorium, etc., commonly occurring massive or in embedded grains. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 5.6–5.8. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

sam'bar, *or* **sam'bur** (săm'bŭr; säm'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar, sābar.*] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian species (*Cervus*, or *Rusa, aristotelis*). It is dark brown, slightly lighter beneath, and the young are unspotted. The antlers are heavy, the brow tine is directed upward, and the beam is simply forked.

sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo* bandy-legged, the child of a negro and an Indian; prob. of African origin.] **1.** A negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *Colloq. or Humorous.*
2. In Central America, an Indian and negro half-breed, or mixed blood.

Sam-bu'cus (săm-bū'kŭs), *n.* [L., elder tree.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, the elders, natives of temperate regions. They have pinnate leaves with serrate or incised leaflets and white or pink flowers in thyrsoid cymes, the corolla regular and rotate, 3-5-lobed, the stamens five. The fruit is a berrylike drupe.

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. σαμβύκη, of Semitic origin; cf. Aramaic *sabbkā.*] *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument, probably a sharp-toned triangular harp of four strings, of Syrian or late Egyptian origin.

same (sām), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *samr*, Sw. *samme, samma*, Dan. *samme*, akin to AS. *same*, adv., OS. *sama, samo*, OHG. *sam*, a., *sama*, adv., Goth. *sama*, a., Russ. *samy*, Gr. ὁμός, Skr. *sama*, Gr. ὅμοιος like, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and E. *some*, a., *-some.* Cf. ANOMALOUS, ASSEMBLE, HOMEOPATHY, HOMILY, SEEM, *v. i.*, SIMILAR, SOME.] **1.** Being not another or other; identical; — applied to individuals, or to anything conceived as having individuality; as, this is the *same* book that I had; both died on the *same* day.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. *Ps.* cii. 27.

2. Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; indistinguishably like; as, two books printed on the *same* paper; corresponding; as, on the *same* day every year; equal; as, poles the *same* in height.

The ethereal vigor is in all the *same.* *Dryden.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve *Daniel.*

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the, this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with.*

Bees like the *same* odors as we do. *Lubbock.*

[He] held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near or essential resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of terms, of appearance, and the like.

Now there are two ideas reached as conceptual limits to perceptual processes which have important bearings on the geometrical representation of space. These may be expressed by the words *sameness* and continuity *Karl Pearson.*

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony

Syn. — Identity, identicalness, oneness; monotony.

Sa'mhain (sä'vĭn), *n.* [Ir.] A Celtic feast of the departing sun or summer held Nov. 1, the beginning of the Celtic year. Omens were read for the future, and ghosts and bogies were believed to be abroad. Cf. BEALTINE, LUGNASAD.

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pert. to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea. — **Samian earth**, a kind of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **S. Sage**, Pythagoras; — from his birthplace. — **S. ware**, *Ceram.*, ancient Roman pottery, opaque, and soft dark red.

Sa'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

sam'iel (săm'yĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli;* Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind. Cf. SIMOOM.] The simoom.

sam'i-sen (săm'ĭ-sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *san*[1] *hsien*[4] three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument of three strings.

Samisen. *a* Plectrum.

sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, LL. *samitum, examitum*, fr. LGr. ἑξάμιτος, ξάμητος, woven with six threads; Gr. ἕξ six + μίτος a thread. See SIX; cf. DIMITY.] A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

sam'let (săm'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. SALMONET.] A young or small salmon; a parr.

sam'mi-er (săm'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [See SAMMY.] A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning.

sam'my (săm'ĭ; säm'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sam* moist, half-cooked, AS. *sāmsoden* half-cooked.] Clammy; sodden; watery. *Dial. or Cant.*

sam'my (săm'ĭ), *v. t.;* -MIED (-ĭd); -MY-ING. *Leather Manuf.* To moisten (skins or hides) with water in dressing.

Sa-mo'an (sȧ-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Samoan (formerly, Navigators') Islands, or their inhabitants.

Sa-mo'an, *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians, known for their cleanliness, dignity, and intelligence; also, their language, the most archaic of the Polynesian languages.

Sam'o-lus (săm'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., mentioned by Pliny as the Gallic name of a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous mainly tropical herbs having small white flowers with a perigynous corolla including five stamens and five staminodia. *S. floribundus* is the water pimpernel.

Sam'o-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Samos*, island in the Ægean + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates of the Miocene of Greece. They are allied to the giraffe, but have a shorter neck and no median frontal knob.

Sam'o-thra'cian (-thrā'shăn), *a.* [Gr. Σαμοθράκιος.] Of or pertaining to Samothrace, or designating, or pertaining to, the mysteries for which it was anciently famous. See CABIRI. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samothrace.

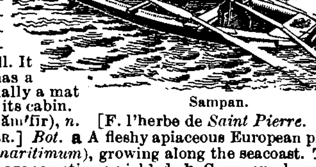
sam'o-var (săm'ō-vär), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. The water is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, which passes through the urn.

Sam'o-yed', Sam'o-yede' (săm'ō-yĕd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samoyed.*] **1.** One of a Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, closely allied to the Lapps in type. Their camps are scattered along the Arctic coasts of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk.
2. One of a breed of dogs native of northeastern Russia and western Siberia, where they are extensively used for herding reindeer and as sledge dogs.

Sam'o-yed'ic (săm'ō-yĕd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds. See URAL-ALTAIC.

samp (sămp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasàump* unparched meal porridge.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* [Chinese *san*[1] *pan*[3], lit., three planks.] A skiff, used on the coasts of China, Japan, and neighboring islands, propelled usually with a scull. It sometimes has a sail, and usually a mat roofing over its cabin.


Sampan.

sam'phire (săm'fīr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre.* See SAINT; PETER.] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy apiaceous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*), growing along the seacoast. This and the next are sometimes pickled. **b** Common glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*). **c** An asteraceous maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the West Indies.

sam'ple (săm'p'l *or, esp. in British use*, säm'p'l), *n.* [ME. *sample, asaumple*, OF. *essample, example*, fr. L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] **1.** An example; a pattern; also, a parable. *Obs.* "A *sample* to the youngest." *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
His *sample* followed *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen.

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Specimen. See EXAMPLE.

sam'ple, *v. t.;* SAM'PLED (-p'ld); SAM'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To test by comparing. *Obs.*
2. To make or show something similar to; to match. *Obs.*
3. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to *sample* sugar, teas, wools, cloths.
4. To yield as a sample; as, the ore *samples* 8 per cent of tin.

sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* [ME. *samplere* original, model, OF. *essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLE, *n.*, EXEMPLAR.] **1.** = SAMPLE, 1. *Obs.*

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salvificus saving; *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. *Obs.* — **sal-vif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
Sal-vin'i-a'les (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALVINIACEÆ.
Sal'vi-o gam'bit (săl'vĭ-ō). See 1st CHESS, 1.
sal'vi-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *salvia* sage + *-ol.*] Thujone.
‖ **sal vi'tri-o'li** (vĭt'rĭ-ō'lī) [NL.] *Old Chem.* White vitriol
‖ **sal vo-la'ti-le** (vō-lăt'ĭ-lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it.
‖ **sal'vo pu-do're** (săl'vō pū-dō'rē). [L.] Without violation (or loss) of modesty *Ovid* (*Letters from Pontus*, I. ii. 68).
‖ **sal'vo sen'su** (sĕn'sū). [L.] Without violation of sense.
salv'y (säv'ĭ), *a.* Resembling salve; unctuous. [low.
salwe, saly. † SALLOW, wil-
Salz'burg vit'ri-ol (zälts'bŏŏrk). [From *Salzburg*, Austria.] A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate crystallized together about in the proportion 1 : 3.
sam † SAMEN, together.
sam. Var. of SAMN. *Obs. or Dial Eng* [var. of SAME.
sam (*Scot* säm). Obs. or Scot.
sam, *a.* [AS. *sām-*. Cf SEMI-.] Half; — chiefly in combination. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Sam, *n.* The Know-Nothing, or Native American, party, or a member of it. The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam* *Obs. Polit. Slang, U. S.*
Sam. *Abbr* Samaritan; Samuel
S Am. *Abbr* South America.
Sam, Dicky See DICKY SAM.
Sam, Uncle. See UNCLE SAM
‖ **sa'ma** (sä'mä), *n.* [Sp.] The mutton fish, b. *Porto Rico*
Sam'a-a (săm'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib*
Sam'a-chi'as (săm'ȧ-kī'ȧs) *D Bib.*
Sa-mad'er-a (sȧ-măd'ẽr-ȧ; săm'ȧ-dē'rȧ), *n.* Syn of SAMANDURA.
samadera bark. = NIEPA.
sa-madh' (sȧ-mäd'), *n* [Hind. *samādh* profound meditation, self-immolation, fr. Skr. *samādhi* profound meditation.] A place of cremation, or self-immolation by being voluntarily buried or burned alive, as of a holy mendicant; also, a shrine or tomb built over the grave of a holy mendicant. *India.*
Sam'a-el (săm'ā-ĕl). *Bib.*
Sam'a-i'a (săm'ā-ī'ȧ) *D. Bib.*
Sa-ma'ias (sȧ-mā'yȧs) *Bib.*
sa'man (sä'män; shä'män). Var. of SHAMAN [tree.
sa'man (sä'män), *n.* The rain
Sa-mang'. Var. of SEMANG.
Sa-ma'ni (sä-mä'nē), **Sa-ma'nids** (-nĭdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *Sāmānī*, name of the first one of the dynasty.] A dynasty which ruled Persia from 900 to 1004 A. D., encouraging literature and art. — **Sa-ma'nid**, *a.*
sa-ma'no'da-ka, *or* **-da-ca** (sȧ-mä'nō'dȧ-kȧ), *n* [Skr *samānodaka; samāna* equal + *udaka* water.] *Hindu Law.* Either of two persons, one living and one deceased, so related that the living is bound only to present a libation of water to the dead.
Sa-man'tha (sȧ-măn'thȧ), *n.* Fem prop name [*D. Bib*
Sam'a-oth (săm'ā-ŏth; -ōth).
Sam'a-ra'im (săm'ȧ-rā'ĭm) *D. Bib.*
Sam'a-rath (săm'ȧ-răth), *or* **Sam'a-reth** (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*
sa-mare' (sȧ-mär') Var. of SIMAR.
Sam'a-ri'a (săm'ȧ-rī'ȧ) (1 *Par* xii. 5); *Common Version* **Shem'a-ri'ah** *D. Bib.*
sa-ma'ri-a (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n* *Chem.* Samarium sesquioxide, Sa_2O_3, a faintly yellow powder.
Sam'a-ri'as (săm'ȧ-rī'ȧs). *D. Bib*
sa-mar'ra, *n.* [LL. Cf. SIMAR.] = SANBENITO, 2.
Samas. Var. of SHAMASH.
samatize, *v. t.* To excommunicate with sematha curse. *Obs.*
samatra. † SUMATRA.
Sam'a-tus (săm'ȧ-tŭs). *Bib*
Sa'ma-Ve'da (sä'mȧ-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sāmavēda* the Veda of chanted stanzas.] See VEDA
sam'bal (săm'bȧl), **sam'bel**, *n* [Malay *sambal.*] A curry sauce. *Malay Archipelago.*
sam-ba'qui (säm-bä'kē), *n.* A shell mound or kitchen midden *Sp Amer*
sam'be-ni'to. † SANBENITO
sam'bhar, sam'bhur Vars. of SAMBAR.
sam'book, sam'bouk, sam'bou-ka. Vars. of SAMBUK.
sambouse, *n.* [Tatar *somsa.*] A Tatar pasty of chopped meats and herbs. *Obs.*
sam'bre. Var. of SAMBAR
sam-bu'ca (săm-bū'kȧ) Var of SAMBUKE
sambucy, *n* [See SAMBUCUS.] An elder tree *Obs* [*Obs.*
sambue, *n. pl.* [OF.] Housings.
sam'buk (săm'bŏŏk; sŭm'-), *n* [Ar. *sunbuk*] A small kind of Arab dhow.
sam'bul (-bŏŏl), *n.* = SUMBUL
sam'bur. Var. of SAMBAR
sam'cloth (*dial* săm'klŏth), *n.* [Prob. for *sampler cloth.*] A sampler. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*
sam-crisp, *a* Somewhat curled.
samdede, *a.* [*sam*, a + *dede*, var. of *dead.*] Half dead *Obs.*
same † SHAME [var. of SAIM
same. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng.
samed, *adv.* Together; at the same time. *Obs*
Sa-me'ius (sȧ-mē'yŭs). *Bib.*
sa'mekh, sa'mech (sä'mĕk), *n.* [Heb. *samekh.*] The fifteenth letter [ס] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *s* As a numeral = 60. [*Eng.*
sam'el. Var. of SAMMEL. *Dial.*
Samele. † SEMELE
same'ly, *a* Monotonous. — *adv.* — **same'li-ness** (sām'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* *All Obs or Dial.*
sam'en. Short for EXAMINE.
samen, *a.* Same. *Obs. or Scot.*
samen, same, *adv.* [AS. *samen.* See SAME, *a.*] Together. *Obs*
samenly, *adv* Together. *Obs*
samentale, *a.* [See SAMTAL.] Harmonious. *Obs.*
S Amer. *Abbr.* South America.
Samescretan. † SANSKRIT.
samet, sameamette. † SAMITE
samfayl. † SANFAIL.
sam'fire. Samphire *Ref. Sp*
Sam'gar-ne'bo (săm'gär-nē'bō). *Bib.*
samhale, *a.* [See SAM, *a.*] Half hale; weak; feeble. *Obs*
Sa'mi (sā'mī). *Bib.*
Sa-mi'a (sȧ-mī'ȧ). *D Bib*
samine. † SAMEN.
Sa'mi-ot (sā'mĭ-ŏt), **Sa'mi-ote** (-ōt), *a* & *n* [Cf. F. *samiote.*] Samian.
Sa'mis (sā'mĭs) *Bib.*
Sam'khya (săm'kyä) Var of SANKHYA
Sam'lah (săm'lȧ). *Bib.*
samm Var. of SAM, *v. i.*
Sam'ma-a (săm'ā-ȧ). *D Bib*
Sam'ma-i (-ī) *D. Bib*
samman. † SALMON.
sam'mel (săm''l; *dial* săm'-), *n.* Sandy or loamy gravel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sammel brick. = PLACE BRICK.
sammen † SAMN.
sammertale. † SAMENTALE.
sammon. † SALMON.
Sam-mu'a (sȧ-mū'ȧ). *D Bib.*
Sam'mus (săm'ŭs). *Bib.*
sam'my (săm'ĭ). Var. of SWAMI. *India* [SAMUEL.
Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dim of
2. [*usually l. c.*] Ninny; simpleton. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*
sammyn † SAMEN.
samn, *v. t.* [AS. *samnian.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To collect; gather; assemble; unite.
2 To consort with; join. *Obs.*
3. To curdle (milk).
samne. † SAMEN.
samneward, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ætsamne, ætsomne*, together, and E -WARD.] Together *Obs.*
Sam'nite (săm'nīt), *n.* **a** One of the people of ancient Samnium, a mountainous district of south central Italy. They were an offshoot of the Sabines, and spoke the Oscan language. **b** *Rom. Antiq* One of a class of gladiators so called because armed like the natives of Samnium. They bore a long shield. — **Sam'nite**, *a.* [*n.* = ZHMUD.
Sam'o-gi'tian (săm'ō-jĭsh'ȧn),
Sam'o-jed'. Var of SAMOYED.
samon † SALMON
samony. † SIMONY.
samorin, samory. † ZAMORIN.
Sam'o-sa-te'ni-an (săm'ō-sȧ-tē'nĭ-ȧn), *n* [L. *Samosatenus* pert. to Samosata, a city on the Euphrates, Gr Σαμόσατα.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Paulian.
samoun † SALMON
sam'pa-gui'ta (säm'pä-gē'tä), *n.* [Sp. (in the Philippines), dim. of Tag. *sampaga.*] The Arabian jasmine. *Phil. I.*
sam-pa'loc (säm-pä'lŏk), *n.* [Tag.] The tamarind. *Phil I*
sampere. † SAMPHIRE
sam'pi (săm'pī), *n.* See 3d SAN
sam'pla-ry, *n.* [OF. *essamplarie, essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLER.] Example; copy; pattern; hence, instructor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
sam'ple-less, *a.* Unexampled
sam'ple-ment, *n.* Example. *Obs.*

2. A piece of needlework; orig., one made to preserve a pattern, or patterns; later, one made as a sample of skill. **3.** [From SAMPLE, *v.*] One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool *sampler*. **4.** Any of various devices for extracting samples, as from a bag of grain, a tub of butter, a quantity of ore, etc.

sample room. **a** A room where samples are shown. **b** A barroom or saloon. *Local & Cant, U. S.*

Samp'son, *or* **Samp'son's, snake'root'** (sămp'sŭn, -sŭnz; săm'-). **a** A fabaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southern United States. Its root is said to have tonic properties. **b** Any of several American gentians.

sam'shu (săm'shōō), *n.* [Chin. *san*[1] three + *shao*[1] fire, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn.*] **1.** Lit., splendid sun; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samson* (săN'sôN'); Sp. *Sansón* (säsu-sōn'); Pg. *Sansão* (săN-soun'). Also **Samp'son** (sămp'sŭn; săm'-). **2.** An Israelite of Bible record (see *Judges* xiii.), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength. **3.** [*often l. c.*] Short for SAMSON POST.

Samson post. [Cf. SAMSON, 2.] [*often l. c.*] Any of various posts used in positions where great strength is requisite. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A post resting on the keelson and supporting a deck beam. (2) A post for use in securing a cable, sometimes used instead of towing bitts, etc. **b** *Chiefly Naut.* A temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley. **c** *Logging.* A post used, together with a chain and hook, for starting a log, etc. **d** The post that supports the walking beam in a well-boring apparatus.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαμουήλ, fr. Heb. *Shemūēl.*] **1.** Lit., heard of God; asked for of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samuel* (sá'mwĕl'); It. *Samuele* (sä-mwā'lā); G. *Samuel* (zä'mōō-ĕl); D. *Samuel* (sä'mōō-ĕl). — Dim. *Sam, Sammy.* **2.** **a** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of the Books of Samuel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sa'mu-rai' (sä'mōō-rī'), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan, the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry or lesser nobility. They possessed power of life and death over the commoners, and wore two swords as their distinguishing mark. Their special rights and privileges were abolished with the fall of feudalism in 1871.

san'a-ble (săn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. — **san'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **san'a-ble-ness,** *n. All Rare.*

san'a-tive (săn'ă-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *sanativus.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. — **san'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ă), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.] **1.** A health resort; a locality selected as a retreat because of its salubrity; specif., a high-altitude summer station in a tropical country for European troops, officials, or residents, as Darjeeling in India. **2.** An establishment for the treatment of the sick, esp. one that makes much use of natural therapeutic agents or local conditions, or that employs some specific treatment, or that treats particular diseases. See SANITARIUM.

san'a-to-ry (săn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — SANATORY and SANITARY should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health; sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health;* as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

san'be-ni'to (săn'bĕ-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *sambenito;* prop., Saint Benedict.] **1.** Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church. **2.** A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, figures of devils, etc., and worn by persons who had been condemned by the Inquisition and were brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

san'cho pe'dro (săn'chō pē'drō). [Sp. *Pedro* Peter.] *Card Playing.* A variety of auction pitch in which the nine (*sancho*) and five (*pedro*) of trumps are added as counting cards at their pip value, and the ten of trumps counts game.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctificatio:* cf. F. *sanctification.*] **1.** Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified; esp., *Theol.*, the act or process of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified. **2.** Act of consecrating; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

sanc'ti-fied (săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SANCTIFY. Specif.: *p. a.* Made holy; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious. — **sanc'ti-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who sanctifies; specif. [*cap.*], *Theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanc'ti-fy (fī), *v. t.;* SANC'TI-FIED (-fīd); SANC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare; sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. ME. *seintefien*, OF. *saintefier.* See SAINT; -FY.] **1.** To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John* xvii. 17.

2. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

A means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. To impart or impute venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence, respect, or the like, to; to give sanction to.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.] **1.** Possessing sanctity; holy; sacred; saintly. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious. — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy: cf. OF. *sanctimonie.* See SAINT.] **1.** Holiness; devoutness; sanctity. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** Outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanc'tion (saŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire, sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably: cf. F. *sanction.* See SAINT.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *I. Watts*

2. That which induces the observance of law or custom; specif.: **a** *Law.* The detriment, loss of reward, or other coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law. This may consist in the direct infliction of injury or inconvenience, as in the punishments of crime (**punitive sanctions**) or in mere coercion, restitution, or undoing of what was wrongly accomplished, as in the judgments of civil actions (**civil sanctions**). A sanction may take the form of a reward (**remuneratory sanction**) that is withheld for failure to comply with the law. **b** *Ethics.* Any influence, as pleasure, pain, or the sense of duty, which impels to moral action. **c** *Psychol.* Any ground for action, whether clearly recognized or only instinctive. **d** See PRAGMATIC SANCTION.

Syn. — Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, indorsement, support, approval.

sanc'tion, *v. t.;* SANC'TIONED (-shŭnd); SANC'TION-ING. **1.** To give sanction to; to ratify; confirm; approve. **2.** To annex a sanction or penalty to the violation of (a right, obligation, or command).

Syn. — Confirm, authorize, countenance. See RATIFY.

sanc'tion, *v. i.* To enforce obedience by or as a sanction; — chiefly in *sanctioning* and *sanctioned rights* (see RIGHT, *n.*, **2 b**).

sanc'tion-a-tive (săŋk'shŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Imposing, or enforcing obedience by, a sanction; as, *sanctionative* rights.

sanc'ti-ty (săŋk'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; godliness.

To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. **3.** A holy being or object. *Rare. Milton.*

Syn. — Godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity. See HOLINESS.

sanc'tu-a-ry (săŋk'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *seintuarie*, OF. *saintuaire*, F. *sanctuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] **1.** A consecrated place, as one devoted to the keeping of sacred things. Specif.: **a** The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the **Holy of Holies,** in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **c** A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church, temple, or other building for worship. **d** *Classical Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or inclosed, sometimes a grove, sometimes an inclosure containing a temple, shrines, theater, etc.; as, the *sanctuary* of Pandion in Athens. **e** A portable shrine for sacred relics. • *Obs.* **f** A churchyard or consecrated burying ground. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter, refuge; protection. See ASYLUM, *n.*, 1.

sanc'tum (săŋk'tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's *sanctum.*

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săŋk-tō'rŭm; 201). [L.] **a** The holy of holies; the most holy place. **b** A place, as a room, strictly private; — often used ironically or jocosely.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A part of the Mass, or a part of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also *Tersanctus.* **2.** *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus (whence the name), before the consecration of the elements, at the elevation of the Host and of the chalice, etc. In medieval churches the Sanctus bell was often hung in an exterior turret or bell cot over or near the chancel arch.

sand (sănd), *n.* [AS. *sand;* akin to D. *zand*, G. *sand*, OHG. *sant*, Icel. *sandr*, Dan. & Sw. *sand*, Gr. ἄμαθος.] **1.** A loose material consisting of small but easily distinguishable grains (most commonly of quartz), resulting from the disintegration of rocks. It is used for making mortar and glass, as an abrasive, for molds in founding, etc.

Most *sand* consists chiefly of quartz. *J. D. Dana.*

2. Also *pl.* A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. "Even as men wrecked upon a *sand*." *Shak.* **3.** A sandstone; as, the oil *sands* of Pennsylvania. *U. S.* **4.** The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; *pl.*, the moments of one's life.

The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

5. Courage; pluck; grit. *Slang.*

sand (sănd), *v. t.;* SAND'ED; SAND'ING. **1.** To sprinkle or powder with sand; as, to *sand* a freshly painted surface in imitation of stone; to *sand* ink to dry it. **2.** To cover with sand; esp.: **a** To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud. **b** To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually with *up.* **3.** To mix with sand; to add sand to; as, to *sand* sugar. **4.** To drive upon the sand; — said of a vessel. *Obs. or R. Tennyson.*

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* Sandalwood. *Tennyson.*

san'dal, *n.* [Ar. *çandal.*] A narrow two-masted boat, used on the Barbary coast and on the Nile.

san'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, prob. fr. Per. *sandal.*] **1.** A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface only. Sandals are much worn among Orientals, and are a part of the official dress of Roman Catholic bishops and abbots.

Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

2. A fancy slipper or half-boot. **3.** A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe by passing across the foot or around the ankle, — in use during the first half of the 19th century. **4.** A rubber overshoe cut very low, either with an entire sole and a strip across the instep or with a sole for the fore part of the foot only and a strip back of the heel.

san'daled, san'dalled (săn'dăld), *a.* **1.** Wearing sandals. "His *sandaled* feet." *Longfellow.* **2.** Fastened with a sandal. See SANDAL, 3.

san-dal'i-form (săn-dăl'ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*sandal* + *-form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

san'dal tree (săn'dăl). [Cf. SANTOL.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) often cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, used in preserves and pickles.

san'dal-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [F. *sandal, santal*, through LL., fr. Gr. σάνταλον; ultimately fr. Skr. *candana.* Cf. SANDERS.] **1.** **a** The compact, close-grained, fragrant, yellowish wood of an East Indian santalaceous tree (*Santalum album*), or the tree itself. The wood is much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; its odor drives away insects, and it is therefore of value for chests and boxes. **b** Any of various other species of *Santalum* or their wood, as the Polynesian and Hawaiian *S. freycinetianum*, often distinguished as *yellow sandalwood;* the Hawaiian *S. pyrularium;* the Australian *S. lanceolatum*, etc. **c** Either of two Australian santalaceous trees (*Fusanus spicatus* and *Exocarpus latifolius*), or their wood. **2.** Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, which in some respect resembles sandalwood: **a** The red sandalwood. **b** A Russian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahuricus*) whose wood is used for dyeing leather. **c** In Australia, various species of *Myoporum* and *Eremophila* (see BASTARD SANDALWOOD). **d** In Tasmania, the apocynaceous tree *Alyxia buxifolia.*

san'da-rac (săn'dă-răk), *n.* [OF. *sandarac, sandarache*, F. *sandaraque*, L. *sandaraca*, Gr. σανδαράκη; cf. Skr. *sindūra* minium.] **1.** Realgar. *Obs.* **2.** The sandarac tree. **3.** A brittle, faintly aromatic, and more or less transparent resin obtained from the sandarac tree, usually in the form of pale yellow grains or tears. It is used chiefly in making varnish and as incense. Cf. 1st POUNCE, 1. *Australian sandarac* is from various Australian species of *Callitris.*

sandarac tree. **a** A large pinaceous tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*) of Morocco, with a hard, durable, fragrant wood much used in building, and as the source of the resin sandarac. **b** Any of several Australian species of *Callitris.*

sand badger. **a** A nocturnal musteline mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India having a naked piglike snout. The color is dull grayish with black and white markings on the head. **b** A Japanese badger (*Meles anakuma*).

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* **1.** A bag filled with sand or earth, variously used, as in fortification, for ballast, etc.

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sam'pling (săm'plĭng), *n.* White or colored paper used esp. to display textile samples.

samp'nen. † SAMN.

sampnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.

Samp-sæ'an (săm-sē'ăn; săm-), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψαῖος.] *Eccl.* One of an early Jewish Christian school said to have resembled the Essenes and to have had Gnostic tendencies.

Samp'sa-mes (sămp'să-mēz). *Bib.*

sampsoe. † SAMSHU.

Samp'son. Var. of SAMSON.

Samp'son, Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ săm'sŭn). A schoolmaster in Scott's "Guy Mannering," "a poor, *modest*, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but failed to the leeward in the voyage of life." His favorite exclamation is, "Prodigious!"

samp'su-chine, *n.* [LL. *sampsuchinum*, fr. L. *sampsuchum* marjoram, Gr. σάμψυχον.] Sweet marjoram. *Obs.*

samrede, *a.* Half-red; half-ripe. *Obs.*

samripe, *a.* Half-ripe. *Obs.*

Sam'sai (săm'sī). *D. Bib.*

Sam'sa-ri (-sā-rī). *D. Bib.*

Samscortam. † SANSKRIT.

samshew. † SAMSHU.

sam'shoo. Var. of SAMSHU.

Sam-ska'ra (săN-s k ä'r ä), *n.* [Skr. *saṃskāra* preparation, ceremony.] *Hindu.* The forty rites performed by the orthodox of the three upper castes. These rites mark every important event from birth to marriage.

sam'son, *v. t. Logging.* To direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole.

Samson fish. In Australia: **a** A carangoid fish (*Seriola hippos*). **b** The young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 a.

Sam'son's snake'root'. Var. of SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT.

samsu. † SAMSHU.

samtal, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *samtal* a colloquy, interview, akin to E. *same*, and *tale* that which is told.] Agreed. *Obs.*

Sa-mu'a (sä-mōō'ä). *D Bib.*

samun. † SAMEN.

‖ **s'a'mu'ser' à la mou'tarde'** (sä'mü'zā' ä lä mōō'tärd'). [F.] Lit., to amuse one's self with the mustard; to trifle away time.

samyn. † SAMEN.

san, *prep.* = SANS, without. *Obs.*

san, *n.* Infamy; shame. *Obs.*

san (sän), *n.* [Gr. σάν.] A sibilant letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, later revived and used as a numeral to denote 900, with the modern name *sampi* (σάν + πι). [of SUNN.]

san'a (sŭn'ä; shŭn'ä). Var. **San'a-bas'sar** (sä n'ä-b ä s'ä r). *Bib.*

San'a-bas'sa-rus (-ă-rŭs). *Bib.*

san'ad (sŭn'ŭd). Var. of SUNNUD. [NAPPE.]

sanappus. Obs. pl. of SAVE-

sanasby. † SANNYASIN.

San'a-sib (sän'ä-sĭb). *Bib.*

sa-na'tion (sā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanatio.* See SANABLE.] Act of healing or curing. *Obs.*

san'a-tiv. Sanative. *Ref. Sp.*

San-bal'lat (săn-băl'ăt). *Bib.*

sance'-bell' (säns'bĕl'), *n.* The Sanctus bell. *Obs.*

san'cho (săn'kō), *n.* [Sp., prop. name.] *Card Playing.* The nine of trumps in sancho pedro.

san'cho, *n.* [Ashanti *o-sanku.*] A kind of rude guitar of hollowed wood with a long neck and strings of vegetable fiber, played by American negroes.

Sancho Panza. See PANZA, SANCHO.

san-cite', *v. t.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire* to sanction, ratify.] To ratify. *Obs.*

sanck'ing. † SANKING.

sanct. † SAINT.

sanc'ta-nim'i-ty (săŋk'tă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *animus* mind.] Holiness of mind. *Rare.*

‖ **Sanc'ta Sanc'tis** (săŋk'tä săŋk'tĭs). [L.] Holy things for holy people; — an exclamation in the Mozarabic Liturgy at the elevation of the Host.

‖ **sanc'ta sim-plĭ'ci-tas** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tās). [L.] Sacred innocence; innocent simplicity.

sanc'te bell. Sanctus bell. *Obs.*

sanc'ti-fi-cate, *a.* Sanctified. *Obs.*

sanc'ti-fi-cate (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *sanctificatus*, p. p. of *sanctificare.*] To sanctify. *Obs.*

sanc'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *sanctifying*, p. pr.

sanc-til'o-quent (săŋk-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *loquens* speaking.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner. *Rare.*

sanc'ti-mo'ni-al (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *sanctimonialis* pious.] Sanctimonious. *Obs.*

sanc'tion-a-ble (săŋk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sanc'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or giving, sanction. *R.*

sanc'tion-er, *n.* One that sanctions.

sanc'ti-tude (săŋk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo.*] *Rare.* 1. Sanctity. 2. Sanctimony.

sanc'tu-a-rize (săŋk'tŭ-ă-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Obs.*

sanc'tu-a-ry, *v. t.* To provide with sanctuary. *Obs.*

sand, *n.* [AS.] *Obs.* **1.** A sending; mission; errand; embassy. **2.** A thing sent: message; order; decree: also, gift; present. **3.** A messenger. **4.** A mess (of food); victuals.

san'dal. Var. of SENDAL.

sandal brick. = PLACE BRICK.

san'dald. Sandaled. *Ref. Sp.*

San-dal'phon (săn-dăl'fŏn), *n.* [Heb *sandalphōn*, fr. Gr. συνάδελφος one that has a brother (the angel Metatron).] In Jewish angelology, an angel of fiercest fire placed over mankind. He receives the prayers of men, weaving them into crowns to present to God.

sandalwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

san'dal-wort' (săn'dăl-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Santalaceæ.

san'da-na' (sä n'd ä-n ä'), *n.* [T. & K.] A dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Anisoptera oblonga*) of the Philippine Islands, yielding an aromatic resin.

sandapile, *n.* [L. *sandapila.*] A coffin or bier. *Obs.*

san'da-rach. Var. of SANDARAC.

san-dar'a-cin (săn-dăr'ă-sĭn), *n. Chem.* A constituent of the resin sandarac insoluble in ordinary alcohol. It is a mixture.

san-das'tros (săn-dăs'trŏs), **san-das'tra** (-trä), *n.* [L. *sandas-*

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2. A bag filled with sand for use as a weapon; specif.: **a** Formerly, a bag of sand attached to the end of a staff. **b** A long cylindrical bag or tube of sand used as a club.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag.

sand'bag'ger (-băg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a sandbag; esp., a robber who stuns his victim with a sandbag.

2. A light-draft sailboat with sandbags for ballast. *Colloq.*

sand bath. **a** *Chem.* A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels to be heated are partly immersed. **b** A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. **c** Act of rolling in sand, as by a fowl.

sand binder. *Agric.* Any grass or other plant which grows in sand and holds it in place by its rootstocks.

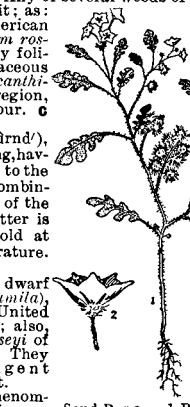
sand blackberry. A blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*) common in sandy soil along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is stiff and thorny, with leaves white-tomentose beneath, and with a sweet but rather hard fruit.

sand blast. A stream of sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and other hard materials, cleaning and sharpening files, removing scale from metals, etc.; also, the apparatus used to apply it.

sand'-blast', *or* **sand'blast'**, *v. t.* To engrave, cut, clean, etc., with a sand blast.

sand'-box' tree. A tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hura crepitans*), having a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See REGMA, *Illust.*

sand bur *or* **burr.** Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: **a** A western American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage. **b** An ambrosiaceous plant (*Gærtneria acanthicarpa*) of the same region, allied to the cocklebur. **c** The bur grass.



Sand Bur **a.** 1 Plant much reduced; 2 Flower; 3 Seed.

sand'-burned' (-bûrnd'), *a. Metal.* Of a casting, having a hard skin due to the silica of the sand combining with the surface of the metal when the latter is poured into the mold at too high a temperature. See BLACKING, 1 **b.**

sand cherry. A dwarf cherry (*Prunus pumila*), of the northern United States and Canada; also, the related *P. besseyi* of the western plains. They have small astringent scarcely edible fruit.

sand column. A phenomenon, suggestive of a waterspout, in which sand is drawn up in a swirling column. It is often seen in tropical deserts. Called also *dancing dervish*, *dust whirl*, *sand spout*.

sand cone. A low pinnacle of ice on a glacier, protected from melting by a layer of sand.

sand crab. **a** The lady crab. **b** A crab of the genus *Ocypode* or family Ocypodidæ.

sand crack. *Veter.* A fissure or lesion in the horn of the hoof wall, often causing lameness. When in the front wall, it is known as **toe crack**, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts of the wall, as **quarter crack**, and is nearly always in the fore feet.

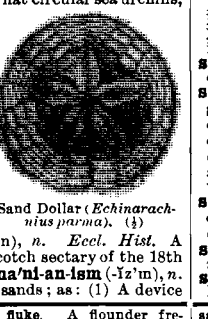
sand cricket. Any of several large clumsy terrestrial cricketlike grasshoppers (genus *Stenopelmatus* and family Locustidæ) of sandy plains of the western United States.

sand dab. Any of several flounders, esp.: **a** *Limanda ferruginea*, common on the New England coast, a small but good food fish. **b** *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, common on both shores of the North Atlantic.

sand darter. Any darter (fish of the subfamily Etheostominæ); esp., any small translucent species of the genus *Ammocrypta* of the central and southern United States.

sand diver. **a** A West Indian and tropical American lizard fish (*Synodus intermedius*). **b** = SAND DARTER.

sand dollar. Any of several small flat circular sea urchins, of the order Clypeastridea, which live on sandy bottoms; esp., *Echinarachnius parma* of the American coast.


Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*). (½)

sand'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SAND. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy. **2.** Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound.

sand eel. **a** A sand launce. **b** A slender isospondylous fish of the genus *Gonorhynchus*, of the Pacific, having barbels about the mouth.

San'de-ma'ni-an (săn'dẽ-mā'nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch sectary of the 18th century. See GLASSITE.—**San'de-ma'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sand'er (săn'dẽr), *n.* **a** One that sands; as: (1) A device on a locomotive, operated by a steam or air blast, for sanding the rails. (2) A sand bellows or sand blower. **b** A sandpapering machine.

sand'er-ling (săn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. SAND, *n.*; 1st -LING.] A small sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*) with largely gray and white plumage (the adults in summer plumage with a reddish breast), which breeds in the Arctic regions and migrates south along the coasts of most parts of the world.

Sanderling.

sand finish. A finish of plastering made by rubbing to a smooth surface the sand or mortar coat.

sand'fish' (sănd'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Either of two small silvery, scaleless fishes of the North Pacific, constituting the Trichodontidæ. They burrow in the sand. **b** The squirrel fish *Diplectrum formosum*, which frequents sandy shores.

sand flag. Sandstone which splits up into flagstones.

sand flea. **a** Any flea living or breeding in sandy places, esp. the dog flea. **b** The chigoe. **c** A beach flea.

sand flounder. Any of certain flounders frequenting sandy bottom; a sand fluke; esp., the windowpane.

sand'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

sand grass. Any species of grass growing in sand; specif.: **a** A tufted grass (*Triplasis purpurea*) with stiff awl-shaped leaves, on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** The perennial *Calamovilfa longifolia*. See also GRASS, *Table I.*

sand grouse. Any of numerous birds of the family Pteroclidæ inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are most closely allied to the pigeons in structure, but the young are downy and able to run when hatched. They are strong fliers, having long pointed wings and tail. Well-known species are **Pallas's sand grouse** (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia, with feathered feet, which has appeared occasionally in large flocks in central Europe and even in England; the **pin-tailed sand grouse** (*Pteroclurus alchatus*) of southern Europe, North Africa, southwest Africa, etc., having elongated middle tail feathers; and the **painted sand grouse** (*Pterocles fasciatus*) of India.

Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pteroclurus alchatus*).

san'dhi (sän'dē; 147), *n.* [Skr., a uniting.] *Phon.* The various assimilatory changes undergone by sounds in conjunction, esp. final and initial sounds, in consecutive speech in Sanskrit; hence, analogous phenomena in any language.

sand'-hill' crane. A large crane (*Grus mexicana*) of eastern and central North America, formerly abundant but now rare. It is chiefly bluish gray overcast with ochraceous. Also, the little brown crane, a smaller but otherwise similar species (*G. canadensis*), still rather common from Alaska to Hudson Bay and southward in migration.

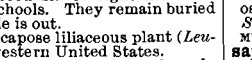
sand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A sprinkling, covering, or mixing with sand. **b** *Ceram.* The testing of gilding with fine sand and water after firing.

sanding machine, a sandpapering machine.

sand jack. *Engin.* A device, consisting essentially of a sand box and a series of plungers, for gradually lowering into position a heavy weight (as a bridge section), supported by the plungers, by running out the sand below.

sand lark. **a** Any of numerous Asiatic larks of the genus *Alaudula*, having short toes. **b** A small sandpiper, or plover, as a ring plover, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. *Brit.* **c** An Australian plover (*Ægialitis ruficapillus*).

sand launce. Any of several small, elongate, marine fishes of *Ammodytes* or allied genus, which do not exceed six or eight inches in length and associate in large schools. They remain buried in sandy beaches while the tide is out.


Sand Launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*). (½)

sand lily. A white-flowered scapose liliaceous plant (*Leucocrinum montanum*) of the western United States.

sand'-lot', *a.* Lit., of or pert. to a lot or piece of sandy ground, — hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, the policy or practices of the socialistic or communistic followers of the Irish agitator Denis Kearney, who delivered many of his speeches in the open sand lots about San Francisco; as the **sand-lot constitution** of California, framed in 1879, under the influence of *sand-lot* agitation.

sand'man' (sănd'măn'), *n.* A mythical person who makes children sleepy; — prob. so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

sand monitor. A large Egyptian lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) which inhabits dry localities.

sand mullet. Either of two mullets: in Victoria, a sea mullet (*Mugil dobula*); in New South Wales, the tallegalane.

sand myrtle. A low, branching evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Dendrium buxifolium*), growing from New Jersey southward along the coast.

sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, — used for smoothing and polishing. Cf. EMERY CLOTH, GLASS PAPER.

sand'pa'per, *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.

sandpaper tree. Any of several dilleniaceous trees having tough or scabrous leaves, as *Curatella americana*, of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella*, of Asia.

sand partridge. Any of several small partridges of the genus *Ammoperdix*, allied to the red-legged partridge. They inhabit southern Asia and northeastern Africa, frequenting sandy wastes, with which their colors harmonize.

sand pear. **a** = SNOW PEAR. **b** A Chinese species of *Pyrus* (*P. sinensis*) cultivated as an ornamental tree, and as a stock for grafting. Its hard fruits are sometimes preserved.

sand pile. A filling of sand rammed hard in a deep round hole made by driving and withdrawing a wooden pile; — sometimes used in preparing foundations in soft soil.

sand pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus clausa*) common along the coast of Florida and Alabama. It has smooth bark, leaves in pairs, and spiny-tipped cones. **b** In Oregon, a somewhat similar species (*Pinus contorta*).

sand pipe. A tubular cavity, from a few inches to many feet in depth, occurring esp. in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.; — called also *sand gall*.

sand'pip'er (-pĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small or very small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the bill, which is moderately long, and often soft and sensitive at the tip, but not of the extreme length characteristic of the typical snipe. The legs and neck are moderately long, and the plumage usually streaked with brown, gray, or blackish above and more or less extensively white below. They chiefly frequent sandy and muddy shores, breeding mostly in the Arctic regions, but migrating extensively into temperate latitudes. Of the species frequenting small inland streams and ponds the common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*, syn. *Tringoides hypoleucus*), and the allied spotted sandpiper (which see) of America, are the most familiar. (See TATTLER, 2.) Along the American coasts and larger inland waters the least and semipalmated sandpipers (the latter replaced by the allied western sandpiper in the West) are most abundant. Allied but larger American species are Bonaparte's sandpiper (*Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, *fuscicollis*) and Baird's sandpiper (*A. bairdii*). The knot, dunlin, sanderling, ruff, and pectoral sandpiper are well-known species.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

2. The sand pride.

sand pride. A small European fresh-water lamprey (*Petromyzon planeri*).

sand pump. A pump for removing wet sand, mud, silt, or the like; as: **a** A centrifugal pump used on a floating dredging machine. **b** A simple plunger pump with a non-return valve at the bottom used with a flush of water for cleaning out a borehole, well, etc. — **sand'-pump'**, *v. t.*

sand shark. Any of several small voracious sharks of the genus *Odontaspis* which live on sandy coasts; esp., *O. littoralis* of the Atlantic coast of North America.

sand snake. **a** Any of several harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native of southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, esp. *E. jaculus* of India and *E. johnii*, used by snake charmers. **b** Any innocuous South African snake of the genus *Psammophis*, esp. *P. sibilans*.

sand spurry. Any silenaceous weed of the genus *Tissa*.

sand'stay' (sănd'stā'), *n.* **a** A sand binder; specif., an Australian myrtaceous shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*), very effective as a sand binder.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand more or less firmly united by some cement, as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate. Sandstones vary in color, being commonly red, yellow, brown, gray, or white. According to their composition, they are called granitic, quartzose, etc. See *Old Red Sandstone*, under OLD; *New Red Sandstone*, under NEW; BEREA GRIT; 1st GRIT, 2; ITACOLUMITE; MEDINA; ORISKANIAN; POCONO SANDSTONE.

sand sucker. **a** The sand dab **b.** **b** A whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) of the southern California coast.

sand verbena. Any West American verbenaceous plant of the genus *Abronia*, having flowers somewhat resembling those of the verbena. See ABRONIA.

sand violet. Any of several species of violet found commonly in sandy soil; specif.: **a** In Europe, *Viola arenaria* and *V. hirta*. **b** In the United States, the bird's-foot violet.

sand viper. **a** A hognose snake. *Local, U. S.* **b** The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). See CERASTES. Also, locally, any of various snakes which burrow into the sand.

sand wasp. Any of various solitary wasps which dig burrows in sand or earth. They belong to various families, as the Pompilidæ and Sphecidæ. See DIGGER WASP.

sand'weld' (sănd'wĕld'), *v. t.* To weld with a flux of fused sand (silica) which is hammered or squeezed out.

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tros.] A kind of precious stone containing glistening starlike specks, considered as male or female according to its greater or less brilliancy. *Obs.*

sand bear. The sand badger.

sand bird. A shore bird.

sand'-blind', *a. Archaic. Scot., or Dial.* Purblind; weak-sighted. — **sand'-blind'ness,** *n.*

sand'-box', *n.* Sand-box tree.

sand brier. The horse nettle.

sand bug. See HIPPA.

S. & C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and calendered.

sand canal. = STONE CANAL.

sand clam. The long clam.

sand clover. The kidney vetch.

sand'club'. = SANDBAG, 2 b.

sand cock. The redshank. *Eng.*

sand collar. *Zoöl.* Sand saucer.

sand cusk. Any ophidioid fish.

sande. Obs. pret. of SEND.

sandel. † SENDAL. [ZANDER.]

sand'er (săn'dẽr). Var. of **san'ders** (săn'dẽrz), **san'ders-wood'** (-wŏod'), *n.* [OF. *sandre*. See SANDAL.] **a** Sandalwood. *Obs.* **b** Red sandalwood.

san'ders blue (săn'dẽrz). Var. of SAUNDERS BLUE.

sandes-man, *n.* Also **sander-man.** [Cf. SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.*

san'de-ver. Var. of SANDIVER.

sand fluke. A flounder frequenting sandy bottom, as: **a** The smear dab. **b** The sand dab **b.** *Brit.*

sand fly. Any of certain small dipterous biting flies. *U. S.*

sand'-fly' bush. The Australian rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.

Sand'ford and Mer'ton (săn'fẽrd, mûr'tŭn). Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, two schoolboys, heroes of Thomas Day's once popular tale for the young, the "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783-89), in which he attempted to reconcile Rousseau's naturalism with a sounder morality. Tommy, of wealthy parentage, is an unmitigated nuisance, while Harry, a poor boy, is replete with every virtue and is continually held up as an example to Tommy.

sand gall. A sand pipe.

sand'gi-ac. † SANJAK.

sand grape. A shrubby wild grape (*Vitis rupestris*) of the southeastern United States.

sand'-hill'er, *n.* One of the poor whites of the sandy tract between the coast and plateau regions in Georgia and South Carolina. *U. S.*

sand'-hill' fescue grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

sand'-hill' rose. A small empetraceous shrub (*Ceratola ericoides*). *Southern U. S.*

sand hopper. A beach flea.

sand hornet. A sand wasp.

‖ **san-dí'a** (sän-dē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A watermelon.

Sand'ie. Var. of SANDY.

San Di-e'go palm (săn dē-ā'gō). The Washington palm.

san-dif'er-ous (săn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sand* + *-ferous.*] Sand-bearing; casting up sand. *Obs.*

sand'i-ly (săn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANDY (sense 3). *Colloq.*

sand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sand'ish. *a.* Like sand. *Obs.*

san'di-ver (săn'dĭ-vẽr), *n.* [ME *saundiver*, prob. fr. OF. *sain de verre*, fr. OF. *sain* grease, fat + *de* of + *voirre, verre*, glass, F. *verre* (cf. SAIM); cf. also F. *sel de verre* sandiver, *suint* sandiver, OF also *sung.*] = GLASS GALL.

sand'ix (săn'dĭks), *n.* [L. *sandix, sandyx*, vermilion, or a color like it, Gr. σάνδυξ, σάνδυξ.] A kind of minium, or red lead, made by calcining carbonate of lead. *Obs.*

sand jack. a Willow oak. b Blue-jack (*Quercus brevifolia*).

sand'jak. Var. of SANJAK.

sand jet. = SAND BLAST.

sand lance. Var. of SAND LAUNCE.

san'dle. Var. of SANDAL.

sand leek. = ROCAMBOLE.

sand'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sand line. *Well Boring.* The rope attached to the sand pump.

sand'ling, *n.* = SAND EEL. *Obs.*

sand lizard. **a** A common and widely distributed European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). **b** A small lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) of the southern and central United States.

sand lob. A lugworm.

sandman, *n.* [See SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.* [*Brit.*]

sand martin. Bank swallow.

sand mole. The Cape mole rat.

sand mouse. The dunlin. *Eng.*

sand'nat'ter (sănd'năt'ẽr), *n.* [G. See SAND; 2d ADDER.] = SAND SNAKE **a.** [sand dab **b.**]

sand'neck'er (-nĕk'ẽr), *n.* The sand nettle. The spurge nettle.

sand oat. Wild oat *Avena fatua*.

sandpaper fig. The rough fig (*Ficus aspera*). *Australia.*

sand'peep', *n.* Any very small sandpiper.

sand pigeon. A sand grouse.

sand pike. **a** The sauger. **b** A lizard fish.

sand pillar. A sand column.

sand plover. A ring plover.

sand plum. A western American subspecies (*Prunus angustifolia watsoni*) of Chickasaw plum.

sand prey. The sand pride.

sand rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** Either of two small African mole rats of the genus *Heterocephalus*. They have the skin nearly naked

sand reed. The beach grass *Ammophila arenaria*.

sand reel. In a well-boring rig, the smaller of two windlasses, to lower and raise the sand pump.

sand'rock', *n.* Sandstone.

sand rocket. A European brassicaceous yellow-flowered plant (*Diplotaxis muralis*). [mold.]

sand roll. A roll cast in a sand

sand roller. The trout perch **a.**

sand runner. A sandpiper or small plover.

san'dry. † SUNDRY.

sand saucer. The mass of eggs, embedded in firm jellylike matter, of any gastropod of the genus *Natica* or allied genus. It has the shape of a bottomless saucer broken at one side, and is coated with fine sand.

S. & S. C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and supercalendered.

sand screw. An amphipod crustacean (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy seabeaches of Europe and America.

sand sedge. A European maritime sedge (*Carex arenaria*), the rootstock of which has the properties of sarsaparilla.

sand'shoe', *n.* A shoe with canvas top and rubber sole, for use at the seaside. *Australia.*

sand sill. In a well-boring rig, a sill resting on the mudsill and forming the support for one end of the sand-reel shaft.

sand skink. Any of several Old World scincoid lizards, as *Chalcides ocellatus*.

sand skipper. A beach flea.

sand smelt. A silversides.

sand snipe. A sandpiper.

sand spout. = SAND COLUMN.

sand'spur', *n.* Common bur grass.

sand star. An ophiuran.

sand swallow. Bank swallow.

sand tube. A tube made of sand; specif., a fulgurite.

san-du'cha (săn-dōō'chä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *sonsucha* a religious hypocrite.] The ladyfish **a.**

sand vetch. The hairy vetch.

sand'weed', *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** = SANDWORT. **b** Spurry.

sand wheel. *Mining.* A wheel with inside buckets for raising water and sand from the stamps.

sand whiting. A common sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus americanus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of America. It is grayish silvery in color with oblique dusky bars and a saddle-shaped dark patch on the nape.

sand'wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* [After the Earl of *Sandwich.*] **1**. Two pieces of bread usually buttered and having a thin layer of meat, cheese, or the like, spread between them.
2. Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement; a trio of objects, of which two like or similar ones inclose a different one; specif., a man with two advertising boards suspended one before and one behind him.

sand'wich, *v. t.;* SAND'WICHED (-wĭcht); SAND'WICH-ING. To make into a sandwich; also, to insert between dissimilar things; to form of alternate parts or tbings, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

sand'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [*sand* + *wood*, a translation of the specific name.] A purple-flowered fabaceous tree or shrub (*Bremontiera ammoxylon*) native of the Mascarene Islands, sometimes cultivated.

sand'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous annelids, as species of *Nereis*, which burrow in seashore sand. They are used as bait. **b** An annelid of the genus *Sabellaria* which constructs a tube of sand. **c** The chigoe.

sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Arenaria* (which see), most species of which grow in dry, sandy soil.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *a.;* SAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); SAND'I-EST. [AS. *sandig.*] **1**. Consisting of, abounding in, or containing, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, road, or soil.
2. Resembling sand: **a** Unstable. **b** Dry; uninteresting. *R.* **c** Of the color of sand; yellowish red; as, *sandy* hair.
3. Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*
sandy blight. *Med.* See BLIGHT, *n.*, 6. *Australia.* — **s. laverock.** **a** A ring plover. *Scot.* **b** The common European sandpiper. — **s. loo,** a ring plover. *Scot.* — **s. mocking bird,** the brown thrasher. *Local, U. S.* — **s. oat,** a tall early oat with a small reddish tinged white grain. — **s. pear,** the snow pear. — **s. poker,** the common pochard. *Local, Eng.*

sane (sān), *a.;* SAN'ER (sān'ẽr); SAN'EST (sān'ĕst). [L. *sanus;* perh. akin to E. *sound*, a.] **1**. Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind, not deranged; acting rationally.
2. Of the body, free from hurt or disease. *Obs. or R.*
3. Proceeding from a sound mind; showing normal mental health; as, a *sane* proposal; a *sane* criticism.
Syn. — Sound, healthy, underanged, unbroken. See WISE.

san'ga (săŋ'gȧ), *or* **san'gu** (-gū), *n.* An Abyssinian breed of long-horned humped domestic cattle allied to the zebu.

san'ga-ree' (săŋ'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis.*] A drink, common in the tropics, of wine, water, and sometimes brandy, sweetened and spiced.

san'ga-ree', *v. t.* To make into a sangaree.

‖ **sang'-froid'** (säɴ'frwä'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness in trying circumstances; composure.

sang'li-er (săng'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *singularis* solitary.] *Her.* A wild boar.

san-guic'o-lous (săŋ-gwĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis, -inis,* blood + E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting the blood of living animals, as certain parasites.

san-guif'er-ous (săŋ-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous* vessels, i. e., the arteries, veins, capillaries.

san'gui-fi-ca'tion (săŋ'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sanguification.* Cf. SANGUIFY.] *Physiol.* Blood production; conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hæmatosis.

San'gui-na'ri-a (săŋ'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of scapose papaveraceous plants distinguished by the red juice and capsules dehiscent to the base. *S. canadensis,* the bloodroot, is the only species. See BLOODROOT.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The emetic rootstock of this plant.

san'gui-na-ry (săŋ'gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius,* fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinaire.*] **1**. Consisting of blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream.
2. Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.
3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; murderous.
Syn. — Murderous, bloodthirsty, cruel. See BLOODY.

san'guine (săŋ'gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin,* L. *sanguineus,* fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. SANGUINEOUS.] **1**. Red, like blood.
Of his complexion he was *sanguine.* *Chaucer.*
2. Sanguinary; savage; bloodthirsty. *Obs. or R.*
3. In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor (which see); now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament, one typically marked by a ruddy complexion, and by cheerful and hopeful, though not always tenacious, spirits.
4. Hence: Warm; ardent; disposed to be hopeful; anticipating the best; confident; as, *sanguine* of success.
Syn. — Warm, ardent, lively, confident. See HOPEFUL.

san'guine (săŋ'gwĭn), *n.* **1**. Blood color; red (represented in heraldic engraving by diagonally crossing lines).
2. Anything blood-red; as: **a** Blood-red cloth. *Obs.* **b** Bloodstone, or red hematite. **c** A kind of red crayon, usually of red hematite. **d** A drawing in red crayon, red chalk, or the like.

san-guin'e-ous (săŋ-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus.* See SANGUINE.] **1**. Abounding with blood; sanguine.
2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood.
"*Sanguineous* histories of queens." *Thackeray.*
3. Blood-red; crimson. *Keats.*
4. Having blood; possessing a circulatory system.
5. Having a sanguine temperament; confident; hopeful.

san'gui-nif'er-ous (săŋ'gwĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis, -inis,* blood + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Receiving blood; carrying blood; circulatory.

san-guin'o-lent (săŋ-gwĭn'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus,* fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinolent.*] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, *sanguinolent* sputa. — **san-guin'o-lence** (-lĕns), **san-guin'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

San'gui-sor'ba (săŋ'gwĭ-sôr'bȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sanguis* blood + *sorbere* to suck in; — from its styptic quality.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous herbs, formerly included in *Poterium,* but distinguished by the fewer stamens and single carpel. They have odd-pinnate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers in dense terminal spikes or clusters. They are natives of temperate regions. *S. sanguisorba* is the common, or garden, burnet.

san-guiv'o-rous (săŋ-gwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-vorous.*] Subsisting upon blood.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn) } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn,* fr. Gr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm) } συνέδριον; σύν with + ἕδρα a seat, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit. See SIT.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; — applied to two kinds of such bodies: **a** Esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin,** the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews, developed out of the municipal council of Jerusalem and consisting of 71 members. It had jurisdiction over religious matters and more important civil and criminal cases. It met daily, except on Sabbaths and festivals. According to the rabbinical tradition, the council was presided over by a president, the *Nasi* (lit., prince), and a vice president, the *Abbetdin* or *Abbethdin* (lit., father of the court of justice). **b** More fully **Small,** or **Lesser, Sanhedrin,** one of the provincial councils of 23 members, which had jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases.
☞ Dryden in "Absalom and Achitophel" calls Parliament *Sanhedrin* and the Lord Chancellor *Abbethdin.*

san'i-cle (săn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Sanicula,* formerly reputed to have healing powers. Some species are called *black snakeroot.* **b** Any of several other plants; — chiefly with a qualifying word. See AMERICAN SANICLE, etc.

Sa-nic'u-la (sȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SANICLE.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American apiaceous herbs having palmately compound leaves, and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels, the fruit covered with hooked bristles. The species are called *sanicle.* *S. marilandica,* of the eastern United States, is of local repute as a tonic.

san'i-dine (săn'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. σανίς, -ίδος, a board; — in allusion to the tabular crystals.] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase in crystals, often transparent, in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte; glassy feldspar. — **san'i-din'ic** (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.*

sa'ni-es (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

sa'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus,* fr. *sanies.*] **1**. *Med.* Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slightly bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.
2. *Med.* Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

san'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to health or the laws of health; sanitary.

san'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

san'i-ta'ri-um (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium; — sometimes restricted to an establishment where the treatment is wholly, or almost wholly, prophylactic, and distinguished from a sanatorium.

san'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health: cf. F. *sanitaire.* See SANITY.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations; *sanitary* science.
Syn. — See SANATORY.

san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanitas,* fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] State or quality of being sane. **a** Soundness or health of mind. **b** Health of body. *Obs. or R.*

san'jak' (sȧn'jăk'), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāq, sānjāq,* lit., flag.] **1**. In Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet or of an eyalet.
2. A sanjakbeg. *Obs.*

San José Scale. *a* Adult Females; *b* Males; *d* Young in Various Stages. All much enlarged.

San Jo-sé' scale (săn hō-sā'). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.

San'khya (säŋ'kyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sāṃkhya.*] One of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy. It is probably the oldest of all and was originally atheistical, but received a mythological interpretation. It teaches that beatitude may be attained by knowledge of the twenty-five principles of existence, beginning with prakriti, nature or matter, and ending with Purusha, soul, or ego, the union of the two being creation. The Sankhya is thus a dualistic philosophy. Cf. VEDANTA.

san'nup (săn'ŭp), *n.* [Algonquian.] A male Indian; a man, specif., a brave; a warrior; — correlative of *squaw.*

san'o-form (săn'ō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *sanare* to cure + iodo*form.*] *Pharm.* A colorless, odorless, crystalline substance got by action of iodine on oil of wintergreen, and used instead of iodoform. Chemically, it is di-iodo-methyl-salicylate.

sans (sănz; *F.* säɴ), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsoles. in English.*
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak.*

sans'-cu-lotte' (sănz'kū-lŏt'; *F.* säɴ'kü'lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1**. *Fr. Hist.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — a name of reproach given by the aristocrats at the time of the first revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which had rejected short breeches, as an article of dress peculiar to the upper classes, and had adopted pantaloons.
2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

sans'-cu-lot'tic (sănz'kū-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinic.

sans'-cu-lot'tism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme.*] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the sans-culottes.

sans'-cu-lot'tist (-ĭst), *n.* A sans-culotte or one sympathizing with or supporting sans-culottism.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect, polished, or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect; *sam* together (akin to E. *same*) + *kṛta* made. See SAME; CREATE.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. **Old Sanskrit** is the language of the early Aryan invaders of India. It is most nearly represented by the language of the Veda, sometimes termed **Vedic Sanskrit.** This differs from **classical Sanskrit** about as much as Homeric from classical Greek. Classical Sanskrit is a purely literary language, developed from Old Sanskrit, given rigid form by early grammarians, and preserved as the sacred and learned tongue of India. It has an extensive epic and dramatic literature (cf. MAHABHARATA, RAMAYANA, SAKUNTALA). Sanskrit possesses especial interest to philology because it preserves a greater number of the supposed characteristics of the parent Indo-European language than any other language of the family. Cf. PALI, PRAKRIT. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **San-skrit'ic** (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.*

San'skrit, *a.* Of or pert. to, or written in, Sanskrit.

San'skrit-ist, *n.* A scholar learned in Sanskrit.

San'son's' im'ag-es (säɴ'sôɴz'). [After L. J. *Sanson* (1792-1842), Fr. physician.] *Physiol. & Optics.* Reflected images observable on the front surface of the cornea and the front and back surfaces of the crystalline lens. Their changes show the changes of the lens in accommodation.

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sandwich beam *or* **girder.** A beam or girder made with a flitch plate. [*n.*, 2.
sandwich man. See SANDWICH,
sandwich tern. A rather large European tern (*Sterna sandvichensis*) represented in North and Central America by an allied variety, *S. s. acuflavida.*
sand widgeon. Gadwall. *Eng.*
sand'y (săn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). [From SAND, *n.*] A ring plover. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
Sand'y, *n.; pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). **a** For ALEXANDER. *Chiefly Scot.* **b** A Scotchman. *Slang.*
san'dyx. Var. of SANDIX.
sane. ✝ SAY.
sane. ✝ SIN, *adv., prep., & conj.*
sane. Var. of SAIN, *v.* [*Obs.*
sane, *v. t.* [L. *sanare.*] To cure.
sane'ly, *adv.* of SANE.
sane'ness. *n.* See -NESS.
sanetie. ✝ SANITY.
san-fail', *adv.* [Cf. SAN, *prep.*] Without fail. *Obs.*
sanfoin. Var. of SAINFOIN.
San Fran. *Abbr.* San Francisco.
sang (sȧng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SONG.
sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.
sang (sŭng), *n.* [Chin.] *Music.* The cheng. [*U. S.*
sang (săng), *n.* Ginseng. *Dial.*
sang (*dial.* sȧng), *n.* [F.] Blood; — used vaguely as an oath or expletive; as, my *sang!* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [AR.
sang'a, sang'ah. Vars of SANG-
san'ga-jy' (sän'gä-hē'), *n.; pl.* -GAJIES (-hēz'). [Jav. *sangājī; sang,* an honorific prefix + *ājī* king.] A chief. *Phil. I.*
San'ga-mon (săŋ'gȧ-mŏn), *a. & n.* [From *Sangamon* County, Illinois.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.
sang'ar (sŭng'ȧr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sang* stone.] In India: **a** A small breastwork or rifle pit to hold a few men, often constructed of bowlders round a natural hollow. **b** A primitive wooden bridge, with stone piers.
‖ **sang' de bœuf'** (säɴ' dẽ bûf'). [F.] Lit., ox blood; hence, a deep red color found in ancient Chinese pottery.
sang'-drag'on (săng'drăg'ŭn; *F.* säɴ'drȧ'gôɴ'), *n.* [F., lit., dragon's blood.] One of the East Indian kino trees (*Lingoum indicum*). *Mauritius.*
sange. ✝ SONG.
san'ge-ak ✝ SANJAK.
sang'er (săng'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SANG ginseng.] One who digs ginseng. *Dial. U. S.*
san'gi-ac. ✝ SANJAK.
san'glant (săŋ'glȧnt), *a.* [F] Bloody; sanguinary. *Obs.*
san'gley (săn'glā), *n.; pl.* -GLEYES (sän-glā'ās). [Chin. *shang lü,* lit., merchant traveler.] A Chinese trader in the Philippines.
San'graal' (săŋ'grāl'). **San'gre-al** (săŋ'grē-ăl), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL.
San-gra'do, Doctor (săŋ-grä'dō: 146). [Sp. *sangrar* to let blood.] A physician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas," whose panacea was copious bloodletting and drinking of hot water. [singer. *Obs.*
sangre, *n.* [AS. *sangere.*] A
san'grel (săŋ'grĕl), *n.* Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*
sang'sue (săng'sū), *n.* [F.] A leech (animal).
sanguane, -guene. ✝ SANGUINE.
sanguicel, *n.* [Pg. (in India); prob. as being built at *Sanguicer* or *Sangameshwar,* in the Bombay Presidency.] A light vessel formerly used in war on the Malabar coast. *India. Obs.*
san'gui-fi'er (săŋ'gwĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* A producer of blood.
san-guif'lu-ous (săŋ-gwĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with blood. *Obs.*
san'gui-fy (săŋ'gwĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *sanguifier.*] To produce blood from. *Obs. or R.*
san-guig'e-nous (săŋ-gwĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-genous.*] Producing blood. *Obs.*
san'guin. Sanguine. *Ref. Sp.*
san'gui-na'ceous (săŋ'gwĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Blood-red; sanguine.
san'gui-na-ri-ly (săŋ'gwĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ). *adv.* of SANGUINARY.
san'gui-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
san'gui-na'ri-ous (săŋ'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius.*] Sanguinary. *Obs.*
san'gui-na-ry, *n.* [See SANGUINARIA, SANGUINARY, *a.*] **a** Bloodroot. **b** Yarrow.
san'guine, *v. t.* To ensanguine. *Obs.* [blood; pale. *Rare.*
san'guine-less, *a.* Destitute of
san'guine-ly, *adv.* of SANGUINE.
san'guine-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
san-guin'i-cal, *a.* Sanguine. *Obs.*
san'gui-nic'o-lous (săŋ'gwĭ-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* Sanguicolous.
san-guin'i-fi-ca'tion (săŋ-gwĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* = SANGUIFICATION. [guineness. *Rare.*
san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* San-
san'gui-niv'o-rous (săŋ'gwĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-vorous.*] Sanguivorous.
san'gui-nous, *a.* Bloody; sanguinary. *Obs.*
san'gui-suge (săŋ'gwĭ-sūj), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga, sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] A bloodsucker, or leech. — **san'gui-su'gent** (-sū'jĕnt), *a.* — **san'gui-su'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [GUINE.
sangwane, sangwyn. ✝ SAN-
San'he-drist (săn'hē-drĭst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin.
San'hi-ta (sŭɴ'hē-tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṃhita,* properly, combination.] That portion of a Veda which comprises the hymns.
sa-nif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *sanifer.*] Sanatory; curative. *Obs.*
san'i-fy (săn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanus* sound + E. *-fy.*] To make healthful. *Rare.*
san'i-ta-ri-ly (-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANITARY. [tarian.
san'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A sani-
san'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A water-closet, urinal, or the like, fitted with sanitary plumbing.
san'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To make sanitary; to provide with sanitary appliances.
san'jak'beg', *or* **-bey',** *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a sanjak.
sank. ✝ SANG, blood.
sank (săŋk), *pret.* of SINK.
sank, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanka,* *samka,* Dan. *sanke.*] To gather; assemble. *Obs.*
san'kha (sŭŋ'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çaṅkha* a shell.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*): also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.
sank'ing, *n.* [See SANK to gather.] Assembly. *Obs.*
sank'work', *n.* The making of soldiers' uniforms. *Slang.*
san'na (sȧn'nȧ). Contr. of shall not. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
san'na, *n.* [L.] A kind of scornful gesture. *Obs.*
sannase. ✝ SANNYASIN.
sannen, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanna.*] To prove; demonstrate. *Obs.*
san'ny (sȧn'ĭ), *n.* The common European sandpiper. *Scot.*
sann-ya'sin (sŭn-yä'sēn), *n.* [Skr. *sannyāsī,* lit., an abandoner.] *Hinduism.* One devoted to asceticism and meditation.
sanop. ✝ SAVENAPPE.
sanourous, *a.* Erron. for *savourous,* savory. [SAMPAN.
san'pan (săn'păn). Var. of
San Pe'dro fish. [From *San Pedro* Point, Cal.] The opah.
San'poil (săn'poil), *n.* One of a small tribe of Salishan Indians upon the Colville reservation, Washington.
Sans. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
San-san'nah (săn-săn'ȧ). *Bib.*
San'sar, *n.* See SARSAR.
‖ **sans chan'ger'** (säɴ shäɴ'zhā'). [F.] Without change. [SKRIT.
Sanscreet, Sanscript. ✝ SAN-
San'scrit. Var. of SANSKRIT.
‖ **sans'-cu'lotte'rie'** (säɴ'kü'lŏt'rē'; sănz'kū-lŏt'rĭ), *n.* [F.] Sans-culottism.
Sans'-cu'lot'tide' (säɴ'kü'lŏ'tēd'; sănz'kū-lŏt'ĭd), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
sans'-cu-lot'tish (sănz'kū-lŏt'ĭsh), *a.* Sans-culottic.
‖ **sans Dieu' rien'** (säɴ dyû'ryăɴ'). [F.] Nothing without God. [Without doubt.
‖ **sans doute'** (dōōt'). [F.]
‖ **sans é'gal'** (säɴ-zā'gȧl'). [F.] See BAGATELLE, 2.
San'se-vi-e'ri-a (săn'sē-vĭ-ē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Bot.* Syn. of CORDYLINE.
‖ **sans fa'çon'** (säɴ fȧ'sôɴ'). [F.] Without ceremony: informally; familiarly.
‖ **sans gêne'** (säɴ zhân'). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment; easy.
Sans'-Gêne', Madame. Catherine, wife of Marshal Lefebvre, she having been the company washerwoman when he, then a sergeant, married her; — a nickname alluding to her simple and rough manners and free language.
Sansk. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
San'skrit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
‖ **sans pa'reil'** (säɴ pȧ'rā'y'). [F.] Without equal; matchless.
‖ **sans peine'** (pĕn'). [F.] Without trouble [or difficulty].
‖ **sans peur et sans re-proche'** (pûr ā säɴ rē-prŏsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach; — said esp. of the Chevalier de Bayard.
‖ **sans phrase'** (fräz'). [F.] Without circumlocution.
‖ **sans re-cours'** (rē-kōōr'). [F.] *Com.* Without recourse.
‖ **sans rime' et sans rai'son'** (rēm' ā säɴ rē'zôɴ'). *or* **sans rime' ni rai'son'** (nē). [F.] Without rime or reason.
sans'-ser'if (sănz'sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *sans* without + E. *serif.*] Printing type with no serifs; gothic; grotesque. *Eng.*
‖ **sans sou'ci'** (sōō'sē'). [F.] **1**. Without care; freedom from care; an informal assembly. **2**. [*caps.*] A famous royal palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.
‖ **sans tache'** (tȧsh'). [F] Without spot [or stain].

San'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* **A** member of one of the principal Munda-speaking peoples of India. They are industrious agriculturists and are partially Hinduized, although most retain their primitive animism. They are chiefly in the hill country of western Bengal, although many emigrate as laborers.

San'ta-la'ce-æ (săn'tă-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SANTALUM.] *Bot.* **A** family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Santalales), comprising about 26 genera and 250 species, mostly tropical. They have clustered apetalous monœcious or dioœcious flowers, the ovary being partly inferior and the fruit a nut or drupe. Most of them are root parasites. *Comandra* (the bastard toadflax), *Pyrularia* (the buffalo nut), *Buckleya*, and *Nestronia* are genera occurring in the United States. — **san'ta-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

San'ta-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 7 families, among which are the Santalaceæ, Loranthaceæ, and Olacaceæ. They are distinguished by having a 1-ceiled inferior ovary; most of them are parasitic.

san'ta-lin (săn'tă-lĭn), *n.* [Cf F. *santaline.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, the coloring matter of red sandalwood and perhaps also of other similar redwoods; — called also *santalic acid.* Its formula has been given variously as $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, $C_{15}H_{16}O_5$, and $C_{17}H_{10}O_6$.

San'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σάνταλον.* See SANDALWOOD.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees typifying the family Santalaceæ; the sandalwoods. They have coriaceous leaves and small perfect flowers in terminal panicles, the perianth being 4-lobed, adnate at base to the ovary. They are found in tropical Asia and Australia. See SANDALWOOD.

San'to-li'na (săn'tō-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *santolina*, name of the plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous undershrubs, natives of the Mediterranean region. They resemble the yarrow (*Achillea*) in their finely dissected leaves and clustered heads, but differ in the absence of rays. *S. chamæcyparissus* is the lavender cotton.

san'ton (săn'tŏn; săn-tŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *santón*, augmented fr. *santo* holy, L. *sanctus.*] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

san-ton'i-ca (săn-tŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania.] **a** The European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*). **b** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic drug consisting of dried flower heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. See SANTONIN.

san'to-nin (săn'tō-nĭn), *n.* Also *santonine.* [Cf. F. *santonine.* See SANTONICA.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, slightly bitter substauce, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, occurring in santonica and in corresponding parts of other species of *Artemisia*, and used as an anthelmintic. In overdose it produces poisoning, causing all objects to appear yellow, or less often green or blue. Chemically, santonin is a derivative of naphthalene and is a lactone, combining with alkalies to form salts of **santonic**, or **santoninic, acid**, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. This acid in turn, by heating with alkalies, is converted into the isomeric **santoic**, or **santonic, acid**. With hydriodic acid and phosphorus santonin yields **santonous acid**, $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$, of which three optically different varieties are known.

San'to-rin' earth, San'to-rin' (săn'tō-rēn'), *n.* A kind of tufa from the island of Thera (also called Santorin or Santorini), consisting principally of a fine, light gray, siliceous material, used for making cement.

San'vi-ta'li-a (săn'vĭ-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after one of the Italian family *Sanvitali.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican asteraceous herbs having small heads with yellow or white rays, a flat receptacle, and naked or awn-tipped achenes. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp;* akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *saft*, Icel. *safi;* orig. uncert.; prob. fr. L. *sapa* must or new wine boiled thick.] **1.** The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. The ascending current consists of the water of imbibition in which are dissolved various salts obtained from the earth. This so-called **crude sap** passes by diosmosis through the xylem portion of the vascular bundles to the chlorophyll-containing tissues (the leaves in most plants). Here it is subjected to photosynthesis (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS); the surplus water is transpired, and the newly formed carbohydrates and proteids are translocated through the phloëm or sieve tissue to the parts of the plant which may require them, the descending current being often called **elaborated sap**. In some plants, as the sugar cane, sugar maple, various palms, etc., the sap contains a high percentage of sugar. Popularly *sap* is sometimes applied to latex or to any fluid secretion. Botanists use it only as a convenient nontechnical term. See TRANSPIRATION; cf. CELL SAP **a**.

2. Any liquid or humor essential to life or health, or characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; vitality; vigor; essential element; blood. *Shak.*

3. Sapwood, or alburnum.

4. *pl. Forestry.* Lumber containing much sapwood. It is inferior in quality to the grades called *firsts* and *seconds.*

5. *Quarrying.* Outside stone softened by weathering.

6. Any liquid taken with solid food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. A saphead; a milksop; also (*Eng.*), an overzealous student. *Slang* (esp. in schools) *or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sap, *v. t.;* SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *saper* (cf. Sp. *zapar*, It. *zappare*), fr. *sape* a sort of scythe, LL. *sappa* a sort of mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; undermine.

2. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps.

3. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; **weaken.**

Ring out the grief that *saps* the mind. *Tennyson.*

sap (săp), *v. i. Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps.

sap, *n. Mil.* An approach in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by a parapet of earth thrown up from the trench, formerly by gabions filled with earth, pushed forward, usually in a zigzag direction to minimize enfilade fire, towards the works of a besieged place, to enable an assault to be delivered from close at hand, or mining to be done. When one side of the trench is protected by a parapet it is a full, or **single, sap**; when both, a **double sap.** Cf. *flying sap,* under FLYING.

sap'a-jou (săp'ȧ-jōō; *F.* sȧ'pȧ'zhōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *saó-guaçú*, lit., big monkey.] **a** A capuchin monkey (genus *Cebus*). **b** Formerly, sometimes, a spider monkey.

sa-pan' wood (sȧ-păn'). [Malay *sapang.*] A red dyewood obtained from the East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree *Biancæa sappan;* also, the tree itself. The wood is a soluble redwood, and was the first of the so-called "brazilwoods" imported into Europe.

sap hall. Any large fungus of the genus *Polyporus.* They are sometimes used for razor strops. See POLYPORUS.

sa-pek' (sȧ-pĕk'), *n.* Also **sa-pec'.** [F. *sapèque*, prob. fr. Malay *sa-paku* a string (of cash).] **a** Any of the Oriental coins better known in English as *cash.* **b** A bronze coin worth $\frac{1}{19}$ piaster issued by France for Indo China.

sap fagot. *Mil.* A short but very strong fascine, used to fill interstices between gabions at the head of a sap, when sandbags are not procurable.

sap'ful (săp'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

sap green. A dull olive-green coloring matter prepared from the juice of buckthorn berries; also, its color. It is now used chiefly in coloring food products.

Saph'a-ren'sian (săf'ȧ-rĕn'shăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, by which the years were numbered from 38 B. C., the date of the conquest of Spain by Augustus.

sap'head' (săp'hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milksop. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'ed,** *a. Colloq.*

sa-phe'nous (sȧ-fē'nŭs), *a.* [LL. *saphena* a vein in the leg, saphena; fr. Ar. *ṣāfin;* cf. OF. *saphene*, F. *saphène*, Sp. *safina.*] *Anat.* **a** Designating the two principal superficial veins of the legs. The **internal**, or **long, saphenous vein** begins at the foot and passes up the inside of the leg, going in front of the internal malleolus, and behind the internal femoral condyle, and, entering the saphenous opening, joins the femoral vein. The **external**, or **short, saphenous vein** passes behind the outer malleolus and up the back of the leg, joining the popliteal at the knee. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the **internal**, or **long**, and **external**, or **short, saphenous nerves**, cutaneous branches of the anterior crural and the popliteal nerves, which accompany the above veins; the **saphenous opening**, an opening in the broad fascia of the thigh through which the internal saphenous vein passes.

sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *sapide.* See SAPIENT, SAVOR.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor. "*Sapid*, visible, audible objects." *J. Martineau.*

sa-pid'i-ty (sȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapidité.*] Quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness.

sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *sapientia:* cf. F. *sapience.* See SAPIENT.] **1.** Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom or common prudence; — often used ironically. *Chaucer.*

2. [*cap.*] The apocryphal Book of Wisdom. *Obs.*

3. The rational or intellectual powers. *Obs. or R.*

sa'pi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See SAGE, *a.*] **1.** Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony. "*Sapient* sir, sit here." *Shak.*

2. Affording knowledge or wisdom; as, a *sapient* plant. *R.*

Syn. — Sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning. See SHREWD.

sa'pi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [L. *sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding, wisdom. — **sa'pi-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* **sapiential books,** *Bib.*, the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.*

Sap'in-da'ce-æ (săp'ĭn-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPINDUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or rarely herbaceous vines (order Sapindales), of about 118 genera and over 1,000 species, almost entirely of the tropics; the soapberry family. They have mostly pinnate or palmate exstipulate leaves, dioœciously polygamous flowers, and baccate or capsular, often edible, fruit. *Sapindus, Nephelium, Paullinia*, and *Cardiospermum* are prominent genera, including many ornamental plants. — **sap'in-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap'in-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the soapworts and allies. **b** In modern taxonomy, an order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 20 families, including the Anacardiaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ, Celastraceæ, Aceraceæ, and Sapindaceæ. They have the stamens inserted on a disk, and the ovary with one or two ovules in each cell.

Sa-pin'dus (sȧ-pĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical trees, the soapberries, typifying the family Sapindaceæ, having abruptly pinnate or unifoliolate leaves and tetramerous flowers succeeded by a fleshy or leathery berry. Several species occur in the southern United States.

Sa'pi-um (sā'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sappium*, var. of *sap(p)inus* a kind of fir or pine tree.] *Bot.* **A** genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of wide distribution in warm regions. They have entire leaves and small spicate or racemose flowers with 2 stamens, succeeded by a loculicidal capsule. The acrid milky juice of *S. indicum* is used in staining rattan. The bark of some South American species is used for tanning. *S. sebiferum* is the tallow tree.

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young tree; specif., a young forest tree with a trunk not above four inches in diameter.

2. A youth. "You're a young, foolish *sapling.*" *Shak.*

3. A greyhound whelped prior to a given running season but in the same calendar year.

sapling cup *or* **tankard.** A cask-shaped wooden ale tankard; a stave tankard.

sap'o-dil'la (săp'ō-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo, zapotillo*, dim. of *zapote.* See SAPOTA.] **a** A large tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Sapota zapotilla*), with hard reddish durable wood and handsome evergreen foliage. It is one of the trees yielding chicle gum. **b** The fruit of this tree. It has a rough brownish skin and very sweet yellowish pulp. In the Spanish West Indies it is called *nispero;* in the British West Indies, *naseberry;* in the Philippines, *chico.*

$\frac{1}{4}$

Sapodilla, Leaves and Fruits.

sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *soap.* See SOAP.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. — **sap'o-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sap'o-na'ri-a (-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sapo* soap. See SAPONACEOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs, natives of the Old World, with large flowers with a tubular or gibbous calyx, five clawed petals, and a 4-valved capsule. *S. officinalis* is the common soapwort, or bouncing Bet.

sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saponified.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *saponification.* See SAPONIFY.] Act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; chemically, the decomposition of a fat by alkali, with the formation of a soap, or salt of the fatty acid, and glycerin; hence, *Chem.*, the decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid (either free or in the form of a salt); also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

saponification value *or* **number.** *Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide neutralized, on saponification, by one gram of substance. The **saponification equivalent** is found by dividing the above number into the molecular weight of potassium hydroxide and multiplying by 1,000; it indicates the number of grams of the fat saponified by a gram molecule of any alkali.

sa-pon'i-fi'er (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* That which saponifies; specif., any reagent used to cause saponification.

sa-pon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap + *-fy:* cf. F. *saponifier.*] To convert into soap; to subject to, or to undergo, saponification.

sap'o-nin (săp'ō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap: cf. F. *saponine.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather. Some, at least, appear to form a homologous series of the formula $C_nH_{2n-8}O_{10}$. Commercial saponin is extracted from soapbark as a white, amorphous, poisonous powder.

sap'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc. Sp. gr., 2.24–2.36.

sap'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* taste + E. *-fic.*] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste; producing taste, flavor, or relish.

sap'o-ros'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

sap'o-rous (săp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *saporus, saporosus*, that relishes well, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste.

Sa-po'ta (sȧ-pō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Mex. *tzapotl.* Cf. SAPODILLA.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees typifying the family Sapotaceæ, restricted by some to *S. zapotilla.* See SAPODILLA. **b** [*l. c.*] The sapodilla plum.

Sap'o-ta'ce-æ (săp'ō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPOTA.] *Bot.* **A** family of trees or shrubs (order Ebenales), consisting of about 31 genera and 400 species, widely distributed in tropical regions; the sapodilla family. They have milky juice, coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers succeeded by fleshy, often edible, fruits. The stamens are in two or three whorls, borne on the corolla, often alternating with staminodia; the ovary is superior, 2-many-celled. Many genera, esp. *Palaquium*, yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc. *Sapota* is the sapodilla, and *Achras* (syn. *Lucuma*) is the marmalade tree. *Bumelia, Mimusops, Chrysophyllum*, and *Illipe* are other genera. — **sap'o-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sa-po'te (sä-pō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** In the West Indies: **a** The sapodilla. **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit.

2. In the Philippines, a date plum (*Diospyros ebenaster*).

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sant. † SAINT.

sant (sănt; sänt), *v. t.* To disappear; vanish. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **san'ta** (săn'tă), *fem.* of SANTO.

San'ta Ca'sa (kä'sä). [Sp., holy house.] See HOLY HOUSE.

San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (săn'tȧ klôz). See SAINT NICHOLAS.

Santa Fé cinnamon. The ishpingo. [MEG, 2 a.]

Santa Fé nutmeg. See NUT.

San'ta Her-man'dad (săn'tȧ ẽr-măn'dăth; 146) [Sp.] See HERMANDAD.

san'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* [F. *santal.* See SANDALWOOD.] **a** Red sandalwood. **b** *Chem* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_3H_6O_3$, extracted from this wood.

San-ta'li (sȧ n-tä'lē), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

san-tal'ic (-tăl'ĭk), *a.* See SANTALIN.

san'tal-wood' (săn'tăl-wo͝od'). [= SANDALWOOD.]

San'ta Ma-rí'a tree (săn'tȧ mȧ-rē'ȧ). See CALABA.

San'ta Mar'tha wood (mär'thȧ). Nicaragua wood

san'tar, *n.* A confederate who passes by and receives stolen goods while the thief remains with the owner. *Obs. Cant.*

San-tee' (săn-tē'), *n.* See SIOUX.

san'ter (săn'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAUNTER.

santfoyn. † SAINFOIN.

san-tir' (săn-tẽr'), *n.* [Ar. *santīr.*] A kind of Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks.

san'tis. † SANCTUS.

‖ **san'to** (săn'tō), *a.* [It & Sp.] Holy; sacred. — *n.* A saint.

san-to'ic (săn-tō'ĭk), *a.*, **san-ton'ic** (săn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nin'ic** (săn'tō-nĭn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nous** (săn'tō-nŭs), *a. Chem.* See SANTONIN.

‖ **san-tol'** (săn-tōl'), *n.* [Tag. *santol*, or Malay *santul.*] **a** The sandal tree. **b** Its fruit. *Phil. I.*

san-toon'. † SANTON.

santuare. † SANCTUARY.

san'ty, *n.* Prob., sanctity; — in *God's santy,* an oath. *Obs.*

sanz. † SANS.

sanzacke. sanzlack. † SANJAK.

Sao'shyant (sou'shyănt), *n.* [Avestan.] The Iranian or Zoroastrian Messiah. There are to be three, each inaugurating a special period of human progress.

S. A. P. *Abbr.* Semi-armor-piercing.

sap, *v. i.* [See 1st SAP.] To act the sap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. & School Slang.* [jelly.]

‖ **sa'pa'** (sä'pä'), *n.* [F.] Grape

sa'pa-dil'lo (sȧ'pȧ-dĭ'lō). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sa-pak'u. Var. of SAFEK.

sap'bush', *n.* A grove or wood of sugar maples. *U. S.*

sap cavity. *Bot.* A vacuole.

sap chafer. A beetle of the subfamily Cetoniinæ.

sape. † SOAP.

sape, *n.* [L. *sapa.*] Must. *Obs.*

sape. *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapa.*] A decoction of herbs. *Obs.*

sape, *v. i.* [L. *sapere:* cf. F. *saper* (lith cent.).] To be wise. *Obs.*

sapen. † *shapen,* p. p. of SHAPE.

‖ **sa'pe-re au'de** (sä'pē-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise.

Horace (*Ep.* I. ii. 40).

Saph (săf). *Bib.*

Sa'phar. Var. of SAFAR.

Sa'phat (sā'făt). *Bib.*

Saph'a-thi'a (săf'ȧ-thĭ'ȧ), **Saph'a-ti'a** (-tĭ'ȧ) *D. Bib.*

Saph'a-ti'as (-ȧs). *Bib.*

sapheir. † SAPPHIRE.

sa-phe'na (sȧ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A saphenous vein or nerve. — **sa-phe'nal** (-năl), *a.*

Sa'pheth (sā'fĕth). *Bib.*

Sa'phir (sā'fẽr). *Bib.*

‖ **sa'phir' d'eau'** (sä'fẽr' dō'). [F.] = WATER SAPPHIRE.

Saph'ism (săf'ĭz'm), *n.*, **Saph'ist,** *n.*, etc. See SAPPHISM, etc.

saph'ron. † SAFFRON.

sap'id-less, *a.* Insipid. *Obs.*

sap'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sap'i-en-cy, *n.* Sapience.

sa'pi-ent, *n.* Sapience; a sapient person; a sage. *Obs.*

sa'pi-en'ter, *adv.* [L.] Wisely; correctly. *Obs.*

sa'pi-en'tious (sā'pĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Sapiential. *Obs.* [pient. *R.*]

sa'pi-ent-ize, *v. t.* To make **sa'pi-ent-ly,** *adv.* of SAPIENT.

sapin, *n.* [F.] A fir tree. *Obs.*

sa-pin'da (sȧ-pĭn'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sapiṇḍa.*] *Hindu Law.* Any person considered in his relation to any of his three (or, rarely, six) nearest lineal (male) ancestors or (conversely) descendants; — so named because the pinda is offered to the three nearest ancestors, and the crumbs to the next three. Cf. SAKULYA. — **sa-pin'da-ship,** *n.*

Sa'phtn (sā'fĕth), *Bib.*

Sa'phir (sā'fẽr), *Bib.*

sapin, *n.* A sapling. *Obs*

sap'less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **sa'po** (sä'pō), *n.*; *pl.* SAPOS (-pōz; *Sp.* -pōs). [Sp., toad.] A toadfish, esp. *Opsanus pardus*, common on the Gulf coast.

sa'po (sä'pō), *n.* [L. See SAPONACEOUS.] Soap; specif., *U. S. Pharm.*, white castile soap.

sapocon. † SAPEK.

sapodilla plum. = SAPODILLA **b.**

sap-og'e-nin (sȧ-pŏj'ē-nĭn; sȧp'ō-jĕn'ĭn), *n.* [*saponin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline product of the decomposition of saponin, of soapwort, etc.

sap'o-na-ry (săp'ō-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *saponarius* a soap maker.] Saponaceous.

sap'o-nul (săp'ō-nŭl), *n.* Also **saponule.** [F. *saponule*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Old Chem.* A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil. *Obs.*

sapon wood. † SAPAN WOOD.

sap'or, *n.* [L.] Savor; taste; flavor; also, juice; sap.

sap'o-tad (săp'ō-tăd), *n.* Any of the Sapotaceæ. *Obs.*

sap'o-til'la (săp'ō-tĭl'ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sa'po-tox'in, *n.* [*saponin* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A *poisonous* constituent of commercial saponin.

sapour, *n.* [Cf. L. *sopor.*] Drowsiness. *Obs.* [WOOD.]

sap-pan' wood. Var. of SAPAN

sap'per, *n.* **A** cutting tool to remove sapwood.

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sap′per (săp′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapeur.*] One who saps; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps or in digging mines, as a member of an army corps of engineers; also, formerly, a soldier engaged in any digging or on field works.

Sap′phic (săf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sapphicus*, Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.] **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.) of Lesbos, famous for beautiful love lyrics.
2. *Pros.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of certain verse forms used by Sappho, esp. a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (- ⏑ | - ⏓ | - ‖ ⏑⏑ | - ⏑ | - ⏑).
Sapphic strophe, three such verses followed by an Adonic.

Sap′phic, *n.* *Pros.* A Sapphic verse.

sap′phire (săf′īr), *n.* [ME. *saphir*, *safir*, F. *saphir*, OF. also *safir*, L. *sapphirus*, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin; *cf. Heb. sappīr.*] **1.** A pure variety of the mineral corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals; specif., the blue transparent stone, prized as a gem. See CORUNDUM. Those of other colors are sometimes called *white sapphire*, *purple sapphire* (Oriental amethyst), etc., except the red, the true ruby. In the trade, a **fancy sapphire** is any colored sapphire not blue, or any of certain other stones of similar appearance.
2. The color of the gem; bright blue.
3. *Her.* Azure, in blazoning by the precious stones.
4. Any humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, native of South America. The throat and breast are bright blue.

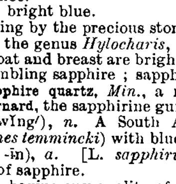
sap′phire, *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; of a deep, pure blue. — **sapphire quartz**, *Min.*, a rare blue variety of quartz. — **s. gurnard**, the sapphirine gurnard.

sap′phire-wing′ (săf′īr-wĭng′), *n.* A South American humming bird (*Pterophanes temmincki*) with blue wings.

sap′phir-ine (săf′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *sapphirinus*, Gr. σαπφείρινος.] **1.** Made of sapphire.
2. Resembling sapphire; having any quality of sapphire, esp. the color. "*Sapphirine* degree of hardness." *Boyle.*
sapphirine gurnard, a European gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*) having the pectoral fins much blotched with a rich blue.

sap′phir-ine, *n.* *Min.* **a** A pale blue or green silicate of magnesium and aluminium occurring usually in granular form. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.48. **b** Sapphire quartz. **c** A blue variety of magnesia spinel. **d** Haüynite. *Obs.*

Sap′pho (săf′ō), *n.* Also **Sappho comet.** [See SAPPHIC, *a.*] A very beautiful fork-tailed South American humming bird (*Lesbia sparganura*).



Sappho (*Lesbia sparganura*). 1/5

sap′py (săp′ĭ), *a.*; SAP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SAP′PI-EST. [AS. *sæpig*. See 1st SAP.] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.
2. Sodden; rainy. *Scot. or Dial.*
3. Resembling, or largely of, sapwood.
4. Moist; flabby; tainted; — said of meat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Having a superabundance of suint; — said of wool.
6. *Steel Manuf.* Designating the best kind of steel, having a fine grain and finished blue with a silky sheen.
7. Young and weak; feeble; silly.
When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*
8. Addicted to drinking; cheerful or lively, as after drinking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sapro-. Combining form from Greek σαπρός, *rotten.*

sap′ro-gen′ic (săp′rō-jĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [*sapro-* + *-genic*, *-ge-*
sa-prog′e-nous (sȧ-prŏj′ē-nŭs) } *nous.*] **1.** Capable of producing decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. Cf. SAPROPHILOUS, ZYMOGENIC.
2. Of or pertaining to the production of putrefaction; occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a (săp′rō-lĕg′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + Gr. λέγνον edge, border.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, the fish molds, typifying the family Saprolegniaceæ. They attack living fish, *S. ferax* causing the salmon disease of Great Britain.

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mold fungi typifying the order Saprolegniales. — **sap′ro-leg′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap′ro-leg′ni-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi containing several families. They are mostly aquatic molds, attacking living or dead fish or insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur.

sap′ro-lite (săp′rō-līt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap′ro-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sap roller. *Mil.* A large, stiffly made, filled gabion, which the sapper sometimes rolls before him for protection.

sa-proph′a-gous (sȧ-prŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on decaying matter.

sap-roph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Saprophytic; specif., *Bacteriol.*, thriving in decaying matter, as many bacteria. Cf. SAPROGENIC, ZYMOGENIC.

sap′ro-phyte (săp′rō-fīt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-phyte.*] *Biol.* Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter; — contrasted with *autophyte*. Most of the higher fungi, as the mushrooms and toadstools, various orchids, as the coralroot (*Corallorhiza*), and certain families, as the Monotropaceæ, are saprophytes. See MYCORHIZA; cf. PARASITE, 3.

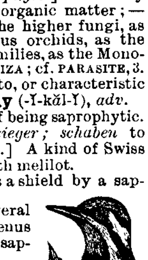
sap′ro-phyt′ic (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a saprophyte. — **sap′ro-phyt′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sap′ro-phyt-ism (-fīt-ĭz′m), *n.* State of being saprophytic.

sap′sa-go (săp′sȧ-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger*; *schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

sap shield. *Mil.* A steel plate used as a shield by a sapper or other advanced worker.

sap′suck′er (săp′sŭk′ẽr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, esp. the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*S. varius*) of the eastern United States, which feed partly on the sap of trees. The red-breasted sapsucker (*S. ruber*) inhabits western North America. Also, incorrectly, any of various other small woodpeckers.



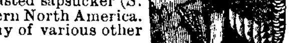
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Male. 1/8

sap′u-cai′a (săp′o͞o-kī′ȧ), *n.* [F. *sapucaia*, fr. Tupi *sopiá* egg + *acaia*, name of the tree.] Any of several South American trees, species of *Lecythis*.

sapucaia nut. The oily edible seed of the sapucaia, esp. of several Brazilian species, as *Lecythis amazonum*, *L. lanceolata*, *L. zabucayo*, etc. They are used for food, and furnish an oil.

sap′wood′ (săp′wo͝od′), *n.* *Bot.* Alburnum; — disting. from *heartwood.*

sar′a-band (săr′ȧ-bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Per. *sarband* a fillet for a lady's headdress; *sar* head + *band* band.] **a** A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin. **b** Music for this dance or in its slow triple rhythm, having usually a marked accent on the second beat. The saraband was an essential movement in the classic suite of Handel, Bach, etc.



Saraband Rhythms.

Sar′a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus* one of a people of Arabia, LL., a Saracen, a Mohammedan; cf. Gr. Σαρακηνός, perh. of Ar. origin. Cf. SARCENET, SARRASIN.] **1.** Orig., a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; later, an Arab; hence, a Mohammedan or Mussulman, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.
2. A pagan; a heathen; an infidel. *Obs.*

Saracen, *or* **Saracen's, stone.** A sarsen.

Sar′a-cen′ic (-sĕn′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sara-
Sar′a-cen′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cens: as, *Saracenic* architecture.
Saracenic architecture, the architecture of the conquering Moslems generally. Its constructive designs were chiefly adopted from the subjugated peoples, and thus show certain typical variations, as in the almost equilateral pointed arch, the pointed dome with external relief decoration, and the square or polygonal minarets in diminishing stories of the **Arabic** or **Egypto-Arabic style**; in the horseshoe arch, often cusped, and the lack of domical or vaulted structure of the **Moorish style**; in the bulb domes, round minarets, large niche portals, and four-centered arch of the **Persian style**; in the bulb dome, round minaret, and ogee arch of the **Indian style**; in the Byzantine dome, half-dome, and pendentives, and conically spired minaret of the **Turkish style**. Constructive design appears usually subordinate to decoration, which is Oriental in spirit, characterized by arabesques, geometric patterns of interlacing lines, etc., usually done in tile mosaics or stamped plaster, in brilliant yet harmonious colors; by the absence of pictured or sculptured representation of animal life; by stalactite ornament and decorative inscriptions.

Sa′rah (sā′rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Sārāh*: cf. L. *Sara*, fr. Heb.] **1.** Lit., a princess; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sara* (sȧ′rȧ′); It., Sp., & Pg. *Sara* (sä′rä); G. *Sara* (zä′rä). — Dim. *Sal*, *Sally* (*Sawkin*, obs.).
2. *Bib.* Also **Sa′rai** (sā′rī; săr′ā-ī). The wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. See *Gen.* xi. 31 and xvii. 15.

Sar′as-va-ti, **Sar′as-wa-ti** (săr′ȧs-wȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *Sarasvatī.*] *Hindu Myth.* The Sakti, or wife, of Brahma. She is the goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

sar′casm (sär′kăz′m), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmos*, Gr. σαρκασμός, fr. σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a satirical remark uttered with scorn or contempt; a cutting gibe; also, irony or the use of irony, esp. when contemptuous.
2. Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous; as, the essay is permeated with bitter *sarcasm.*
Syn. — Satire, ridicule, taunt, gibe. See IRONY.

sar-cas′tic (sär-kăs′tĭk), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; satirical.
What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*
Syn. — SARCASTIC, SARDONIC. One is SARCASTIC who is cuttingly or tauntingly reproachful; SARDONIC (see etym.) is used esp. of facial expression, and suggests derisive or sneering sarcasm; as, "Mr. Bennet was [an] odd . . . mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve and caprice" (*Jane Austen*); a *sarcastic* remark; "a *sardonic* smile, such as Alexander von Humboldt used to have when he contemplated the late King of Prussia's missionary deaconesses" (*M. Arnold*); "He would sometimes, with ironic deference, send to borrow a rod of the Under Master, and then, with *sardonic* grin, observe to one of his upper boys 'how neat and fresh the twigs looked'" (*Lamb*). See IRONY, RIDICULE, MALICIOUS.

sarce′net, **sarse′net** (särs′nĕt), *n.* [Prob. a derivative fr. OF. & F. *Sarrasin* Saracen; cf. LL. *saracenicum* cloth made by Saracens. See SARACEN.] A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

Sar′ci-na (sär′sĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcina* bundle.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of nonciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, distinguished by having cells which divide in three directions, resulting in cubical masses. The species are mostly harmless; many are chromogenic. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A bacterium of this genus.

sar-cin′ic (-sĭn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, sarcinæ.

sar′co- (sär′kō-). Combining form from Greek σάρξ, σαρκός, *flesh*; as, *sarco*phagous, flesh-eating; *sarco*logy.

Sar-cob′a-tus (sär-kŏb′ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. βάτος bramble bush.] *Bot.* A genus of branching spiny chenopodiaceous shrubs, the greasewoods, found on alkali plains and deserts of the western United States. They have monœcious flowers, the staminate borne in aments, the pistillate solitary. The winged fruit contains one seed.

sar′co-carp (sär′kō-kärp), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar′co-cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοκήλη; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* Any solid tumor of the testicle.

Sar′co-col′la (-kŏl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcocolla* a Persian gum, fr. Gr. σαρκοκόλλα; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόλλα glue.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of South African penæaceous shrubs having axillary or spicate yellow or red flowers, the long perianth tube with four reflexed lobes. **b** [*l. c.*] A gummy exudate supposed to be obtained from species of the above genus, although found chiefly in Arabia. It possesses an aromatic odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It was formerly thought to possess healing properties.

Sar′co-cys-tid′e-a (-sĭs-tĭd′ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; -CYST.] *Zoöl.* An order of elongate Sporozoa chiefly parasitic in the fibers of voluntary muscle of mammals. The best-known species is *Sarcocystis miescheri*. Its individuals, when in muscle fibers, are known as **Rainey's**, or **Miescher's, corpuscles.** — **sar′co-cys-tid′e-an** (-ăn), **sar′co-cys-tid′i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **sar′co-cys′toid** (-sĭs′toid), *n.*

sar′code (sär′kōd), *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form. Cf. SARCOID.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the body of a unicellular animal. *Du Jardin* (1835).

Sar-co′des (sär-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous plants consisting of a single species, *Sarcodes sanguinea*, the snow plant of the Californian Sierra Nevada. See SNOW PLANT.

sar-cod′ic (sär-kŏd′ĭk) } *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or re-
sar′co-dous (sär′kō-dŭs) } sembling, sarcode.

Sar′co-di′na (sär′kō-dī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Zoöl.* The Rhizopoda, in a broad sense (see RHIZOPODA **a**).

sar′co-lem′ma (-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. λέμμα rind, skin.] *Anat.* The very thin transparent homogeneous sheath inclosing a striated muscular fiber. — **sar′co-lem′mic** (-ĭk), **sar′co-lem′mous** (-ŭs), *a.*

sar-col′o-gy (sär-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-logy.*] **a** That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. **b** The ancient theory that a part of the animal body taken into the human system nourishes a corresponding part. Cf. ORGANOTHERAPY. — **sar′co-log′ic** (sär′kō-lŏj′ĭk), **sar′co-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sar-col′o-gist** (sär-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *All Rare.*

sar-co′ma (sär-kō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. SARCOMATA (-kō′mȧ-tȧ), E. SARCOMAS (-kō′mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωμα, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** *Med.* A tumor of fleshy consistence; now, a variety of malignant growth made up of a substance resembling embryonic connective tissue.
2. *Bot.* A fleshy disk. *Obs.*

sar-co′ma-to′sis (sär-kō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the development of numerous sarcomata.

sar-com′a-tous (-kŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -kō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

Sap-phi′ra (sȧ-fī′rȧ). *Bib.* See ANANIAS, 1 **a**.
Sap′phism (săf′ĭz′m), *n.* [So named in allusion to the passionate lyrics of *Sappho*.] *Med.* Sensual desire of a woman for other women; Lesbianism. — **Sap′phist**, *n.*
sappica. † SAPEK.
sap′pi-ness (săp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sap′po-dil′la (săp′ō-dĭl′ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.
sappon. † SAPAN (WOOD).
sa-præ′mi-a, **sa-pre′mi-a** (sȧ-prē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + *-æmia.*] = SEPTICÆMIA. — **sa-præ′mic**, **sa-pre′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
sap′rine (săp′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. σαπρός rotten.] *Chem.* A physiologically inactive ptomaine, found in putrid liver, spleen, etc.
sap′rol (-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Trade name fr. Gr. σαπρός rotten + E. cresol.] An oily inflammable mixture of crude cresols, etc., used as a disinfectant.
sap′ro-leg′ni-ous (-lĕg′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to the order Saprolegniales. [*a.* Saprophilous.]
sap′ro-phile (săp′rō-fīl; -fĭl).
sa-pros′to-mous (sȧ-prŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-stomous.*] Having a foul breath.
sap rot. Dry rot.
sa′py (*dial.* sā′pĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAPPY.
sar. † SOAR.
sar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SERVE, SORE. [an.]
Sar. *Abbr.* Sardinia; Sardini-
S. A. R. *Abbr.* Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sa′ra. Var. of SARAH.
Sar′a-a (săr′ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sa-raad′ (sȧ-räd′), *n.* [W. *sarāad*, lit., disgrace, insult.] *Cymric Tribal Law* A fine payable to the wife and certain kin of a person wounded or killed.
sar′a-ba-can (săr′ȧ-bȧ-kăn), *n.* = SARBACANE.
Sar′a-ba′ite (săr′ȧ-bā′īt), *n.* [LL. *Sarabaïtae*, pl.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.
Sar′a-bi′as (săr′ȧ-bī′ȧs). *Bib.*
Sar′a-cen-ism (săr′ȧ-sĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
Sar′a-cen-ry, *n.* Saraceny. *Obs.*
Saracen's comfrey *or* **consound.** A ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) said to have been used by the Saracens to heal wounds.
Saracen's corn. Buckwheat; — in allusion to its origin.
Saracen's head. *Her.* A Moor's head, usually wreathed of two colors. [CORN.]
Saracen's wheat. = SARACEN'S
Saracen's woundwort. = SARACEN'S COMFREY.
Sar′a-cen-y, *n.* The domain of Saracens; pagandom. *Obs.*
Sa′ra-da (sä′rȧ-dä; shä′-), *n.* [After *Shāradā* Nandan, said to have first reduced the language to writing.] The older of the two alphabets of Kashmir, nearly identical with Devanagari.
sa-raf′. Var. of SHROFF. [coin.]
sa-raf′, **sa-raf′fo.** † SHERIFF, a
sa-rai′. Var. of SERAI.
Sa-ra′ia (sȧ-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa-ra′iah (-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib*
Sa-ra′ias (-rā′yȧs; -rī′ȧs). *Bib.*
Sa-ra′im (-rā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Sa′ra-ites (sā′rȧ-īts). *D. Bib.*
Sar′a-mel (săr′ȧ-mĕl). *Bib.*
sarampura. † SALAMPORE.
sa′ran-gi (sä′rŭŋ-gē), *n.* [Hind. *sāraṅg*, *sāraṅgī.*] *Music.* A kind of fiddle used by Hindus.
sar′an-gous′ty (săr′ăn-go͞os′tĭ), *n.* [Per. *sar-angushti* a thin paste for painting the tips of the fingers; *sar* tip + *angusht* finger.] Stucco made waterproof to protect against dampness.
sar′an-jam′ (sŭr′ŭn-jäm′; -jŏm′), *n.* [Per. *saranjām* conclusion, ingredients, provision; *sar* end + *anjām* end; i. e., the final end.] = JAGHIRE. *India.*
sa-ra′pe (sä-rä′pā). Var. of SERAPE.
Sa′raph (sā′răf; sä′-). *Bib.*
saraphi. † XERAFIN.
Sa-ra′sar (sȧ-rā′sȧr). *D. Bib.*
sar′a-sen′i-ca (săr′ȧ-sĕn′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL. *Aristolochia sarracenica* the Saracen birthwort.] A kind of birthwort. *Obs.*
sar′a-sin. Var. of SARRASIN.
Sar′a-tha′sar (săr′ȧ-thā′sȧr). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ra′thi (sȧ-rā′thī). *D. Bib.*
Sar′a-to′ga chips (săr′ȧ-tō′gȧ). [From *Saratoga* Springs, New York.] Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in deep fat.
Sar′a-to′gan (-gȧn), *a.* [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] *Geol.* Potsdam.
Saratoga trunk. [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] A very large traveling trunk.
Sa-ra′wa-kese′ (sȧ-rä′wȧ-kēz′; -kēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sarawak, northwest Borneo.
Sa′ra-wan (sä′rȧ-wȧn), *n.* [Hind. *sārawan*, *sāwan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
sarawil, *n.* = SHULWAURS. *Obs.*
saray. † SERAI.
sar′ba-cane (sär′bȧ-kān), **sar′ba-cand** (-kănd), *n.* [F. *sarbacane*, *sarbatane* (cf. Sp. *cerbatana*), fr. Ar. *zabaṭānah.*] A blowgun. Cf. SUMPITAN.
sar-cas′mous (sär-kăz′mŭs), *a.* Sarcastic. *Obs.*
sar-cas′ti-cal. *a.* Sarcastic.
sar-cas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL.
sarce. † SEARCE.
sar′cel (sär′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *cercel*, F. *cerceau*, L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* circle.] *Falconry.* The outer joint of the wing of a hawk, or a quill on it. *Obs.*
sar-celle′ (sär-sĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *querquedula.*] A teal. *Louisiana.*
sar′cel-lé′ (sär′sĕ-lā′), *a.* [OF. *cercelé*, p. p., curly.] *Her.* = RECERCELÉ.
sarche. † SEARCE.
Sar-ched′o-nus (sär-kĕd′ō-nŭs). *Bib.* Esarhaddon. *Tobit* i. 21.
sar′ci-lis (sär′sĭ-lĭs), *n.* [LL.] A coarse woolen cloth worn by beggars, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*
sar′ci-na′ri-ous (sär′sĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sarcinarius.*] Of, pert. to, or carrying, burdens. *Obs.*
sar′ci-nate. *v. t.* [L. *sarcinatus* laden.] To load; burden. *Obs.*
sar′ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *sarcinator* a patcher.] To patch; sew. *Obs.*
sar′cine (sär′sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See SARKINE.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sar-ci′tis (sär-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Myositis.
sar′cle (sär′k′l), *v. t.* [F. *sarcler* to weed, fr. L. *sarculare* to hoe.] To weed. *Obs.*
sar′co-ad′e-no′ma (-kō-ăd′ē-nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma and adenoma combined.
sar′co-car′ci-no′ma. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma containing carcinomatous elements.
sar′co-col (sär′kō-kŏl). Var. of SARCOCOLLA **b**.
sar′co-col′lin (-kŏl′ĭn), *n.* = SARCOCOLLA **b**.
sar′co-derm (sär′kō-dûrm), **-der′ma** (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy layer in a seed's testa. **b** A sarcocarp.
sar′co-dyc′ti-um (-dĭk′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. δίκτυον net.] *Zoöl.* In radiolarians, a network of protoplasm on the surface of the calymma.
sar′co-en′chon-dro′ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma combined with enchondroma.
sar′co-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), **sar-cog′e-nous** (sär-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-genic*, *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing flesh.
sar′coid (sär′koid), *a.* [Gr. σαρκοειδής. See SARCODE.] *Biol.* Resembling flesh, as the soft tissue of a sponge.
sar′co-lac′tic (sär′kō-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *lactic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See LACTIC ACID.
sar′co-line (-līn), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] Flesh-colored.
sar′co-lite (-līt), *n.* [*sarco* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A silicate of calcium, sodium, and aluminium, $(Ca,Na_2)_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, in small flesh-colored tetragonal crystals.
sar′co-mere (sär′kō-mēr), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A transverse segment of a sarcostyle.
Sar-coph′a-ga (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.] A suborder of marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums. *Owen.*
Sar-coph′a-ga, *n.* [NL., fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of flesh flies.
sar-coph′a-gal (-găl), *a.* Sarcophagous. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
sar′co-phage. *n* Sarcophagus.
Sar′co-phag′i-dæ (sär′kō-făj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *Sarcophaga* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the flesh flies. Some

sar-coph′a-gus (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gŭs-ĕz, -ĭz; 151). [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος, properly, eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + φαγεῖν to eat. Cf. SARCASM.] **1.** A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, which disintegrated within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it; — called also **lapis Assius**, or **Assian stone**, and said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.
2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin; also, any large coffin placed in the open air or in a tomb where it may be seen.
3. A gravestone shaped like a sarcophagus.
4. A kind of wine cooler, forming part of a sideboard, in use about the end of the 18th century.

sar-coph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοφαγία. See SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh. *Rare.*

Sar′co-phy′te (sär′kō-fī′tē), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A genus of balanophoraceous plants consisting of a single species, *S. sanguinea*, of South Africa. It is a bright red, leafless, fleshy herb with diœcious trimerous flowers.

sar′co-plasm (sär′kō-plăz′m), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-plasm.*] *Anat.* The hyaline semifluid substance between the fibrillæ of striated muscular fibers. — **sar′co-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

sar-co′sis (sär-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωσις, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Now Rare. Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of flesh. **b** Sarcoma.

sar′co-style (sär′kō-stīl), *n.* [*sarco-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the fine longitudinal fibrillæ running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber; a muscle column. **2.** *Zoöl.* The dactylozooid of a calyptoblastic hydroid.

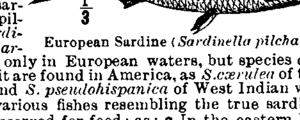
sar′cous (sär′kŭs), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Anat.* Pert. to flesh or muscle. — **sarcous elements**, the dark segments of the sarcostyles of a striated muscle fiber.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. σάρδιον, or σάρδιος (sc. λίθος), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. Σάρδιος Sardian, Σάρδεις Sardes, the capital of Lydia: cf. F. *sarde.* Cf. SARDIUS.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, similar to, but darker than, carnelian, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

sar′da-chate (sär′dȧ-kāt), *n* [L. *sardachates.* See SARD; AGATE.] A variety of agate containing sard.

Sar′da-na-pa′lus (sär′dȧ-nȧ-pā′lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος.] The hero of Byron's tragedy of this name. He was a king of Assyria who (according to the classical myth, adopted by Byron) burned himself on a funeral pyre with his favorite concubine while the Medes were besieging his palace. He is the historical Ashurbanipal.

sar-dine′ (sär-dēn′; sär′dēn; 277), *n.* [F. *sardine*, L. *sardina, sarda;* cf. Gr. σαρδηνη, σάρδα; prob. so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ.] **1.** Any of several small clupeoid fishes of the genus *Sardinella* suitable for being preserved in olive oil for food. The true sardine, or pilchard (*Sardinella pilchardus*), occurs only in European waters, but species closely resembling it are found in America, as *S.cærulea* of the Pacific coast and *S. pseudohispanica* of West Indian waters.


1/3 European Sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*).

2. Any of various fishes resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food; as: **a** In the eastern United States, the young of the common herring or of the menhaden. **b** In North Carolina, an anchovy (*Anchovia browni*).

Sar-din′i-an (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardinianus.*] Of or pert. to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. The kingdom, including part of Italy, originated in 1720. From it was formed the present Italian kingdom, from about 1850 to 1871. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar′di-us (sär′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius, lapis sardius*, Gr. σάρδιος λίθος. See SARD.] **1.** A sard.
2. A precious stone in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, which may have been a ruby. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar-don′ic (sär-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, Gr. σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος, perh. fr. σαίρειν to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ, said to screw up the face of the eater.] **1.** Apparently but not really proceeding from gayety; forced; as, *sardonic* laughter.

Where strained, *sardonic* smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — now the usual meaning. In this and the previous sense applied chiefly to laughter, facial expression, humor, etc.

The scornful, . . . *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke.*

Syn. — See SARCASTIC.

sardonic grin *or* **laugh**, *Old Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

sar′do-nyx (sär′dō-nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σαρδόνυξ. See SARD; ONYX.] **1.** A kind of onyx having layers of sard.
2. *Her.* Sanguine, in blazoning by the precious stones.

sar-gas′so (sär-găs′ō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] The gulfweed (*Sargassum*).

Sargasso Sea. The large tract of comparatively still water in the North Atlantic Ocean; — so named from the floating seaweed there. It may be considered to lie between the parallels 20°-35° N. and the meridians 30°-70° W.

Sar-gas′sum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargaço* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo.*] *Bot.* A genus of fucoid seaweeds, the gulfweeds, distinguished by the branching thallus with lateral outgrowths differentiated as leafy segments, as air bladders, or as spore-bearing structures, in *S. bacciferum* resembling berries. The genus is widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See GULFWEED, *Illust.*

sar-gas′sum crab. A small crab (*Planes minutus*), large numbers of which live on floating algæ of the genus *Sargassum*, and imitate their colors.

sar-gas′sum fish. Any of several small, fantastically formed and colored tropical pediculate fishes of the genus *Pterophryne* which float about in the open ocean with the masses of sargassum. The common species of the Atlantic (*P. tumida*) has long been supposed to construct globular nests out of the seaweed, which are now known to be the work of certain flying fishes. A second species (*P. gibba*) occurs in the Atlantic, and two species (*P. histrio* and *P. ranina*) are found about the East Indies and in the Pacific Ocean.

1/3 Sargassum Fish (*Pterophryne histrio*).

sar-gas′sum pipe′fish′. A large pipefish (*Siphonostoma pelagicum*) that lives among gulfweed.

sar-gas′sum shell. Any of several pelagic gastropods of the genus *Litiopa* which float about with the sargassum seaweed. They have a small conical shell with a truncated columella and horny operculum.

sar′go (sär′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. *sargo*, L. *sargus* a kind of fish, Gr. σαργός.] Any of several species of sparoid fishes belonging to *Diplodus* and related genera; specif., *D. sargus* and *D. annularis*, of the Mediterranean, large silvery fishes related to the sheepshead.

Sar′gon-id (sär′gŏn-ĭd), *n.* In Assyrian history, a member of a powerful dynasty, founded by Sargon II. (722-705 B. C.). It included Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal, and lasted until the fall of the kingdom in 607 B. C.

sa′ri (sä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *sāṛhī, sāṛī.*] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist. A portion hangs down in front, and the remainder covers the bosom, the left shoulder, and the head.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce*, a shirt, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *serkr*, Sw. *särk.*] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Sar-ma′tian (sär-mā′shăn) } *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus.*] Of or
Sar-mat′ic (sär-măt′ĭk) } pertaining to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants, who were probably the ancestors of the Slavs. *Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland.

Sar-ma′tian, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Sarmatia.

sar′ma-tier′ (sär′mȧ-tēr′), *n.* [G.] A small spotted brown-and-white polecat (*Putorius sarmaticus*) of southeastern Europe and Asia.

sar-men′tose (sär-mĕn′tōs), *a.* [L. *sarmentosus.* See SARMENTUM.] *Bot.* Producing slender prostrate branches or runners; of the nature of, or resembling, a sarmentum.

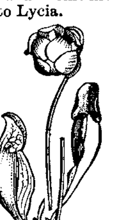
sar-men′tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off, to trim.] *Bot.* A runner; a slender, prostrate, running stem.

sa-rong′ (sȧ-rŏng′), *n.* [Malay *sārung*, orig., sheath, covering.] **a** The chief article of dress worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and some parts of India. It is a long strip of cloth, usually of cotton or silk, sewed together at the ends and worn as a petticoat, tucked round the waist. **b** Cloth for such garments; esp., a printed cotton imported from Europe. Cf. PATADION.

sa′ros (sā′rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάρος.] *Astron.* **1.** Sixty sixties (3,600); — a Chaldean and Babylonian numeral used of a cycle of years and of a cycle of days
2. A Chaldean and Babylonian lunar cycle of 6,585.32 days (18 years, 11⅓ days = 223 lunations), at the end of which the centers of sun and moon return so nearly to their relative position at the beginning that all the eclipses of the period (about 29 lunar, and 41 solar, 10 of the latter being total) recur approximately as before, but in longitudes approximately 120° W. of the regions where they were visible in the saros immediately preceding.

Sar-pe′don (sär-pē′dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαρπηδών.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Zeus and Europa, who became king of the Lycians and to whom Zeus granted the privilege of living three generations. **b** A valiant Lycian prince, son of Zeus and Laodamia, or of Evander and Deidamia, and grandson of the preceding. He was an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Sleep and Death then carried to Lycia.

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a (săr′ȧ-sē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a Dr. *Sarrazin* of Canada.] *Bot.* A genus of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, typifying the Sarraceniaceæ. They have pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves with an arched or hooded flap at the apex, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *S. purpurea* is the huntsman's-cup; *S. flava*, *S. drummondii*, and *S. variolaris* are southern species. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.


Sarracenia (*S. purpurea*); Flower and two pitcher-like Leaves.

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARRACENIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sarraceniales); the American pitcher-plant family. They have basal, pitcher-shaped leaves, the inner margin with a thin, winglike lamina, the apex with a hood or other appendage. The 5-merous flowers are large and conspicuous. There are 3 genera, *Sarracenia*, *Chrysamphora*, and *Heliamphora*. The pitchers contain water in which insects are digested. — **sar′ra-ce′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sar′ra-ce′ni-a′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of three families, Sarraceniaceæ, Nepenthaceæ, and Droseraceæ, all having leaves modified to serve as insect traps.

sar′sa-pa-ril′la (sär′sȧ-pȧ-rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla; zarza* a bramble (perh. fr. Bisc. *zartzia*) + *parra* a vine, or *Parillo*, a physician said to have discovered it.] **1. a** Any of various Mexican, Central American, or South American species of *Smilax*, as *S. officinalis*, *S. papyracea*, and *S. medica*. **b** *Pharm.* The dried cordlike roots of any of these. It is used in the form of a decoction, infusion, fluid extract, or sirup, as a mild tonic and alterative.
2. a Any plant of the family Smilacaceæ. *Rare.* **b** With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants resembling, or used as a substitute for, sarsaparilla; as, Indian *sarsaparilla*, wild *sarsaparilla*, etc.

Sar′sar (sär′sȧr), *n.* [Ar. *çarçar* cold and whistling.] In Oriental mythology, a whistling, violently cold, and deadly wind. Beckford, in "Vathek," spells it *Sansar.*

sar′sen (sär′sĕn), *n.* [Prob. for *Saracen stone*, i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *sarsen stone* and *druid stone.* *Eng.*

sar-to′ri-al (sär-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See SARTORIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sar-to′ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the anterior end of the iliac crest, and crossing the front of the thigh obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It is the longest muscle in man, and noticeably assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor.

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times ranked as a subfamily of Muscidæ and called **Sar-coph′a-gi′næ** (sär-kŏf′ȧ-jī′nē).
sar-coph′a-gous (sär-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* [Gr. σαρκοφάγος.] Feeding on flesh.
sar-coph′i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-philous.*] Fond of flesh.
Sar-coph′i-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOPHILOUS.] The genus consisting of the Tasmanian devil. — **sar′co-phile** (sär′kō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.*
sar′co-plas′ma (sär′kō-plăz′mȧ; -plăs′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Sarcoplasm.
sar′co-poi-et′ic (-poi-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-poietic.*] *Physiol.* Producing flesh.
Sar-cop′tes (sär-kŏp′tēz), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr κόπτειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical itch mites, the type of a family, **Sar-cop′ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē). — **sar-cop′tid** (-tĭd), *n.*
sar-cop′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [See SARCOPTES.] *Zoöl.* & *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, itch mites.
Sar′co-rham′phus (sär′kō-răm′fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. ῥάμφος beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true condors.
sar′co-sep′tum (-sĕp′tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* SEPTA (-tȧ). [*sarco-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* = MESENTERY, 2.
sar′co-sine (sär′kō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_3H_7O_2N$, formed by the decomposition of creatine, and in other ways. It is a methyl derivative of glycocoll.
sar′co-so′ma (-sō′mȧ), **sar′co-some** (sär′kō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *sarcosoma*; *sarco-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy portion of an anthozoan, as distinguished from the skeleton.
sar′co-sperm, *n.* [*sarco-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* = SARCODERM **a**.
Sar′co-spor′i-da (-spŏr′ĭ-dȧ), **Sar′co-spo-rid′i-a** (-spō-rĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; SPORE.] The Sarcocystidea.
sar′cos-to′sis (sär′kŏs-tō′sĭs), *n* [NL. See SARCO-; OSTOSIS.] *Med.* Ossification of flesh.
sar′co-the′ca (sär′kō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL. See SARCO-; THECA.] *Zoöl.* The theca of a sarcostyle of a hydrozoan.
sar′co-ther′a-peu′tics, *n.* [*sarco-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Organotherapy.
sar-cot′ic (sär-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σαρκωτικός.] *Med* Producing, or promoting growth of, flesh — *n.* A sarcotic medicine.
sar-cot′i-cal, *a.* Sarcotic. *Obs.*
sar′cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *sarculatus*, p. p. See SARCLE.] To weed. *Obs.* — **sar′cu-la′tion**, *n* *Obs.*
sar′dan, *n.* [See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine. *Obs.*
sar′dar. Var. of SIRDAR.
sar′del, *n.* [It *sardella*: cf. OF *sardelle.* See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine.
sardenyk. † SARDONYX.
Sar-de′us (sär-dē′ŭs). *Bib.*
Sar′di-an (sär′dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardianus*, Gr. Σαρδιανός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Sardis. — **Sar′di-an**, *n.*
sar′din. Sardine. *Ref. Sp.*
sar′dine (sär′dĭn; -dīn), *n* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. σαρδινος λίθος.] = SARD.
sar′di-ner, *n.* [Cf. OF *sardine*, *sardoine*, F. *sardoine.*] Sard. *Obs.*
sar-di′no (sär-dē′nō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *sardina.*] Sardine (fish). *Obs.*
sardis, *n.* A sard. *Obs.*
Sar′dites (sär′dīts). *Bib.*
sar′doin (sär′doin), *n.* [F. *sardoine.*] Sard. *Obs. or R.*
sar-do′ni-an, *a.* [Cf. F. *sardonien.*] Sardonic. *Obs.*
sar-don′ic (sär-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a kind of linen made at Colchis.
sar-don′i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of SARDONIC.
sar-don′i-can, *a.* Sardonic. *Obs.*
sare (sâr). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAR. [dial. Eng. of SORE]
sare (sär; sâr). Obs. or Scot. &
Sa-re′a (sȧ-rē′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa-re′as (-ăs). *D Bib.*
Sar′e-bi′a (sär′ē-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sar′e-bi′as (-ăs) *D. Bib.*
Sar′e-da (sär′ē-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
saredame. † SARDINE. [*Bib.*]
Sa-red′a-tha (sȧ-rĕd′ȧ-thȧ). *D.*
sa′ree (sä′rē). Var. of SARI.
sar′ell (sär′ĕl). † SERAIL.
sare′ness. † SORENESS.
Sa-rep′ta (sȧ-rĕp′tȧ). *Bib.*
Sareson. † SARACEN.
sarge. † SERGE.
sargeand. † SERGEANT.
Sar′gent palm (sär′jĕnt). A palm (*Pseudophœnix sargentii*) of the Florida Keys and Bahamas.
sar′gon (sär′gŏn), *n.* Sargo.
sar′gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L. *sargus*, Gr. σαργός.] A kind of sea fish fabled to change its mate daily.
sari. † SORRY.
Sa-ri′a (sȧ-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sariand. † SERGEANT.
Sa′rid (sā′rĭd; 115). *Bib.*
sa-rif′ (sȧ-rēf′; shȧ-rēf′). = SHEREEF.
sa-rigue′ (sȧ-rēg′), *n.* [Tupi *sarigué, sarué.*] The quica.
sar′in-jam′. Var. of SARANJAM.
Sa′ri-on (sā′rĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
sa′rip (sä′rēp), *n.* A Moro high priest. *Phil. I.*
Sa-ri′ra (sȧ-rē′rȧ; shȧ-), **Sha-ri′ra** (shȧ-rē′rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çarīra.*] *Theos.* Body; attributes.
sa-rish′ta-dar′ (-rĭsh′tȧ-där′). Var. of SHERISTADAR.
sark (särk), *v. t.* *Carp.* To cover with sarking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sar-kar′ (sŭr-kär′). Var. of SIRCAR.
sar′kine (sär′kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-kin.** [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sark′ing (*dial.* sär′kĭn), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] *Carp.* Thin boards for sheathing, as under shingles or slates, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [with a shirt. *Scot.*]
sark′it (sär′kĭt), *a.* Provided
sark′less (särk′lĕs; säk′-), *a.* Shirtless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sar′lak (sär′lăk), **sar′lyk** (-lĭk), *n* [Mongolian *sarlyk.*] The yak.
sar′ment (sär′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* a twig: cf. F. *sarment.*] *Obs.* *Bot.* **a** A cutting or scion. **b** = SARMENTUM.
sar-men′ta (sär-mĕn′tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SARMENTUM.
sar′men-ta′ceous (sär′mĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Sarmentose.
sar′men-ta′ri-ous, *a.* Sarmentose. *Obs.*
sar′men-tif′er-ous (-tĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Sarmentose.
sar′men-ti′tious (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Sarmentose, or pert. to sarmenta. *Obs.* [*Bot.* Sarmentose.]
sar-men′tous (sär-mĕn′tŭs), *a.*
sar′mon (*dial.* sär′mŭn; sä′-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERMON.
sar′na, *n.* Among the Kols of India, a sacred grove.
sarnes. † SORENESS.
sar′od (sär′ŏd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarod.*] *Music.* An Indian instrument with three strings, played with a bow.
Sa-ro′hen (sȧ-rō′hĕn). *D. Bib.*
sar′on (sär′ŏn), *n.* [Jav.] *Music.* An East Indian xylophone.
Sa′ron (sā′rŏn; 115). *Bib.* Var. of SHARON. [judge. *Obs.*]
saronide, *n.* A Gallic priest and
Sa′ro-nite (sā′rō-nīt). *D. Bib.*
Sa-ro′thi-e (sȧ-rō′thĭ-ē). *Bib.*
sa-ro′thrum (sȧ-rō′thrŭm), *n.* [NL., for *sarotrum*, fr. Gr. σάρωτρον broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.
sarp, **sarpe.** † SHARP.
Sar′pa-nit′ (sär′pä-nēt′), **Sar′pa-ni′tum** (-nē′tōōm), *n.* [Assyrian *çarpānītu* the bright one, fr. *çarapu* to be pure, to shine.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess presiding over offspring and fertility in general, chiefly important as the consort of Marduk.
sarpe, *n.* [OF., F. *serpe.*] A pruning hook. *Obs.*
sarpe, *n.* Prob., a girdle. *Obs.*
sar′pler (sär′plĕr), *n.* [ME. *sarpelere, sarpler*, wool pack, bag, F. *serpillière*, OF. also *sarpilliere*; cf. Pr *sarpelheira*, LL. *serpelleria, serpleria*, Catalan *sarpallera*, Sp *arpillera.*] *Obs.* **1.** A coarse cloth of hemp used for packing goods, etc. **2.** A bale of wool, usually estimated as containing 80 stone.
sarplier. † SARPLER. [SAPO.]
sar′po (sär′pō), *n.* Corrupt. of
sar′ra (sär′ŭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE [of SHROFF.]
sar-raf′ (sȧ-räf′; shȧ-). Var.
sarraly. † SERRILY.
Sarrasin. † SARACEN.
sar′ra-sin, **sar′ra-sine** (săr′ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F. *sarrasine*, LL. *saracina.* See SARACEN.] *Fort.* A portcullis *Obs. or R.* [SERAI.]
sarray. † SERRY, *a.* & *adv.*
sar′ra-zin (săr′ȧ-zĭn), *n.* [F. *sarrasin*, orig , Saracen. See SARACEN.] Buckwheat.
sarre. Obs. compar. of SORE.
sar′row (sär′ŭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE.
sar-rus′o-phone (să-rŭs′ō-fōn), *n.* [After *Sarrus*, bandmaster of Paris + Gr. φωνή sound] *Music.* An instrument of the oboe class, but with the tube of metal.
sars, **sarse.** † SEARCE. [*Obs.*]
sar′sa (sär′sȧ), *n.* Sarsaparilla.
Sar-sa′chim (sär-sā′kĭm). *D. Bib.* [rĭl′ĭn), *n.* = PARILLIN.]
sar′sa-pa-ril′lin (sär′sȧ-pȧ-
sarse. † SEARCE. [SAUCE.]
sarse (särs; säs). Dial. var. of
Sar′se-chim (sär′sē-kĭm; sär-sē′kĭm). *Bib.* [SARCENET.]
sarse′net (särs′nĕt). Var. of
Sarsineshe, *a* [OF. *sarrazinesche*, fem adj.] Saracenic. *Obs.*
Sarson, Sarsyn. † SARACEN.
sart (sät). Dial. Eng. var. of SOFT.
sart (särt). Aphetic for ASSART. — **sart′age** (sär′tāj), *n.* *Both R.*
Sart (särt), *n. sing. & pl.* The town dwellers and traders of native race in Turkestan and parts of Persia and Afghanistan.
sar′tain (*dial.* sär′tĕn, sä′-, -tĭn). Obs. or dial. var. of CERTAIN. [*Bib.*]
Sar′tha-na (sär′thȧ-nȧ). *D.*
sar′tor (sär′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.
sar-to′ri-ad (sär-tō′rĭ-ăd; 201), *n.* [*sartor* + 2d *-ad* c.] An epic of a tailor or mender.
sar′to-rite (sär′tō-rīt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.] *Min.* A dark, lead-gray crystalline compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $PbAs_2S_4$.
‖ **sar′tor re-sar′tus** (sär′tŏr rē-sär′tŭs). [L.] The tailor retailored [made over, or restitched]; — used esp. [*cap.*] as the title of a famous work by Thomas Carlyle.
Sa-ru′a (sȧ-rōō′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
saruand † SERVANT.
Sa′ruch (sā′rŭk; 115). *Bib.*
Sa′rum Use (sā′rŭm; 115). See LITURGY, 1, V.
sa′rus (sä′rŭs; sā′), *n.* [Hind. *sāras.*] Either of two cranes (*Antigone antigone* and *A. sharpii*) of the Indian and Malay region.
sar′vant (*dial.* sär′vănt; sä′-), **sarve** (särv; säv). Obs. or dial. vars. of SERVANT, SERVE.
Sar-vi′a (sär-vī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sarv′ice (*dial.* sär′vĭs; sä′-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERVICE.

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sa-san'qua, *or* **sas-san'qua** (sȧ-săŋ'kwȧ), *n.* [Jap. *sasankwa.*] A theaceous plant (*Thea sassanqua*) of China and Japan, often cultivated in English gardens. It has fragrant leaves and seeds that yield an oil.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151), *or, collectively,* SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame, F. *châsse* reliquary ; cf. F. *châssis* a frame, sash. See 4th CHASE, CASE a box.] **1**. The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between panes.
2. A sawmill gate.

sash, *n.; pl.* SASHES. [Ar. *shāsh* muslin turban cloth.] **1**. In Oriental countries, and formerly in England, a long band of fine material, as silk, worn as a turban.
2. A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder ; a belt ; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament ; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

sash, *v. t.;* SASHED (săsht) ; SASH'ING. To furnish with a sash or sashes ; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf. *Burke.*

sash cord *or* **line**. **1**. The cord, chain, etc., by which the sliding sash of a window is attached to its balance weights. **2**. *pl.* Ropes used in erecting telegraph poles.

sa'sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India. It is of medium size, with long, spirally twisted, closely ringed horns, present only in males.

Sasin, or Indian Antelope.

sa'sine (sā'sĭn ; -sīn), *n.* [See SEIZIN.] *Scots Law.* Seizin or possession of feudal property, or the formality by which it is acquired by the tenant ; also, the instrument or deed by which the transfer is proved. Formerly it was acquired by a formal livery of seizin, now by registering the instrument or deed in the Register of Sasines.

sas'sa-by (săs'ȧ-bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sechuana *tsèsèbè.*] A large South African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), similar to the hartebeest, but having its horns regularly curved without angulation. It is dark purplish red, with the back and face nearly black.

sas'sa-fras (-frăs), *n.* [F. *sassafras* (cf. Sp. *sasafrás, saxifrás*) ; perh. of Amer. Indian origin, confused with NL. *saxifraga* saxifrage. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of aromatic lauraceous trees with soft yellow wood, ovate entire or 1–3-lobed leaves, and diœcious yellow flowers in umbel-like racemes ; the perianth is 6-lobed, and there are nine stamens in three rows. It contains the sassafras tree of the eastern United States (*S. sassafras*) and an obscure Chinese species. **b** The American tree of this genus.
2. The bark of the sassafras root. It yields an aromatic volatile oil used as a tonic and astringent, also for flavoring and perfumery.
3. In Australia, any of several monimiaceous trees, as *Atherosperma moschatum* or *Daphnandra micrantha*, or their bark, used for flavoring.

Sassafras (*S. sassafras*). Leaves and Berries.

Sas-sa'ni-an (săs-sā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanidæ. — *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.

Sas-san'i-dæ (să-săn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, whose grandson Ardshir became king.] A dynasty of Persian kings, successors of the Arsacidæ, of whom the first was Ardshir I., A. D. 226 or 227–240, and the last, Yezdegird III., overthrown by the Arabs in 641. Its rule was as a whole vigorous and beneficial ; under it the Zoroastrian religion was restored to its ancient purity.

sas'so-lite (săs'ō-līt), *n.* Also *sassolin, sassoline.* [From *Sasso*, a town in Italy.] *Min.* Native boric acid, $B(OH)_3$, usually occurring in small pearly scales as an incrustation.

sas'sy bark (săs'ĭ). The bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlœum guineense*), used by the natives as an ordeal poison and medicinally. Also, the tree.

sas'tra (säs'trȧ ; shäs'trȧ), *n.* Also **shas'tra**. [Skr. *çāstra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *çās* to order, instruct.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus ; a book of institutes ; esp., a treatise explaining the Vedas.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn ; *formerly also* săt'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, to persecute : cf. Gr. Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς, L. *Satan, Satanas.*] **1**. The great adversary of man ; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness ; the archfiend. This is the name by which the Devil is commonly called in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends. According to the Talmud, he was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with his followers for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this tradition in " Paradise Lost."
2. [*l. c.*] A devil ; a very wicked or cruel person ; a fiend.
I shall see men and women, and know the signs by which they may be discerned from fools and *satans.* *Emerson*

sa-tan'ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *satanique*, Gr. Σατανικος.]
sa-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to Satan ; having the qualities of Satan ; resembling Satan ; extremely malicious or wicked ; devilish ; infernal. " *Satanic* strength." " *Satanic* host." *Milton.*
Satanic school, the, a class of writers, including, in England, Byron and Shelley and their followers ; — so called first by Southey in the preface to his " Vision of Judgment," as being in his opinion " especially characterized by a satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety."
— **sa-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-tan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan ; diabolism ; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, esp. in the so-called Black Mass, both as a defiance to Christianity and as an incantation of black magic.

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *sachel*, OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus.* See SACK a bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles ; a hand bag.
The whining schoolboy with his *satchel.* *Shak.*

sate (sāt), *v. t.;* SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd) ; SAT'ING (sāt'ĭng). [Prob. shortened fr. *satiate :* cf. L. *satur* full, *sat* enough. See SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of ; to satiate ; glut ; surfeit. " Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See SATIATE.

sa-teen' (să-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A fabric made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin, used for dresses, linings, and corsets.

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1**. An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person ; hence, an obsequious dependent or follower.
2. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary ; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet ; as, the moon is a *satellite.* See SOLAR SYSTEM.
Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

sat'el-loid (-loid), *a.* [See SATELLITE ; -OID.] Resembling a satellite, as the particles composing the rings of Saturn.

sa'ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, fr. *sat, satis*, enough. See SAD, *a.;* cf. SATE.] Filled to satiety ; glutted ; sated ; — followed by *with* or *of.*

sa'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* SA'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; SA'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1**. To satisfy the appetite or desire of ; to feed to the full ; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire.
2. To fill beyond natural desire ; to gratify to repletion or loathing ; to surfeit ; glut.
3. To saturate. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*
Syn. — SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To SATIATE (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion ; SATE is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated ; as, " Addison . . . had himself not above three or four notes in poetry, sweet enough, indeed, like those of a German flute, but such as soon tire and *satiate* the ear " (*Gray*) ; " So lust, though to a radiant angel linked, will *sate* itself in a celestial bed " (*Shak.*). SURFEIT signifies overeating, with consequent nausea or disgust, an implication which is heightened in CLOY to that of loathing ; as, " A grown person *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach " (*Locke*) ; " Their minds would be gorged and *surfeited* by the logical operation " (*J. H. Newman*) ; " *Cloy* thy lips with loathed satiety " (*Shak.*) ; " Is it [love] not . . . all oil, all sugar ? Zounds ! it is enough to *cloy* the sharp-set appetite of a parson " (*Fielding*). GLUT suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading ; it sometimes implies that repletion is reached before greed is sated ; to GORGE is to stuff, as it were, to the throat ; as, " Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore ? " (*Pope*) ; " seeming rather *glutted* than *sated* " (*Goldsmith*) ; " being with his presence *glutted, gorged*, and full " (*Shak.*) ; " How can we *gorge* the invisible serpent hidden at the bottom of our well — *gorge* it so that it may sleep ? " (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See CONTENT, EPICURE.

sa'ti-ate, *v. i.* To satisfy or supply need, desire, or appetite to or beyond the limit.

sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming satiated ; state of being satiated ; satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *satietas*, fr. *satis, sat*, enough : cf. F. *satiété.*] State of being satiated ; as : **a** Fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or of any sensual desire. **b** Fullness beyond desire ; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing.
In all pleasures there is *satiety.* *Hakewill.*
Syn. — Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *satin*, fr. It. *setino*, fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle. Cf. SATEEN.] A silk fabric, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof, having a glossy surface. " *Satins* rich of hue." *Chaucer.*

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *v. t.;* -INED (-ĭnd) ; -IN-ING. To impart a satin finish to ; as, to *satin* wall paper, silver, etc.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin.* See SATIN.] **a** A kind of thin satin or imitation satin. **b** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

sat'i-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* One of a breed of fancy frilled pigeons allied to the owls and turbits, having the body white, the shoulders tricolored, and the tail bluish black with a large white spot on each feather.

satin glass. A kind of glass or glassware having a body of colored glass, striped in the molding, and covered with a colorless crystal glass, which does not penetrate into the depressions of the other, afterwards finished with a mat surface so as to present a satinlike appearance.

sat'in-leaf' (săt'ĭn-lēf'), *n.* **a** = ALUMROOT **a**. **b** A sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*) of Florida and the West Indies. The leaves are clothed on the under surface with a golden satiny pubescence.

sat'in-pod' (săt'ĭn-pŏd'), *n.* Any European brassicaceous plant of the genus *Lunaria*, esp. *L. biennis*, often cultivated for its large round pods of a satiny texture.

satin spar. *Min.* **a** A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a satiny luster. **b** A similar variety of gypsum.

satin sparrow. A flycatcher (*Myiagra nitida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The male is iridescent greenish black above and white below, with greenish black throat.

satin stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch worked in close parallel lines over a design, producing a satiny surface, nearly alike on both sides. Without padding, it is called *flat satin stitch*, or *long stitch ;* and with padding, *raised satin stitch.*

satin weave. A style of weaving producing a smooth-faced fabric in which the warp interlaces with the filling at points distributed over the surface.

satin white. A white pigment consisting of calcium sulphate and alumina, much used in filling paper.

sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1**. An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) ; also, its very hard, yellowish brown wood, which has a satiny luster, and is used for fine cabinetwork, for farming tools, etc.
2. Any of various other trees or their hard light-colored wood : **a** In South Florida, the small rutaceous tree *Fagara flava*, with orange-colored wood, used locally for furniture and implements. **b** A rutaceous tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of India, frequently cultivated. **c** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*, or the monimiaceous tree *Daphnandra micrantha.*

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or composed of, satin ; glossy ; as, to have a *satiny* luster, a *satiny* texture.

sat'ire (săt'īr ; 277), *n.* [L. *satira, satura*, fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated, fr. *sat, satis*, enough : cf. F. *satire.* See SATE, SAD, *a.;* cf. SATURATE.] **1**. A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up public or private abuses, errors, vice, or folly to reprobation or ridicule ; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal.
2. Keenness and severity of remark ; caustic exposure to reprobation ; trenchant wit ; sarcasm.
3. *Obs.* **a** Abusive raillery ; calumniation. **b** A satirist.
Syn. — Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *satiricus :* cf. F. *satirique.*]
sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1**. Of or pertaining to satire ; of the nature of satire ; as, a *satiric* style.
2. Ironically censorious ; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things ; sarcastic. " *Satirical* rogue." *Shak.*
Syn. — Cutting, caustic, poignant, sarcastic, ironical, bitter, reproachful, abusive.
— **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-tir'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst ; -ẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *satiriste.*] One who satirizes ; esp., one who writes satire.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz ; -ẽr-īz), *v. t.;* SAT'I-RIZED (-ĭ-rīzd ; -ẽr-īzd) ; SAT'I-RIZ'ING (-ĭ-rīz'ĭng ; -ẽr-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *satiriser.*] To make the object of satire ; to attack with satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *satisfaccioun*, F. *satisfaction*, fr. L. *satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See SATISFY.] **1**. Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied ; gratification of desire or repose of mind resulting from such gratification.
2. Settlement of a claim or demand ; discharge of an obligation, whether by an actual render of what is due or by legal presumption ; also, that which operates so to discharge an obligation ; payment ; adequate compensation.
3. That which satisfies or gratifies ; *Obs.*, an atonement.
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton*
4. Reparation for an insult, as by duel or apology ; also, satisfactory answer or information ; as, I gave him no *satisfaction.*
Syn. — Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure ; recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement. See PROPITIATION.

satisfaction piece. *Law.* A formal written acknowledg-

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sarvitor. † SERVITOR.
sar-wan' (sär-wän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sārwān*, better *sārbān ;* Per. *sār* camel + suffix *-bān* keeper, man.] A camel driver. *Anglo-Ind.*
sa'ry (*dial* sā'rĭ). Obs. or dial. [Eng. var. of SORRY.]
sary. † SERAI.
S. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (L., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).
sa'san (sā'sŭn ; shā'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāsan, shāsan*, fr. Skr. *çāsana.*] A grant of land, varying in extent, conferred by the state or a village community upon a Brahman. *India.*
sa'sa-ni (sä'sȧ-nē ; shä'-), *n.* That class of Brahmans beneficed by grants of sasans.
Sas'a-nid. Var. of SASSANID.
sas'a-ra'ra (săs'ȧ-rā'rȧ). † SISERARY.
sase. † SEIZE. [of CHASSE.]
sa-shay' (să-shā'). Colloq. var.
sash bar. = BAR, *n.*, 8.
sash'er-y (săsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From 2d SASH.] A collection of sashes ; ornamentation by means of sashes. *Rare.*
sash fast *or* **holder.** A temporary fastening for two sashes, esp. of a window, at their meeting rails.
sash'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sash-oon', *n.* A pad worn on the leg under the boot. *Obs.*
sash pocket. The hollow in a pulley stile for the weights ; also, a removable section of the stile to give access to the weights and sash lines.
sasht. Sashed. *Ref. Sp.*
sass (säs, săs). Dial. var. of SAUCE. [*D. Bib.*]
Sas-sab'a-sar (să-săb'ȧ-sär).
sas'sa-bi. Var. of SASSABY.
sassafras laurel. The California laurel. [BEAN.]
sassafras nut. = PICHURIM
sassafras oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sas'sa gum (săs'ȧ). [Native name *sassa* in Abyssinia.] A reddish gum similar to tragacanth, yielded by an African tree (*Albizzia fastigiata*).
Sas'sak (-ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal population of Lombok, Mohammedan Malays of Javanese affinity, who until 1894 were under Hindu Balinese rule ; also, their language.
Sas'sa-nid, Sas'sa-nide (săs'ȧ-nĭd), *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.
sas-san'qua (să-săŋ'kwȧ). Var. of SASANQUA.
sas'sa-ra'ra. † SISERARY.
sasse (săs), *n.* [D. *sas*, or F. *sas.*] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. *Obs.*
Sas'se-nach (săs'ĕ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] A Saxon ; an Englishman : a Scottish Lowlander. *Scot. & Ir.*
sasserary. † SISERARY.
sassie. † SUSSY.
sas'si-nous, *a.* Rocky. *Obs.*
‖ **sas'so che ro'to-la non fa mus'chio** (säs'sō kā rō'tō-lä nōn fä mōōs'kyō), *or* **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyâ'trä mōs'sä nōn fä mōōs'kō). [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
sass'y (săs'ĭ ; săs'). Dial. var. of SAUCY. *U. S.*
sassy tree. The sassy bark tree.
Sas'te-an (săs'tē-ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic family of Indians of California and Oregon. The few survivors are on reservations in Oregon.
sasteing. † SOESTANG. [of SALT.]
sat (săt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
sat (săt), *pret.* of SIT.
sat, *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] Treasure ; money. *Obs.*
Sat. *Abbr.* Saturday ; Saturn.
sa'tan-ist, *n.* **1**. A very wicked person. *Rare.* **2**. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Euchite.
sa'tan-ize, *v. t.* To possess with Satan. *Obs.*
sa'tan-oph'a-ny (sā'tăn-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*Satan* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] An incarnation of Satan. *Rare.*
sa'tan-o-pho'bi-a (sā'tăn-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *Satan* + *-phobia.*] Fear of Satan. *Rare.*
sat'a-ra (săt'ȧ-rȧ ; sȧ-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Satara*, an English dependency in India, where a kind of coarse cloth is made.] A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed, and lustered.
satch'eled (săch'ĕld), *a.* Having or carrying a satchel. *Rare.*
‖ **sat ci'to, si sat be'ne.** [L.] Soon enough, if well enough ; — a saying of Cato's quoted in St Jerome's Letters, 66, n. 9. [SIT.]
sate (săt ; sāt). Archaic pret. of
satefy, *v. t.* [OF. *satefier.*] To satisfy. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
sate'less (sāt'lĕs), *a.* Insatiate.
satelin. † SETTLE, *v.*
satellite sphinx. A large handsomely colored sphinx (*Pholus pandorus*) whose larva feeds on the grapevine.
sat'el-li'tious (săt'ĕ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites. *Obs. or R.*
sat'el-lit'oid (săt'ĕ-lĭt'oid), *n.* [*satellite* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* A lesser, faint, outer satellite.
sa'tem speak'ers (sä'tĕm ; sā'-). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. [DAY]
Saterdai. Satersday. † SATUR-
Satern. † SATURN.
Sath'a-nas (săth'ȧ-năs), *n.* [L. *Satanas.* See SATAN.] Satan. *R.*
sathe. † SOOTH.
Sath'ra-bu'za-nes (săth'rȧ-bū'zȧ-nēz ; -bū-zā'nēz). *Bib.*
sat'i (săt'ē). Var. of SUTTEE.
Sa'ti (sä'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Sati, or Satet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* Queen of the gods, of heaven, and of Egypt, depicted with cow's horns and wearing the crown of Upper Egypt.
satille. † SETTLE, *v.*
satin bird, satin bower bird. See BOWER BIRD.
sat'in-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African fabaceous shrub (*Podalyria sericea*) remarkable for its satiny pubescence.
satin cloth. A thin woolen dress fabric having a smooth and glossy face.
‖ **sa'tin' de chine** (F. sȧ'tăN' dĕ shēn'). [F., lit., satin of China.] A firm silk with dull satin finish.
‖ **sa'tin' de laine'** (lĕn'). Also *Anglicized*, **sat'in de-laine'** (dē-lān'). [F., lit., satin of wool.] **a** = SATIN CLOTH. **b** A kind of thin smooth cassimere.
‖ **sa'tin' de Ly'on'** (lē'ôN'). [F., lit., satin of Lyon.] A satin which has a ribbed back.
sa'ti'né' (sȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., p.p., satiny.] A hard reddish wood of French Guiana.
satin finish. A finish like satin, on silver, paper, etc.
sat'in-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** The satinpod. **b** Blue-eyed grass.
satin grass. Any of several American grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*, as *M. mexicana.*
sat'i-nis'co, *n.* An inferior kind of satin. *Obs.*
sa-tin'i-ty (sȧ-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Satinlike quality. *Obs or R.*
sat'in-ize, *v. t.* To make (something) to resemble satin.
‖ **sa'tin' lisse'** (F. sȧ'tăN' lēs'). [F. *lisse* smooth.] A cotton dress fabric with satiny surface and delicate patterns.
‖ **sa'tin' mer'veil'leux'** (mĕr'vĕ'yû'). [F. *merveilleux* marvelous.] A soft, all-silk, twilled fabric having a satin finish.
satin sheeting. A heavy twilled cotton and silk fabric with a satin surface, woven wide for use in upholstery, embroidery, etc.
satin stone. Satin spar.
satin sultan. A silk fabric with satiny surface, made in India and used for women's garments.
satin walnut. The sweet gum.
sa'tion (sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satio*, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] A sowing or planting. *Obs.*
sat'ire, sa-tir'i-an, etc. † SATYR, SATYRIAN, etc.
sa-tir'i-al, *a.* Satirical. *Obs.*
sat'i-rism, *n.* Satire. *Obs.*
sat'is-da'tion (săt'ĭs-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satisdatio.*] *Civil Law.* The giving of security, or the security itself.
‖ **sa'tis e'lo-quen'ti-æ, sa'pi-en'ti-æ pa'rum** (ĕl'ō-kwĕn'shĭ-ē săp'ĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

ment by the holder of a mortgage or judgment of its satisfaction, with an authorization for its discharge of record.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (săt'ĭs-făk'tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *satisfactorius*, F. *satisfactoire*.] **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; esp., relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* account.

2 Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, the *satisfactory* death of Jesus Christ. *Obs. or R.*

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.*; SAT'IS-FIED (-fīd); SAT'IS-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. F. *satisfaire*, L. *satisfacere*. See SAD, *a.*; FACT.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment, with what is sought or wished for.

Death shall . . . with us two
Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

2. To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor.

3. a To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution. b To make reparation for; to expiate; as, to *satisfy* guilt.

4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

5. To fulfill the conditions of; as, to *satisfy* an equation; — said of numbers and values.

6. *Gilding.* To fill the pores of, as stone with a solution of shellac and gutta-percha in naphtha.

Syn. — Satiate, sate, gratify, compensate. See CONTENT.

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.

2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Milton.*

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp; 277), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. OPer. *khshathrapāvan* ruler: cf. F. *satrape*.] **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia.

2. Hence, a petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; a despotic subordinate official.

3. A worldly prelate. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

sa'trap-al (sā'tră-păl; săt'ră-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

sa'trap-y (-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). [L. *satrapia*, *satrapea*, Gr. *σατραπεία*: cf. F. *satrapie*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*

Sat'su-ma ware (săt'sōō-mä; *commonly* săt-sōō'mä). A hard-glazed yellow pottery made in the former province of Satsuma, in Kiushu, one of the Japanese islands.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* [L *saturabilis*: cf. F. *saturable*.] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. — **sat'u-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sat'u-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *saturans*, p. pr. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

sat'u-rant, *n.* a *Chem.* A substance used to saturate another. b *Med.* An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'-ĭng). [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SATIRE.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt or iron with magnetism.

Fill and *saturate* each kind
With good according to its mind. *Emerson.*

2. *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; to neutralize; as, to *saturate* an acid with an alkali.

Syn. — SATURATE, SOAK, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE are here compared esp. with reference to their fig. uses. That is SATURATED which is completely imbued with something, or which has absorbed all that it can hold; SOAK implies saturation esp. by immersion, DRENCH, esp. by pouring; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable; as, to *saturate* a sponge, to *soak* dried fruit, to be *drenched* in a shower; "*Saturated* with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert intuitively feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*); "He is the man best qualified as a translator of Homer, who has *drenched*, and *steeped*, and *soaked* himself in the effusions of his genius, till he has imbibed their color to the bone" (*Cowper*); "The solid mountains shone . . . *drenched* in empyrean light" (*Wordsworth*); "the new life with which it *drenches* the spirits even to intoxication" (*Shelley*). STEEP and IMPREGNATE apply to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something; as, "*steeped* in dialectics" (*Hazlitt*); "To these homely subjects he communicated the rich commentary of his nature; they were all *steeped* in Burns" (*Stevenson*); "When my mind was, as it were, strongly *impregnated* with the Johnsonian æther" (*Boswell*); "this poem, everywhere *impregnated* with original excellence" (*Wordsworth*). See PERMEATE, DIP.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *saturatus*, p. p.] **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked.

2. Very deep or intense; — applied to colors.

sat'u-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SATURATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, solution, combination, or the like, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* solution of salt.

2. *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — said of pure colors like those of the spectrum.

saturated compound, *Chem.*, a compound which does not tend to form addition products; — applied esp. to such compounds as the paraffins and their derivatives, as distinguished from those of the ethylene series, etc. — **s. solution,** the most concentrated solution that can remain, under given conditions of temperature, etc., in presence of an excess of the dissolved substance. — **saturated steam,** steam in a saturated vapor; sometimes, wet steam. — **s. vapor** *or* **vapour,** *Physics*, vapor which, being at the temperature of the boiling point corresponding to its pressure, cannot be compressed or cooled without condensing.

sat'u-ra'tion (săt'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saturatio*: cf. F. *saturation*.] **1.** Act or process of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. *Optics.* Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.

3. *Steam Engin.* In relation to marine boilers, the degree of saturation of the water with salt, usually expressed as the ratio of parts of salt to 32 parts of water, ordinary sea water being assumed to contain $\frac{1}{32}$ of its weight of salt.

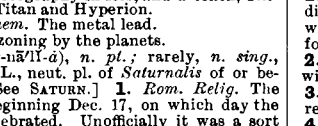
sat'u-ra'tor (săt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that saturates; a device for saturating; specif.: a In the destructive distillation of coal, a tank containing sulphuric acid through which the vapors are passed to remove ammonia. b An apparatus for supplying moist air to rooms, etc. c An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor, used in a modification of the limelight. d A device for injecting water spray into heated compressed air to cool the air. e *Manuf.* A tank or vat in which a saturated solution is made.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ûr-dā), *n.* [ME. *Saterdai*, AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæternesdæg*, lit., Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day; cf. L. *dies Saturni*.] The seventh and last day of the week; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Sat'urn (săt'ûrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow. See SEASON; cf. SATURNINE.]

1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing, whose temple in Rome, founded in 497 B. C., was used as a state treasury. In 217 B. C. the worship of Saturn was conformed to that of the Greek Cronus, with whom the Roman god was identified and in whose type his images were made. Thence arose the myth that Saturn in Italy, as Cronus in Greece, had been king during an ancient golden age and founder of Italian civilization. See SATURNALIA, OPS.

2. *Astron.* One of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its engirdling system of thin rings. Symbol, ♄. It is the sixth major planet from the sun and the most remote planet known to the ancients. The surface on Saturn shows markings somewhat similar to those of Jupiter, but fainter. The planet's density is only about $\frac{1}{8}$ that of the earth. It rotates on its axis in about $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours. (For other elements, see PLANET, *Table.*) Spectroscopic observations have established the theory that the rings are composed of a dense swarm of small solid bodies. The eight well-known satellites of Saturn, beginning with the innermost, are: *Mimas*, *Enceladus*, *Tethys*, *Dione*, *Rhea*, *Titan*, *Hyperion*, and *Japetus*, the brightest being Titan. A ninth satellite, *Phœbe*, fainter and more distant than any of the others, was discovered by photography in 1899, and a tenth, *Themis*, in 1905, between Titan and Hyperion.


Saturn, 2.

3. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* The metal lead.

4. *Her.* Sable, in blazoning by the planets.

Sat'ur-na'li-a (săt'ûr-nā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.*; rarely, *n. sing.*, **Sat'ur-na'le** (-lē). [L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* of or belonging to Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17, on which day the official rites were celebrated. Unofficially it was a sort of carnival, in which masters served their slaves, while a king chosen by lot presided over the feast.

2. [*l. c.; sometimes construed as a sing.*] A period or occasion of general license, as in excesses of vice or crime.

Sat'ur-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saturnalia.

2. [*l. c.*] Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry; dissolute. "*Saturnalian* amusement." *Burke.*

sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Saturnidæ. — *n.* One of the Saturniidæ.

Sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Saturnius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign is conceived to have been the golden age; hence, resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.

2. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

Saturnian atom, *Physics*, an atom consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge varying directly as the first power of the distance from this center. — **s. verse,** *Pros.*, an early Italian meter employed in Latin poetry before the adoption of Greek verse forms. Its exact nature is disputed, some taking it as quantitative —

Virûm mihi Camêna, ♯ insecê versûtum,

which has been compared with —

The queen | was in | the kitch|en | eating | bread and | honey;

while others explain it as accentual; thus, —

Virum mihi, Camêna, ♯ insecê versûtum.

Sat'ur-ni'i-dæ (săt'ûr-nĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. *Saturnia*, generic name; cf. L. *Saturnius* Saturnian.] *Zoöl.* An important and widely distributed family of moths having a stout hairy body, strong wide wings, and, in the males at least, antennæ which are bipectinate to the tip. They are mostly of large size, and some of the species are among the largest insects known. The larvæ spin silken cocoons. The Io, Polyphemus, Luna, and Cecropia moths are handsome American species. Other species are the Pernyi and tussah silkworm moths and the Atlas moths. The type genus is *Saturnia*. — **sa-tur'ni-id** (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

sat'ur-nine (săt'ûr-nīn; 277), *a.* [F. *saturnin* of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), saturnine, L. *Saturnus* the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn.

2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to Saturn, or lead; resembling lead; as, *saturnine* red (minium).

Syn. — See SULLEN.

saturnine colic, *Med.*, lead colic.

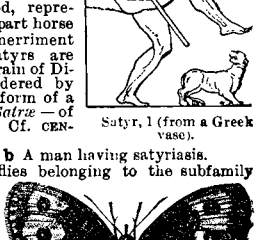
Saturn nebula. *Astron.* A small nebula whose shape resembles that of the ball and ring of Saturn.

sat'yr (săt'ẽr; sā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *σάτυρος*: cf. F. *satyre*.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. Satyrs are found especially in the train of Dionysus, and are considered by some to be a mythified form of a Thracian tribe — the *Satræ* — of Dionysus worshipers. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, SILENUS.

Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

2. a A lecherous man. b A man having satyriasis.

3. Any of many butterflies belonging to the subfamily Satyrinæ. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings, and the veins of the fore wings are usually much swollen at the base.


Satyr (*Cercyonis alope*). *r, r* Wings reversed to show under side.

4. The orang-utan.

sat'y-ri'a-sis (săt'ĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σατυρίασις*. See SATYR.] *Med.* Irresistible and almost insatiable venereal appetite in the male.

sa-tyr'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *satyricus*, Gr. *σατυρικός*.] Of
sa-tyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pert. to satyrs. — **satyric drama,** ancient Greek burlesque drama with a chorus of satyrs.

sau'ba ant (sô'bȧ). [Tupi *sauba*, *isauba*.] A South American ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*) remarkable for having two large kinds of workers besides the ordinary ones, and for the immense size of its nests. It often does great damage by defoliating plants.

Sauba Ant, Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

sauce (sôs), *n.* [ME. *sauce*, *sause*, OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*, LL. *salsa*, properly, salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, salt, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SAUCER, SOUSE pickle, SOUSE to plunge.]

1. A condiment or composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc.

2. (*dial. pron.* sôs, sȧs, sȧs) Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — often called *garden sauce*. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*, cranberry *sauce*, etc. *U. S.*

4. Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.*

5. A mixture to flavor tobacco and snuff. *Eng.*

6. (*pron.* sōs.) Also *sauce-crayon.* A soft crayon for stump drawing or shading with the stump; — a French term.

☞ For the various sauces, see under *à la* or the modifying word; as, *à la Soubise*, *Italian sauce*, etc.

sauce, *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *saucer*.] **1.** To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to season; flavor.

2. To tickle or gratify, as the palate; to stimulate. *Rare.*

3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to make pungent or sharp.

To *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.* *Shak.*

5. To prepare (a capon, tench, etc.) for the table. *Obs.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; a stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* [ME. *sawser*, OF. *saussier*, or *saussière*, F. *saucière*, fr. OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*. See SAUCE.] **1.** A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. *Obs.*

2. A small dish in which a cup is set at table.

3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specif.: a *Naut.* (1) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (2) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan. b *Sulphuric-acid Manuf.* The base of the usual form of chamber, turned up round the edges and partly filled with chamber acid, into which the dependent side dips to form a seal.

sau'cer-eye' **por'gy.** A porgy (*Calamus calamus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida having longitudinal golden yellow stripes. It reaches a length of one foot.

sau'cer-leaf' (sô'sẽr-lēf'), *n.* A Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with simple concave, shell-like leaves. It is often cultivated in the tropics.

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sat'is-fac'tive, *a.* Satisfying. *Obs.* [ISPACTORY.]

sat'is fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* of SATISFACTORY.

sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sat'is-fi'a-ble (săt'ĭs-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *satisfacere* + -ABLE.]

sat'is-fi'er (săt'ĭs-fī'ẽr; -fĭz), *n. t.* To satisfy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sat'is-fi'er (săt'ĭs-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that satisfies.

sat'is-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *satisfying*.

‖**sa'tis su-per'que.** [L.] Enough and more than enough.

‖**sa'tis ver-bo'rum.** [L.] Enough of words.

sa'tive (sā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *sativus*, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. *Rare.*

sa'tle (*dial.* săt'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SETTLE.

sa-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *satorius*, fr. *sator* sower.] Pertaining to a sower. *Obs.*

‖**sat pra'ta bi-be'runt** [L.] The meadows have drunk enough. See CLAUDITE JAM RIVOS.

‖**sat pul'chra, si sat bo'na.** [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.

sa'trap-er. *n.* A satrap. *Obs*

sa'trap-ess, *n.* A female satrap. *Rare.*

sa-trap'i-cal (sȧ-trăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Satrapal. *Rare.*

sat'ra-pon, *n.* [It. *satrapone.*] A chief satrap. *Obs.*

Sat'su-ma, *n.* A variety of mandarin orange often grown in Florida.

sat'tee. ✝ SUTTEE.

sat'ten, sat'tin. ✝ SATIN.

sattle, *n.* [Cf. It. *saettia* a small sailing vessel.] A kind of sailing vessel used for merchandise, esp. in the 17th century. *Obs.*

sat'tle (*dial.* săt'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SETTLE, *v.*

satu'va (sȧt'wȧ), *n.* [Skr., being.] *Hindu Philos.* Truth.

sat'u-rat'er (să t͟ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* A saturator.

sa'ture, *n.* [L. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Sation; sowing. *Obs.*

saturele, *n.* [L. *satureia.*] Savory. *Obs.*

sa-tu'ri-ty (sȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *saturitas*, fr. *satur* full of food, sated: cf. OF. *saturité.*] Saturation; repletion. *Obs.*

Sa-tur'nals (sȧ-tûr'nălz), *n. pl.* Saturnalia. *Obs.* [*or R.*]

Saturn cinnabar. Minium. *Obs.*

Sa-tur'ni-an, *n.* A supposed inhabitant of Saturn.

Sa-tur'ni-cen'tric (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk; săt'ûr-nĭ-), *a. Astron.* Relating to the center of Saturn; referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur-night', *n.* [AS. *Sæterniht* Cf. SATURDAY.] The night before Saturday. *Obs.*

sat'ur-nism (săt'ûr-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* Plumbism.

sat'ur-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*

Saturn red. Minium.

Saturn's tree. Arbor Saturni. See ARBOR DIANÆ.

Sa-tur'nus (sȧ-tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Saturn.

sat'yr-al (săt'ẽr-ăl; sā'tẽr-), *n. Her.* A monster having a human head and the body and limbs of different animals.

Sat'yr-ane. Sīr (-ān). In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a knight, who, although a satyr's son, is brave and faithful to Una.

satyre. ✝ SATIRE, SATYR.

sat'yr-ess. *n., fem.* of SATYR.

sa-tyr'i-an (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Characterized by satyrs. *Obs.*

sa-tyr'i-an. ✝ SATYRION.

sa-tyr'i-as'mus (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ăz'mŭs; -ās'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σατυριασμός.*] Satyriasis. *Obs.*

satyrien, *a.* [OF. *satirien.*] Satiric. *Obs.*

Sat'y-ri'næ (săt'ĭ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *satyrus* SATYR + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies comprising the satyrs. In some classifications made a family, the **Sa-tyr'i-dæ** (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-dē). — **sat'y-rine** (săt'ĭ-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.*

sa-tyr'i-on (sȧ-tĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σατύριον*: cf. F. *satyrion.*] Any of various European orchids. *Obs.*

sat'yr-o-ma'ni-ac (săt'ĭr-ō-mā'nĭ-ăk; sā'tĭr-), *n.* [See SATYR; MANIAC.] One having satyriasis.

sau. ✝ SAW, *n. & pret.*; SOW.

sauce'-a-lone', *n.* Hedge garlic.

sauce'box', *n.* [See SAUCE, SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person: esp., a pert child. *Colloq.*

‖**sauce' pol'vrade'** (pwȧ'vrȧd'). [F.] Espagnole *sauce with a flavoring of herbs, vegetables, sherry, and vinegar.*

‖**sauce' ré'mou'lade'** (rā'mōō'lȧd'). [F.] = REMOLADE.

sau′ci-ness (sô′sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being saucy.

sau′cy (sô′sĭ), *a.;* SAU′CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); SAU′CI-EST. [From SAUCE.] **1.** Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness or forwardness; impudent; insolent; pert; as, a *saucy* fellow; a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

We then have done you bold and *saucy* wrongs. *Shak.*

2. a Vain; proud; conceited. *Scot.* **b** Disdainful; scornful. **c** Overnice, esp. as to food. *Dial. Eng.* **d** Indecent; wanton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Impudent, insolent, rude, uncivil. See OFFICIOUS.

sauer′kraut′ (sour′krout′), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

sau′ger (sô′gẽr), *n.* A pike perch (*Stizostedion canadense*) similar to the wall-eye, but smaller and less valued as food. It occurs from Montana to Arkansas and eastward.

Saul (sôl), *n.* [L. *Saül* (cf. Gr. Σαούλ), fr. Heb. *Shāūl.*] **1.** Lit., asked for; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** The son of Kish, and first king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his sword in defeat by the Philistines. **b** See PAUL, 2.

sault (sôlt), *n.* [OF., F. *saut*, fr. L. *saltus*, fr. *salire* to leap.] Act of leaping or jumping; a leap; a jump.

saun′ter (sän′tẽr; sôn′-; 277), *v. i.;* SAUN′TERED (-tẽrd); SAUN′TER-ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. il *s'aventure* he adventures (himself), through a shortened form *s'auntre* in AF. See ADVENTURE, *n. & v.*] **1.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To adventure one's self. **b** To wonder; opine.

2. To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; stroll; loiter.

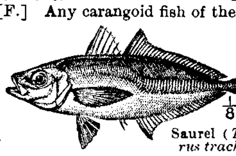
3. Hence, to dawdle; idle. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range, stray, loiter, linger. — SAUNTER, STROLL. SAUNTER suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; STROLL also suggests leisurely rambling, but often implies more of purpose than *saunter;* as, "*sauntering* about the streets, loitering in a coffee bouse" (*Fielding*); "Then we *strolled* for half the day thro' stately theaters" (*Tennyson*); "*strolling* players" (*W. Pater*). See LINGER, RAMBLE, WANDER.

saun′ter, *n.* **1.** A sauntering; also, a strolling gait.

2. A sauntering place. *Obs.* *Young.*

sau′rel (sô′rĕl), *n.* [F.] Any carangoid fish of the genus *Trachurus*, esp. *T. trachurus* of Europe and America, and *T. symmetricus* of California, all very closely allied species. They are elongate, compressed fishes with a series of bony plates extending the full length of the lateral line.



1/8 Saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).

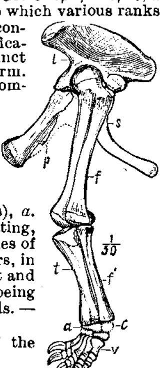
Sau′ri-a (sô′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαύρα, σαῦρος, a lizard.] *Zoöl.* A group of reptiles to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. It contains the lizards, and in older classifications the crocodiles and various extinct groups of more or less lizardlike form. If used in modern classifications, commonly equiv. to *Lacertilia.*

sau′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sauria; lizardlike. — *n.* One of the Sauria; any lizardlike reptile, as a dinosaur or ichthyosaur.

sauro-. Combining form from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard.*

sau-rog′na-thous (sô-rŏg′n*ȧ*-th*ŭ*s), *a.* [*sauro-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate, as in certain woodpeckers, in which the maxillopalatines are short and the vomer is divided longitudinally, being represented by a pair of slender rods. — **sau-rog′na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

sau′ro-pod (sô′rō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Sauropoda. — *a.* Sauropodous.



Sauropoda. Hind Leg and Pelvis of *Morosaurus grandis.*

Sau-rop′o-da (sô-rŏp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of dinosaurs consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs, all four used in walking. The group contains the most gigantic of land animals of any period, as the *Atlantosaurus, Brontosaurus, Morosaurus*, and *Diplodocus.* They are found from the Middle Jurassic into the Cretaceous. See BRONTOSAURUS, *Illust.* — **sau-rop′o-dous** (sô-rŏp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.*

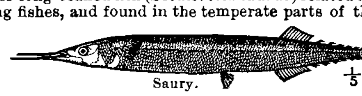
Sau-rop′si-da (sô-rŏp′sĭ-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of amniote vertebrates, which includes the classes Aves, or birds, and Reptilia, or reptiles. The group was first proposed by Huxley. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the embryo develops an amnion and allantois. There are no mammary glands, the body cavity is not divided by a complete diaphragm, and air is breathed by lungs, never by gills. The blood corpuscles are oval and nucleated. The skull hinges on the spinal column by one condyle. The lateral hemispheres of the brain are not connected by a transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Cf. ICHTHYOPSIDA. — **sau-rop′si-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

Sau′ru-ra′ce-æ (sô′rōō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Piperales), generally regarded as the lowest of the dicotyledons. They have small flowers, destitute of perianth, in terminal spikes; the ovary consists of several separate carpels. There are 3 genera and 4 species, natives of North America and Asia. — **sau′ru-ra′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

Sau-ru′rus (sô-rōō′r*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the Saururaceæ. They are herbs with alternate cordate leaves and catkinlike racemes of white flowers having four to eight stamens and an ovary of four carpels coalescent into a capsule in fruit. There are two species, one Asiatic, the other (*S. cernuus*, the lizard's-tail) North American. See LIZARD'S-TAIL.

-sau′rus (-sô′r*ŭ*s). A modern Latin suffix from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard*, used chiefly in paleontology; as, Ichthyo*saurus*, Plio*saurus*, Titano*saurus*, etc.

sau′ry (sô′rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast. It becomes about 18 inches long, and swims in large schools, often leaping from the water when pursued by larger fisbes.



Saury. 1/5

sau′sage (sô′sāj), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted. See SAUCE.] **1.** Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin, usually in one made of the prepared intestine of some animal and tied or constricted at short intervals. Also, a section of such a preparation between ligatures.

2. = SAUCISSON. *Obs. or R.*

saus-su′rite (sô-sū′rīt; sôs′ū-rīt), *n.* [F. After H. B. de *Saussure*, a Swiss.] *Min. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, produced, in part at least, by alteration of feldspar, and consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — **saus′su-rit′ic** (sôs′ū-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

‖ **sau′té′** (sō′tā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *sauter*, prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: **sau′té′,** *v. t.;* SAU′TÉED′ (sō′tād′); SAU′TÉ′ING.

sau′te-relle′ (sō′tē-rĕl′), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

sau′terne′ (sō′tẽrn′; sō-tûrn′), *n.* [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

Sau′va-ge′si-a (sō′v*ȧ*-jē′zĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after F. B. de *Sauvages* de la Croix (1706–67), French botanist and physician.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American ochnaceous herbs or undershrubs, having alternate leaves, fringed stipules, and small pentamerous flowers with two rows of staminodia, the outer filiform, the inner petaloid. *S. erecta* is the St.-Martin's-herb.

sav′age (săv′āj), *a.* [OF. & F. *sauvage*, OF. also *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood. See SILVAN; cf. SYLVATIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; wild; as, a *savage* wilderness.

2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts.

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; as, *savage* manners.

4. Characterized by cruelty; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.

Syn. — Unpolished, rude, brutish, brutal, cruel, pitiless, merciless, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.*

sav′age (săv′āj), *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness; one untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation.

2. A man of unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. A wild or ferocious animal. *Rare.*

sav′age, *v. t.* **1.** To make savage. *Rare.*

2. To attack savagely. *Rare.*

[Wind and rain] *savage* the helpless trees. *Henley.*

sav′age-ry (săv′āj-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sauvagerie.*] **1.** State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness; savagism. "Primeval *savagery.*" *C. Kingsley.*

2. Savage disposition or action; an act of cruelty; barbarity.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature. *Shak.*

4. Savages collectively.

sav′ag-ism (-āj-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage; utter barbarism; also, savages collectively.

sa-van′na (s*ȧ*-văn′*ȧ*), *n.* Also *savannah.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. *sabana*, earlier *çavana.*] **1.** A tract of level land covered with ice or snow. *Obs.*

2. A treeless plain; an open, level region; — used chiefly with reference to the southern United States, esp. Florida.

3. *Phytogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, such as the campos of Brazil (see CAMPO, 1) or similar regions in Africa where the baobab is the dominant tree. They pass on the one hand into steppes, on the other into savanna woodland. See GRASSLAND, 2.

savanna flower. Any West Indian apocynaceous plant of the genus *Echites.*

savanna sparrow. A small streaked brown-and-white North American sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* or related variety) inhabiting fields and meadows.

savanna woodland. *Phytogeog.* A parklike woodland in which the undergrowth is of the savanna type.

‖ **sa′vant′** (s*ȧ*′văN′), *n.; pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* s*ȧ*′väN′). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.* See SAGE, *a.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sa′vart's′ an′a-lyz′er (s*ȧ*′värz′). [After Félix *Savart*, French physicist]. A device made of two crossed plates of quartz cut obliquely to the crystalline axis, used in a polariscope or saccharimeter to enable a very slight rotation of the plane of polarization to be detected.

Sav′a-sta′na (săv′*ȧ*-stā′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Francesco Eulalio *Savastano*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic perennial grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions, having 3-flowered spikelets, the terminal flower perfect, the others staminate. *S. odorata* is the holy grass.

save (sāv), *v. t.;* SAVED (sāvd); SAV′ING (sāv′ĭng). [ME. *saven, sauven, salven*, OF. *salver, sauver*, F. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See SAFE, *a.*] **1.** To make safe or procure the safety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue or deliver from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.

God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt.* xiv. 30.

2. *Theol.* To deliver from sin; to rescue from condemnation and spiritual death, and bring into spiritual life.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.

3. To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; to preserve; to lay up; hoard; as, to *save* one's time or strength.

Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

4. To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. "A stitch in time *saves* nine." *Old Proverb.*

5. To avoid losing the use of; to escape loss of; to take advantage of; to catch; as, to *save* the mail. *Swift.*

Syn. — SAVE, RESCUE. SAVE, the more general term, implies preservation from evil of any kind; RESCUE more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil; but the words are often interchangeable; as, "To *save* the life despaired of" (*Tennyson*); "We are beset with thieves; *rescue* thy mistress" (*Shak.*). See CONSERVE, KEEP, RELEASE.

save, *or* **bless, the mark,** *or, more fully,* **God** (*or* **Heaven**) **save,** *or* **bless, the mark,** parenthetical exclamatory phrases, of uncertain original use and meaning, used: formerly apologetically when something unpleasant had been said or mentioned; now, after Shakespeare, etc., appended to the statement or mention of some fact or thing to express contempt of, or impatience with, it. — **s. your reverence,**

‖ **sauce′ Ro′bert′** (sōs′ rō′bâr′). [F.] Espagnole sauce flavored with onions, mustard, and lemon juice or vinegar.

sau′cer-y (sô′sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sausserie.*] A place for spices, salt, vinegar, etc. *Obs.*

‖ **sauce′ su′prême′** (sōs′ sü′prâm′). [F.] Velouté sauce with cream, chicken stock, mushrooms, and lemon juice.

sauch (souk; säk; sôk), *n.* The sallow. *Scot.*

saucht. † SAUGHT, *a.*

sau′ci-ate, *v. t.* [L. *sauciatus*, p. p. of *sauciare.*] To wound; cut; trim; prune. *Obs.*

saucidge. † SAUSAGE. [CY.]

sau′ci-ly (sô′sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAU-

‖ **sau′cis′son′** (sō′sē′sôN′),

‖ **sau′cisse′** (sō′sēs′), *n.* [F *saucisson*, fr. *saucisse.* See SAUSAGE.] **1.** *Mil.* A slender canvas tube filled with powder, used as a fuse in emergency.

2. *Fort.* A long fascine.

sau′cy, *adv.* Saucily. *Obs.*

saucy bark. Var. of SASSY BARK.

saud. † SOUD.

saudant. † SOUDAN, sultan.

sau′der. † SOLDER, SOLDIER.

saue. † SAVE; SAW, *pret.;* SOW.

sauete, sauyte. † SAFETY.

sauf (sôf). Var. of SAUCH.

sauf Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.

sauf, sauf′ly, saufte. † SAFE, *a.*, SAFELY, SAFETY.

saufir. † SAPPHIRE.

saufred, *a.* *Saffron.* *Obs.*

sauge. † SAGE.

saugeour. † SOLDIER.

saugh. Var. of SAUCH.

saugh (sou). Var. of SOUGH, a drain.

saugh (sou; souf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, murmur.

saugh. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.

saught, *a.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sāttr*, akin to AS. *seht.*] Reconciled; at ease. *Obs.*

saught, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sætta*, AS *sehtan.*] To reconcile. *Obs.*

saught (*Scot.* säKt, sôKt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sätt*, AS *seht.*] Reconciliation; peace; also, quiet; ease. *Obs. or Scot.*

saughtne, *v. i.* To become or be reconciled. *Obs.*

saught′ness, *n.* Peace; reconciliation. *Obs.*

sauh. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.

sauht. † SAUGHT.

sauhtne. † SAUGHTNE.

saul. † SAVE, *v.*

sauk. † SANK, to assemble.

Sauk (sôk). Var. of SAC, a tribe.

sauke. † SAUCE.

saul. Var. of SAL, the tree.

saul (*dial.* sôl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUL.

saul (soul). Dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.* [SELL.]

sauld. † *sold*, pret. & p. p. of

sauldyer. † SOLDIER.

saule † SOUL. [satiate. *Obs*]

saule, *v. t.* [OF. *saouler.*] To

saulee. † SOWL, a relish.

saulee, *n.* Satiety. *Obs.*

saulfe, saulfly. † SAFE, SAFELY.

saulge. † SAGE.

saul heyle. † SOULHEAL.

saul′ie (sôl′ĭ), *n.* A hired mourner. *Scot.*

Saul′ites (sôl′īts). *D. Bib.*

saulm. † PSALM.

saulsage. † SAUSAGE.

sault, *v. i.* [F. *sauter*, L. *saltare.*] To leap; to tumble. *Obs.*

sault. Aphetic for ASSAULT. *Obs.*

sault′a-ble, *a.* [See ASSAULTABLE.] Assaultable. *Obs.*

Saul′teur′ (sō′tûr′), *n.* [F also *Sauteur, Sauteux*, pl. *Saulteaux*, fr. the *Sau(l)t Sainte Marie*, near which these Indians lived in the 17th century.] = OJIBWA.

Sault whitefish. See WHITEFISH.

saumbue. † SAMBUE.

saumbury, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sambue* housing, saddle cloth, saddle.] A litter. *Obs.* [on. *Scot.*]

sau′mont (sô′m*ŭ*nt), *n.* A salm-

saumoun. † SALMON.

saumplarie. † SAMPLARY.

saumple, saumpul. † SAMPLE.

Sau′mur′ (sō′mür′), *n.* A wine from Saumur, France, closely resembling champagne.

saun. † SOON.

saun. † *sown*, p p. [SANS.]

saunce. † SANCE, SANCTUS,

saun′ders (sän′dẽrz; sôn′-). Var. of SANDERS.

Saun′ders, Richard. Pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, in his publication "Poor Richard's Almanac" (begun 1732), which contains a series of maxims of prudence and industry.

saun′ders blue. [Corrupted fr. F. *cendres bleues* blue ashes.] Ultramarine ash; also, a blue made from carbonate of copper.

saun′ders-wood′ (-wŏŏd′). Sandalwood. [spice. *Obs.*]

saunderys, *n. pl.* A kind of

saundyuer. † SANDIVER.

saunez. † SANS.

saunke. † SANG, blood.

saunrede. † SAMREDE.

sauns. † SANS.

sauns′-bell′. † SANCE-BELL.

saunt (sänt; sônt). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAINT.

saun′terd. Sauntered. *Ref. Sp.*

saun′ter-er, *n.* One who saunters. [*tering*, p. pr.]

saun′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *saun-*

saup (sôp) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.

sau′qui (sô′kē), *n.* [See SAWQUI.] Blueback salmon.

saur (sôr). Scot. var. of SAVOR.

saur (sôr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *saurr* mud, excrements.] Cowhouse drainage; liquid manure; black soil; mud. *Dial. Eng.*

Sa′u-ra (sā′ū-r*ȧ*) *D. Bib.*

Sau-ran′o-don (sô-răn′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ἀνόδους toothless.] *Paleon.* Syn. of BAPTANODON.

Sau′ra-se′ni (sou′r*ȧ*-sā′nē), *n.* [Skr. *Caurasēnī.*] A Prakrit dialect. See PRAKRIT. [Sauroid.]

sau′ri-oid (sô′rĭ-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.*

sau′ri-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σαῦρος lizard + *-osis.*] *Med.* Ichthyosis. [less. *Scot.*]

saur′less (sôr′lĕs), *a.* Savor-

Sau-roc′to-nos (sô-rŏk′tō-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. σαυροκτόνος, lit., lizard slayer.] An epithet of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles.

Sau′ro-don′ti-dæ (sô′rō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Cretaceous fishes; — as usually employed, a syn. of ICHTHYODECTIDÆ. — **sau′ro-dont** (sô′rō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Sau-rog′na-thæ (sô-rŏg′n*ȧ*-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Celeomorphæ.

sau′roid (sô′roid), *a.* [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + *-oid:* cf. Gr. σαυροειδής lizardlike.] *Zoöl.* **a** Lizardlike. **b** Pert. to the Sauroidei. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the Sauroidei. *Obs.*

Sau-roi′de-i (sô-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROID.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A group of ganoid fishes having flat rhomboidal scales, reptilelike teeth, and a bony skeleton. *Obs.*

Sau-rop′ter-yg′i-a (sô-rŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, a wing.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLESIOSAURIA. — **sau-rop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Sau-ror′ni-thes (sô-rôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURO-; ORNITHO-.] Archæornithes. — **sau′ror-nith′ic** (sô′rôr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.*

saurry. † SARI.

Sau-ru′ræ (sô-rōō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] The Archæornithes. — **sau-ru′ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **sau-ru′rous** (-r*ŭ*s), *a.*

sausage poisoning. *Med.* See ALLANTIASIS. [SAUCER.]

sause, saus′ser. † SAUCE,

Saus-su′re-a (sô-sū′rē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after H. Bénédict (1740–99) and N. Théodore (1767–1845) de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalists.] Syn. of THEODOREA.

Saus′sure's′ hy-grom′e-ter (sō′sürz′). [After H. B. de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalist.] A hair hygrometer. [EUPHOTIDE.]

saussurite gabbro. *Petrog.* =

saus-su′ri-tize (sô-sū′rĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert (feldspar) into saussurite. — **saus-su′ri-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -tī-zā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*

sauste. † *sauced*, p.p of SAUCE.

saut. † SAULT, assault.

saut (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SALT.

sau′ter. † PSALTER.

sau′ter (sô′tẽr). Scot & dial. Eng var. of SALTER

sau′ter′, *v. t.* [F., prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* To sauté

‖ **sau′te-reau′** (sō′tē-rō′), *n.* [F] The jack of a harpsichord, etc.

sauterell, *n.* [OF. *sauterel* grasshopper.] Leaper; tumbler. *Obs.*

sau′teur′ (sō′tûr′), *n.* [F., leaper.] The leather jack *Oligoplites saurus.*

sautir. † PSALTER.

‖ **sau′toir′** (sō′twär′), *n.* [F.] **a** A saltier. **b** A chain, ribbon, or the like, to be worn about the neck with the ends forming a St. Andrew's cross on the breast.

sautree, sautrie. † PSALTERY.

sautreour, *n.* [See PSALTERY.] *Music.* A psaltery. *Obs.*

sautrere. † PSALTERER.

sautrien, *v. i.* [See PSALTERY.] To play on the psaltery. *Obs.*

sau′try. † PSALTERY.

sauturoure, *n.* [Cf. SALTIER.] A saltier. *Obs.*

saut′y (sôt′ĭ). Scot & dial. Eng. of SALTY.

sau′va ant (sô′v*ȧ*). Sauba ant.

sauvacion. † SALVATION.

sauvage. † SAVAGE.

sauve. † SAFE, SAVE.

sauve (sôv). Dial. Eng. var. of SALVE.

sauve′garde (sōv′gärd), *n.* [F.] A monitor (lizard).

sauve′ment. † SAVEMENT.

sauveour. † SAVIOR.

‖ **sauve′ qui peut′** (sōv′ kē pû′). [F.] Save himself who can; hence, a complete rout.

sav′a-ble, save′a-ble (sāv′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sav′a-ble-ness, save′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

savacion, *n.* [OF. *sauvacion.*] Salvation. *Obs.* [-DOM.]

sav′age-dom (-d*ŭ*m), *n.* See

sav′age-ly, *adv.* of SAVAGE.

sav′age-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sav′ag-ess (săv′ā-jĕs), *n.* A female savage. *Rare.*

sav′a-nil′la (săv′*ȧ*-nĭl′*ȧ*), *n.* The tarpon. *Local, U. S.*

sav′a-nil′la rhat′a-ny. [Prob. fr. *Sabanilla* in Colombia, until 1876 the great export station for rhatany.] *Pharm.* The root of *Krameria ixina*, as disting. from rhatany obtained from other species of *Krameria.*

savanna blackbird. An ani.

savanna forest. *Phytogeog.* = SAVANNA WOODLAND. [a.]

savanna wattle. = FIDDLEWOOD

Sav′a-ra (săv′*ȧ*-r*ȧ*; săv′-), *n.* One of a Munda-speaking people of western Bengal, said to be Buddhists; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Sav′a-ran (săv′*ȧ*-răn). *Bib.*

Sa′vart's′, *or* **Sa′vart′, wheel** (s*ȧ*′värz′, s*ȧ*′vär′). [See SAVART'S ANALYZER.] *Acous.* An instrument consisting of a disk with teeth which are rotated against a tongue, the pitch of the tone produced varying with the speed of rotation.

sav′a-tion (săv′ā-sh*ŭ*n; săv-ā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* A saving. *Dial. Eng.*

saving your reverence, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — **to save appearances**, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of a discreditable state of things. — **to s. one's bacon**, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colloq.* — **to s. one's face**, to conceal one's defeat, discomfiture, or loss of prestige, by some pretense.

save (sāv), *v. i.* **1**. To avoid unnecessary expense or expenditure; to prevent waste; to be economical.
Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*
2. To keep; last; as, food that will *save*.

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe. See SAFE, *a.*] Except; excepting; not including; leaving out; deducting; reserving; saving.
Five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 *Cor.* xi. 24.
Syn. — See EXCEPT.

save, *conj.* Except; unless.

save′-all′, *n.* [*save* + *all.*] Any of various things which prevent waste or loss or, rarely, damage. Specif.: **a** A device in a candlestick to hold the candle end, so that it may burn. **b** A trough to prevent waste in a paper-making machine. **c** *Sugar Boiling.* An overflow vessel connected with a vacuum pan. **d** *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail or between two sails. **e** A large pinafore with sleeves, to cover the dress. *Colloq.*

sav′in, **sav′ine** (săv′ĭn), *n.* Also *sabine.* [ME. *saveine*, AS. *safinæ*, *savine*, L. *sabina herba*. Cf. SABINE.] **a** A juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) of western Asia, Europe, and northern North America. It is a compact bush, with dark foliage, and small berries having a glaucous bloom. Its bitter, acrid tops are sometimes used in medicine for gout, amenorrhea, as an abortifacient, etc. **b** The North American red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

sav′ing (sāv′ĭng), *p. pr.* of SAVE. Specif.: *p. a.* That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing. **b** Economizing; frugal; economical; as, a *saving* cook. **c** Reimbursing expenses, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. **d** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause.
saving arch. = SAFETY ARCH. — **s. clause**, *Law*, a clause in an instrument exempting something from its operation. — **s. faith** See FAITH, 3 **b**. — **s. grace**, grace that leads to salvation.

sav′ing, *vb. n.* of SAVE. **1**. Act of saving: **a** Preservation from danger or loss; as, the *saving* of the soul. **b** Economy in outlay; prevention of waste; reduction in cost; as, a *saving* of 10 per cent in cost of mining.
2. That which is saved; something laid up or kept from being expended or lost; specif., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years.
3. Exception; reservation, as by a saving clause.
Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

sav′ing (sāv′ĭng), *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle.* With the exception of; except; excepting. Also, without disrespect to (see *save your reverence*, under SAVE, *v. t.*). "*Saving* your reverence." *Shak.*
None of us put off our clothes, *saving* that every one put them off for washing. *Neh.* iv. 23.

sav′ing-ness, *n.* **1**. Quality of being saving; frugality. **2**. Tendency to promote salvation.

sa′vings bank (sā′vĭngz). A bank the business of which is to receive and invest small deposits, chiefly savings, and pay compound interest thereon, without deduction except for business expenses. A savings bank may be a **trustee savings bank**, or, briefly, a **trustee bank**, of which more or less of the officers are trustees acting without pay; a **joint-stock savings bank**, managed as a joint-stock company; a **municipal savings bank**, managed as a branch of the municipal government; a **postal**, or **post-office, savings bank**, conducted by a government through the local post offices; or a **school savings bank**, conducted to receive very small deposits from school children.

sav′ior, **sav′iour** (sāv′yẽr), *n.* [ME. *saviour*, *saveour*, OF. *sa(u)veo(u)r*, *salveor*, F. *sauveur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE, *v.*] **1**. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. *Shelley.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *The* (or *our*, *your*, etc.) *Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; — in the New Testament sometimes also applied to God.
The Father sent the Son to be the *Savior* of the world. 1 *John* iv. 14.
Savior, *or* **Saviour, of Rome**, Marius (B. C. 157-86); — so called after his defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones.

Sa′vonne′rie′ car′pet (så′vŏn′rē′). A kind of fine handmade one-piece carpet with a velvet pile, manufactured in Paris at the Gobelin establishment; — so called from the former establishment (where there had formerly been a soap factory, *savonnerie*) at Chaillot, near the Seine.

sa′vor, **sa′vour** (sā′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *savour*, *savor*, *savur*, OF. *savor*, *savour*, F. *saveur*, fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste, savor. See SAGE, *a.*; cf. SAPID, INSIPID, SAPOR.] **1**. That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor*.
2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.
Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*
3. Reputation; repute; character. *Archaic or Poetic.*
4. Inclination; liking; pleasure; delight; also, pleasantness; attractiveness. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. Sense of smell; power to scent, or trace by scent. *Rare.*
6. A prepared perfume. *Obs.*
Syn. — Flavor, relish, odor, scent, smell. See TASTE.

sa′vor, **sa′vour** (sā′vẽr), *v. i.*; SA′VORED, SA′VOURED (-vẽrd); SA′VOR-ING, SA′VOUR-ING. [ME. *savouren*, OF. *savorer*, F. *savourer*. See SAVOR, *n.*] **1**. To have a taste or smell, as of a certain kind or quality; to taste; smell; smack; — with *of*; as, food that *savors* of onions.
2. To have a bad smell. *Obs.*
3. To partake of the quality or nature; to indicate the presence or influence; to smack; — with *of*.
This *savors* not much of distraction. *Shak.*
I have rejected everything that *savors* of party. *Addison.*
4. To use the sense of taste. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. To be agreeable to one's taste; to be satisfactory. *Obs.*
to savor of the pan, to suggest the process of cooking or burning; in a theological sense, to be heretical. *Southey.*

sa′vor, **sa′vour**, *v. t.* **1**. **a** To perceive by the smell or the taste. **b** Hence, to perceive; learn; experience; understand; know. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. To have the flavor or quality of; to indicate presence of.
That cuts us off from hope, and *savors* only
Rancor and pride, impatience and despite *Milton.*
3. To taste or smell with pleasure; to delight in, to relish; like; also, fig., to taste critically or discriminatingly; to have critical appreciation of.
It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is *savored* by the actor and the audience. *W. C. Brownell.*
4. To gratify; suit; please. *Obs.*
5. To impart flavor to; to season.

sa′vor-ous (sā′vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *savoros*, *saveros*, F. *savoureux*, L. *saporosus*. Cf. SAPOROUS; see SAVOR, *n.*] Having a savor; savory. *Holland.*

sa′vor-y, **sa′vour-y** (-ĭ), *a.* [From SAVOR.] **1**. Having a grateful savor (or, formerly, any savor); pleasing to taste or smell.
2. Hence, pleasing morally; reputable.

sa′vor-y (-ĭ), *n.* Also **sa′vour-y**. [F *savorée*; cf. L. *satureia*; also OF. *savoré*, a., savory.] **a** An aromatic European mint (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory.* **b** Any other species of *Satureia*, esp. *S. montana*, sometimes called *winter savory.*

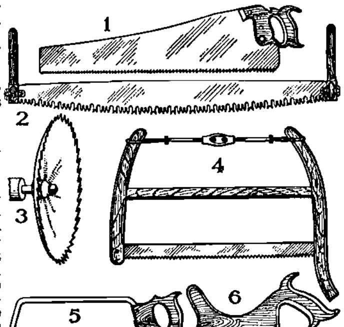
sa-voy′ (sȧ-voi′), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A race of cabbage having a compact head with wrinkled and curled leaves.

Sa-voy′ard (sȧ-voi′ȧrd; *F.* sȧ′vwȧ′yȧr′), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy, which is peopled by typical representatives of Ripley's "Alpine race," speaking a dialect of the langue d'oc. — *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.

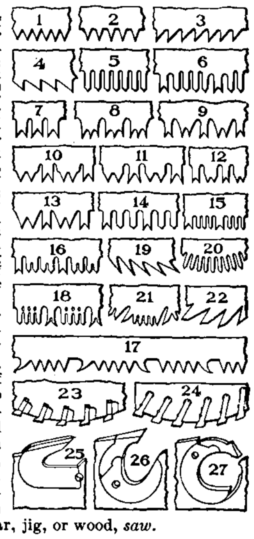
Savoy Declaration *or* **Confession**. A declaration or confession of faith and order adopted in 1658 by the English Congregationalists at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London. Its doctrine was essentially that of the Westminster Confession. Slightly modified, it was adopted in America by the Boston synod of 1680 and the Saybrook synod of 1708. It is no longer regarded as authoritative.

saw (sô), *n.* [ME. *sawe*, AS. *sagu*; akin to *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*; cf. SAGA.] **1**. *Obs.* Utterance; something said; as: **a** A word, sentence, or statement. **b** Speech; talk; discourse. "To hearken all his *saw.*" *Chaucer.* **c** A tale; a rumor. **d** A doctrine. **e** A dictate; command; decree
2. A saying; a proverb; a maxim.
His weapons holy *saws* of sacred writ *Shak*

saw, *n.* [ME. *sawe*, AS. *sagu*, *sage*; akin to D. *zaag*, G. *säge*, OHG. *sega*, *saga*, Dan. *sav*, Sw. *såg*, Icel. *sög*, L. *secare* to cut, *securis* ax, *secula* sickle. Cf. SCYTHE, SICKLE, SECTION, SEDGE.] **1**. A tool or instrument, consisting essentially (usually) of a thin flat blade or plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting wood, metal, bone, etc. In order to give sufficient clearance to a saw to prevent jamming in the kerf, the teeth are usually set. The same result is obtained in back saws, surgeons' saws, etc., by decreasing the blade in thickness, from the teeth to the back. The fineness of a saw is specified by the number of *teeth* or (tooth) *points* (one more than the number of teeth) to the inch. Some large saws are made with inserted teeth which can be taken out and sharpened, or replaced by new ones, when worn. A few of the commonest forms of saw teeth are shown in the cut. Various special saws are defined in the *Vocabulary.*



Saws, 1. 1 Ripsaw: 2 Lumberman's Two-handed Saw; 3 Concave Circular Saw; 4 Bucksaw; 5 Kitchen Saw; 6 Stair Builder's Saw.



Saw Teeth. 1, 2 Forms of Common, Peg, Plain, or Tenon Tooth; 3 Mill; 4 Ripsaw; 5, 6 Forms of Lance; 7 Lightning or M; 8 Great American, or American; 9 Champion; 10, 11 Forms of Electric; 12, 13 Forms of Tuttle; 14, 15 Forms of Diamond; 16 Fleam; 17, 18 Other special varieties with Hook Teeth and Perforations: 19, 20, 21 Forms of Circular Saw Teeth, the last with Rakers; 22 Teeth of Grooving Saw for wood; 23, 24 Inserted Teeth in Metal-milling Saw; 25, 26 Forms of Inserted Teeth for wood-cutting Circular Saw; 27 Manner of inserting or extracting the tooth in 26.

2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf; as: **a** A thin, smooth blade of soft iron, fed with sharp sand and water, for cutting stone. **b** A soft steel disk revolved at high speed to cut armor plate, etc. See HELICOIDAL SAW.
3. A tool or machine having a saw (defs. 1 and 2) for cutting; as, a circular, jig, or wood, *saw.*
4. = CROSSRUFF, 2.

saw (sô), *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED (sôd), *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW′ING. **1**. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks.
3. To make motions suggestive of those of a person using a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms.
4. *Bookbinding.* To cut grooves with a saw across the back of (the folded and gathered sheets of a book) to receive the cords to which the sheets are sewed and to which the covers are secured.

saw, *v. i.* **1**. To use a saw; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

sa′wa-ra cy′press (sä′wä-rä). [Jap. *sawara.*] A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis pisifera*).

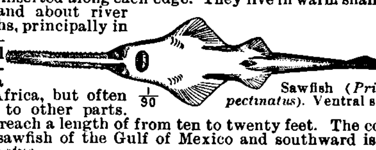
saw′back′ (sô′băk′), *n.* Something having a serrate dorsal outline; specif., a mountain range having sharp peaks of about equal height; a sierra.

saw′buck′ (sô′bŭk′), *n.* [Cf. D. *zaagbok.*] A sawhorse. *U.S.*

saw′dust′ (-dŭst′), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

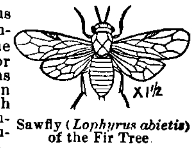
saw′er (sô′ẽr), *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.

saw′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several large elongated and sharklike rays of the genus *Pristis* having a flattened and much elongated snout with a row of stout, toothlike structures inserted along each edge. They live in warm shallow seas and about river mouths, principally in tropical America and Africa, but often stray to other parts. They reach a length of from ten to twenty feet. The common sawfish of the Gulf of Mexico and southward is *P. pectinatus.*



Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side

saw′fly′ (-flī′), *n.* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the Tenthredinidæ or Tenthredinoidea. The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs with which she makes incisions in leaves or stems of plants in which to lay her eggs. The larvæ resemble those of Lepidoptera, but usually have more numerous prolegs.

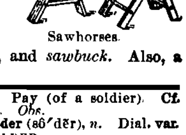


Sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) of the Fir Tree.

saw gin. The form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, in which the fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating too fine for the seeds to pass. See COTTON GIN.

saw grass. Any of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, esp. any species of *Cladium*, as *C. mariscus* of Europe, or *C. effusum* of the southern United States. Cf. RAZOR GRASS.

saw′horse′ (sô′hôrs′), *n.* A kind of rack (fig. 2 in *Illust.*), shaped like a double St. Andrew's cross, on which wood is laid for sawing by hand; — called also *buck*, and *sawbuck.* Also, a kind of trestle (fig. 1) so used.



Sawhorses.

save. ✝ SAFE.
save. ✝ *saw*, pret. of SEE.
save, *n.* [L. *salvia* sage (the plant), confused with L. *salvare* to save, and E *save*, v.] A decoction of various herbs. *Obs.*
save′a-ble. Var. of SAVABLE.
savegarde. ✝ SAFEGUARD.
save′guard′. Var. of SAFEGUARD. *Now Rare.*
saveine. ✝ SAVIN.
sa-velle′, *n.* Sand; gravel. *Obs.*
sav′e-loy (săv′ē-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain. See CEREBRAL.] A kind of dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now usually of young salted pork.
save′ly ✝ SAFELY.
save′ment, *n.* [OF. *sauvement.*] Act of saving; salvation *Obs.*
savenappe, *n.* [Cf F. *sauver* to save, and *nappe* cloth.] A napkin. *Obs.*
saveour, saveoure. ✝ SAVIOR, SAVOR.
sa′ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVOR.
sav′er (săv′ẽr), *n* One that [saves.
saveray ✝ SAVORY.
saverely, saverly. ✝ SAVORLY.
saverie, savery. ✝ SAVORY.
sav′er-ly, *adv.* Savingly; frugally. *Obs.*
savete. savetie. ✝ SAFETY.
savetive, *n.* A safeguard. *Obs.*
sav′ey Var. of SAVVY *Slang.*
Sa-vi′as (sȧ-vī′ȧs). *Bib.*
sav′ing-ly, *adv.* of SAVING.
sav′in oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sav′ior-ess, sav′iour-ess, *n.* A female savior. *Rare.*
sav′ior-hood, sav′iour-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Rare.*
sav′ior-ship, sav′iour-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
Sav′i-tar (săv′ĭ-tȧr), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* The sun in its life-giving creative aspect, one of the most important Vedic gods. He is represented as golden, drawn in a golden car.
Sa′vi-tri (sä′vĭ-trē), *n.* [Skr. *sāvitrī.*] The most sacred verse of the Rig-Veda, a couplet addressed to Savitar.
sav′i-ty. ✝ SAFETY.
‖ **sa′voir′-faire′** (så′vwȧr′-fâr′), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to do; ability; good management: tact; presence of mind.
‖ **sa′voir′-vi′vre** (-vē′vr′), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners
sav′o-la (săv′ō-lȧ), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The milkfish
sa-volle′ (sȧ-vŏl′), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] The tarpon.
Sav′o-na-ro′list (săv′ō-nȧ-rō′-lĭst), *n.* A follower of Savonarola. *Rare.*
Savonnerie tapestry. Savonnerie carpet.
savor, *n.* [OF. & F. *savoir*, prop. infin., know.] Knowledge. *Obs.*
sa′vord. Savored. *Ref. Sp.*
sa′vor-er, sa′vour-er, *n.* One who savors (of something). *Obs.*
sa′vor-i-ly, sa′vour-i-ly (sā′vẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAVORY.
sa′vor-i-ness, sa′vour-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Taste. *Obs.*
sa′vor-ing, sa′vour-ing, *n.*
sa′vor-less, sa′vour-less, *a.* See LESS. [vory. *Obs.*
sa′vor-ly, sa′vour-ly, *a.* Sa-
sa′vor-ly, sa′vour-ly, *adv.* Savorily. *Obs.*
sa′vor-some, sa′vour-some, *a.* See -SOME.
sa′vour. Var. of SAVOR.
Sa-voy′e-an (sȧ-voi′ē-ăn; săv′-oi-ē′ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Savoy.
sa-voyed′ (sȧ-void′), *a.* Wrinkled, as savoy cabbage leaves.
Savoy medlar The European shadbush (*Amelanchier vulgaris*).
savry. ✝ SAVORY.
savur. ✝ SAVOR.
sav′ver (săv′ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SAVOR.
sav′vy, sav′vey (săv′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Sp. *saber* to know, *sabe usted* do you know?] To understand; know. — *n.* Comprehension; knowledge of affairs; mental grasp. *Both Slang. U. S.*
savye. ✝ SAVE.
saw. Scot. var. of SALVE.
saw (sô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOW, *v.*
saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.
sawage. ✝ SAVAGE.
Sa-wai′o-ri (sä-wī′ō-rĭ), *n.* [*Samoa* + *Hawaii* + *Maori.*] The eastern, or pure, Polynesians, or their language.
Sa′wan (sä′wȧn), *n.* [Hind. *sāwan*, *sāwan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
sa-war′ra nut (sȧ-wär′ȧ). Var. of SOUARI NUT.
sa-war′ri fat. [F. *huile de noix de sawarri*, where *sawarri* is the Caryocar tomentosum, fr. the Carib name.] See OIL, *Table I.*
sa-war′ry. ✝ SOWARRY
saw′bill′ (sô′bĭl′), *n.* A bird with a serrate beak; esp., a merganser or a motmot.
saw′-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Having a serrated bill. — **saw-billed widgeon**, the red-breasted merganser. *Ireland.*
saw′bones′, *n.* A surgeon. *Slang.*
saw′bwa (sô′bwä), *n.* [Shan *sau-hpa* prince, lit., lord of heaven: *sau* lord + *hpa* sky.] The ruler of a Shan state. *Burma.*
sawce. ✝ SAUCE.
sawceflem. ✝ SAUSEFLEM.
sawcere. ✝ SAUCER.
sawcister. ✝ SAUSAGE.
sawd. ✝ SOUD. [sultan.
sawdan, sawden. ✝ SOUDAN,
saw′dee, *n.* [OF. *soudée*, *soldée.*] Pay (of a soldier). Cf. SOLD. *Obs.*
saw′der (sô′dẽr), *n.* Dial. var. of SOLDER.
sawdour, sawdoyer. ✝ SOLDIER.
sawe ✝ SAVE, SAW, SOW, *v.*
sawe. ✝ *saw*, pret of SEE.
sawer. ✝ SAVOR
Sa′wer-thal's com′et (sä′wẽr-tälz). A small comet whose period is about 2,250 years, discovered by Sawerthal at Cape Town in 1888, and showing unexplained changes of brightness.
sawfly. ✝ SAFELY.
saw file. See 4th FILE, 1.
saw′-file′ tem′per. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
saw frame. A saw gate. See 1st GATE, 6 g.
sawfte. ✝ SAFETY.
sawge. ✝ SAGE. [of SEEK
sawght. ✝ *sought*, pret & p p.
sawht. ✝ SAUGHT.
saw jointer. = JOINTER, 2 e.
sawl (sôl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of SOUL.
saw′lie. Var. of SAULIE *Scot.*
saw log. A log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.

saw′mill′ (sô′mĭl′), *n.* An establishment having power-driven machinery for sawing up logs; also, a sawing machine used in such a place or for such a purpose. — **saw′mill′er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **saw′mill′ing**, *n.*

saw palmetto. The common dwarf palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks. It covers dense areas, esp. in Florida, and is known locally as *palmetto scrub*. The olive-like fruit is edible, and the leaves are variously used.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth. See SAW, *n.*, 1.

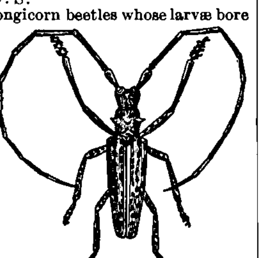
saw shark. Any of several small sharks of the genus *Pristiophorus* of the shores of eastern Asia and Australia. They have a snout like that of a sawfish, but smaller teeth, and the gill openings are lateral, not ventral, as in the sawfish.

saw′-toothed′ (sô′tōōtht′), *a.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

saw′-whet′ (-hwĕt′), *n.* [From its cry.] The Acadian owl.

saw′wort′ (sô′wûrt′), *n.* **a** Any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Serratula*, esp. *S. tinctoria*, the serrate leaves of which yield a yellow dye. **b** Any allied plant of the genus *Theodorea*. **c** The button snakeroot. *U. S.*

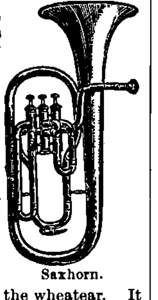
saw′yer (sô′yẽr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer*. Cf. SAWER.] **1**. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; a sawer; specif., either of the two men who work at sawing timber over a pit (a **saw pit**), one (the **top sawyer**) standing above the timber, the other (the **bottom sawyer**) below it.
2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion; — disting. from *planter*. *U. S.*
3. The bowfin. *Local, U. S.*
4. Any of several large longicorn beetles whose larvæ bore large holes in timber, as the larger pine sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*) and the smaller pine sawyer (*M. scutellatus*), both of which bore in white pine, and the former also in fir, often killing the trees.


Sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*). (⅔)

sax (săks), **seax**, *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife. Cf. SAXON.] **1**. A short, broad, curved, one-edged sword or dagger used by the ancient Celts and Germans. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Her.* A scimitar with a semicircular notch in the back of the blade.
3. A chopping instrument to trim edges of roofing slates.

sax′a-tile (săk′sȧ-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; saxicoline.

sax′horn′ (săks′hôrn′), *n.* *Music.* One of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented about 1840 by Antoine Joseph Sax (known as Adolphe Sax) of Belgium and Paris, and much used in military bands and in orchestras. Saxhorns are characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, by their compass, and by simple manipulation. The sizes are named from their compass, *soprano*, *alto* (*althorn*), or from their fundamental key, B♭, E♭, etc.


Saxhorn.

sax′i-ca′vous (săk′sĭ-kā′vŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow.] *Zoöl.* Boring in rock, as certain mollusks. Cf. LITHODOMUS.

Sax-ic′o-la (săk-sĭk′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* The genus of thrushlike birds including the wheatear. It is the type of a subfamily, **Sax′i-co-li′næ** (săk′sĭ-kō-lī′nē), sometimes ranked as a family, **Sax′i-col′i-dæ** (-kŏl′ĭ-dē).

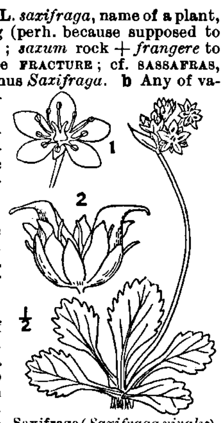
sax-ic′o-line (săk-sĭk′ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Also **sax-ic′o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Saxicolinæ.

Sax-if′ra-ga (săk-sĭf′rȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants of diverse habit, typifying the family Saxifragaceæ of Arctic and temperate regions. They are usually perennials, often with basal, tufted leaves; the flowers are white or yellow, pentamerous, with a 2-celled ovary becoming a 2-beaked follicle. *S. umbrosa* is the London pride.

Sax′i-fra-ga′ce-æ (săk′sĭ-frȧ-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAXIFRAGA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of variable babit (order Rosales), comprising about 70 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution; the saxifrage family. They are distinguished usually by the free bicarpellary ovary, by having as many or twice as many stamens as petals, and by the absence of staminodia. *Saxifraga*, *Heuchera*, and *Mitella* are representative genera. The families Hydrangeaceæ, Grossulariaceæ, and Parnassiaceæ are commonly separated from this family. — **sax′i-fra-ga′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sax′i-frage (săk′sĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking (perh. because supposed to break stones in the bladder); *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break: cf. F. *saxifrage*. See FRACTURE; cf. SASSAFRAS, SAXON.] **a** A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. **b** Any of various plants, as the burnet *saxifrage*, golden *saxifrage*, etc.

sax-if′ra-gine (săk-sĭf′rȧ-jĭn), *n.* [L. *saxifragus* stone-breaking.] An explosive of the gunpowder class, chiefly barium nitrate and charcoal.



Saxifrage (*Saxifraga nivalis*). 1 Flower; 2 Fruit.

Sax′on (săk′sŭn; -s′n), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, from the Saxon national name; cf. AS. pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, fr. *seax* a knife, a short sword, a dagger (akin to OHG. *sahs*, and perh. to L. *saxum* rock, stone, knives being orig. made of stone); and cf. G. *Sachse*, pl. *Sachsen*. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1**. **a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein as early as the 2d century A. D. By the 7th century they were masters of most of northwest Germany and with the Angles and Jutes had conquered and colonized most of England. In 804 the Saxons of Germany were finally conquered by Charlemagne. Later their country was formed into the old duchy of Saxony, which lasted until the 12th century. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon (which see). **c** One of the people of the modern kingdom of Saxony, bordered by Bavaria, Prussia, and Bohemia.
2. The language of the Saxons. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the original Saxon tribes of northwest Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and *Anglo-Saxon*, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German.
Old Saxon, the ancestor of modern Plattdeutsch. *Kittredge.*

Sax′on, *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. **b** Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon blue. **a** = SAXONY BLUE. **b** Smalt. — **S. green,** *Dyeing,* a green produced by dyeing with yellow on a ground of Saxon blue. — **S. wheel,** a flax-spinning treadle machine in which the bobbin lags behind the fly, the spindle giving the twist to the yarn and the difference of speeds of the spindle and bobbin causing the bobbin to be wound. This device, said to have been invented in Nuremberg in 1530, embodies the vital principle of Arkwright's (1769) invention.

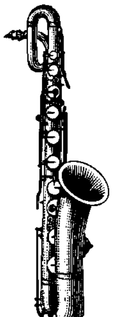
Sax′on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* An idiom of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

Sax′on-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Sax′o-ny (săk′sō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *Saxonia.* See SAXON.] **1**. A kingdom of the German Empire.
2. Cloth made from fine wool produced in Saxony; specif.: **a** A kind of glossy woolen cloth formerly much used. **b** A kind of fine flannel. **c** A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting; — called also *Saxony yarn*.

Saxony blue, indigo extract (sulphindigotic acid), esp. as a dye for wool. — **S. green,** cobalt green. — **S. lace.** See DRESDEN POINT LACE **b**. — **S. porcelain.** See DRESDEN WARE. — **S. rug,** a single-faced Wilton rug of fine quality, imitating Oriental rugs in pattern. — **S. wheel.** = SAXON WHEEL. — **S. yarn.** See SAXONY, *n.*, **c**.

sax′o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [Antoine Joseph *Sax*, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. φωνή tone.] *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal, equipped with finger keys. It is made in several sizes, and used esp. in military bands.


Saxophone.

sax′-tu′ba (săks′tū′bȧ), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBE.] *Music.* One of the larger saxhorns.

sax′-valve′, *n.* *Music.* A rotatory valve for brass wind instruments, having a four-way cock, used for purity of intonation and evenness of tone throughout the compass.

say (sā), *n.* [ME. *saie*, F. *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum* a coarse woolen mantle. See SAGUM.] A fine, thin kind of serge, or woolen cloth. *Obs. or Dial Eng. Palsgrave.*

say, *n.* [OF. *seie* silk, F. *soie*.] A kind of silk or satin. *Obs.* *Langland.*

say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic form of *assay*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Trial by sample; assay; a sample; specimen; smack. *Hooker.*
Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes. *Shak.*
2. Trial; attempt; also, tried quality; temper; proof.
3. *Hunting.* The first cut of the deer.

say, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To try; test; taste; assay; also, to essay; attempt.

say, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd), contracted from *sayed*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY′ING. [ME. *seggen*, *seyen*, *siggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, AS. *secgan*; akin to OS. *seggian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, G. *sagen*, Icel. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, Lith. *sakyti*; cf. OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. ἔννεπε (for ἐν-σεπε), ἔσπετε. Cf. SAGA, SAW a saying, SPELL a tale, a charm.] **1**. To utter in words; to express in words, either orally or in writing; to tell; speak; declare.
2. To repeat; recite; pronounce; as, to *say* a lesson.
3. To declare to be; to call; to style. *Obs.*
4. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.
But what it is, hard is to *say*. *Milton.*
5. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* fifty thousand dollars.
6. To answer, advise, direct, or check. *Dial.*

it is said, *or* **they say,** it is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — **it says,** it is said. — **that is to say,** that is; in other words; otherwise. — **to say to,** to think of; to judge of; to say in regard to.

say (sā), *v. i.* **1**. To speak; to express an opinion.
2. To make answer; to reply. *Obs.* *Milton.*

say, *n.* [From SAY, *v. t.*; cf. SAW a saying.] **1**. That which is said or to be said by one; a speech; an expression of opinion; an affirmation; a statement. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as *to say*, or *have, one's say*.
2. A maxim or proverb. *Archaic.*
3. One's turn to say or do something; right to speak, choose, or act; as, to have a *say* in an affair. *Colloq.*

Say′brook′ Plat′form′ (sā′brŏŏk′). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church polity and doctrine adopted by a synod of the Congregationalists of Connecticut at Saybrook in 1708. It was much the same as the Cambridge Platform.

sa-yette′ (sā-yĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *saie*. See SAY a kind of serge.] A mixed stuff, of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; a kind of light wool serge used for linings, etc.

sa′yid (sī′ĭd; sä′yĭd), **sa′id** (sä′ĭd), *n.* Also **say′yid** (sī′yĭd). [Hind. & Ar. *sayyid.*] Lord; chief; prince; — a Mohammedan title of honor applied esp. to: **a** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali. **b** A member of Mohammed's tribe, Koreish. **c** One of a high caste of Mohammedans in India. Cf. CID, SIDI.

say′ing (sā′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAY. Hence: *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; an aphorism; proverb; saw.
Syn. — Adage, maxim, apothegm, byword. See AXIOM.

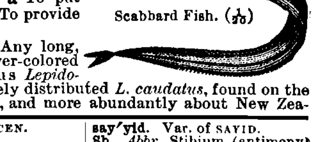
'sblood (z'blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

scab (skăb), *n.* [ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skab*; akin to ME. *shabbe*, fr. AS. *scæb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, and to E. *shave*; cf. L. *scabies*, fr. *scabere* to scratch. See SHAVE; cf. SHAB, SHABBY.] **1**. An incrustation over a sore, wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.
2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. *Colloq. or Obs.*
3. The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. *Chaucer.*
4. *Hort.* Any one of various more or less destructive fungus diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by dark-colored crustlike spots. The apple scab is caused by *Fusicladium dendriticum*; the pear scab, by *F. pirinum*; the lemon and orange scab, by *Cladosporium citri*; the onion scab, by *Vermicularia circinans*; the plum scab, by *Cladosporium carpophilum*; the potato scab, by *Oöspora scabies*. See APPLE SCAB, etc.; also ANTHRACNOSE.
5. *Founding.* A slight irregular protuberance on a casting, caused by a break in the mold.
6. A dirty, paltry fellow. *Low.* "Out, *scab.*" *Shak.*
7. A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a workman on a strike; a rat; — used opprobriously by trade-unionists. *Cant.*

scab, *v. i.*; SCABBED (skăbd); SCAB′BING. **1**. To become covered with a scab; as, the wound *scabbed* over.
2. To work as a so-called scab. *Cant.*

scab, *v. t.* To post or otherwise treat (a job or work) as such that any one working will be treated as a scab; also, to cause (a job or work) to be so posted or treated. *Cant.*

scab′bard (skăb′ȧrd), *n.* [ME. *scaubert*, *scauberk*, OF. *escaubers*, *escauberz*, pl., *escalberc*, sing., prob. of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skālpr* scabbard, or OHG. *scala* husk, shell, G. *schale*, G. *bergen* to conceal. Cf. HAUBERK.] A sheath in which the blade of a sword, dagger, or other cutting weapon, is inclosed when not in use; by extension, a sheath for any long object, as a carbine.


Scabbard Fish. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

scab′bard, *v. t.* **a** To put in a scabbard. **b** To provide with a scabbard.

scabbard fish. Any long, compressed, silver-colored fish of the genus *Lepidopus*, esp. the widely distributed *L. caudatus*, found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zea-

saw′mon. Obs. or Scot. of SALMON.
sawm′pler. † SAMPLER, pattern.
sawn. † *sown*, p. p of SOW.
sawn, *p. p.* of SAW.
sawndevere. † SANDIVER.
saw′neb′ (sô′nĕb′), *n.* Merganser. *Scot.*
Saw′ney (sô′nĭ). [Corrupt. of *Sandie*, or *Sandy*, Scottish abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, or the Scots collectively; — a sportive designation.
saw′ney. A zany. *Dial. Eng.*
sawntrelle, *n.* A saunterer. *Obs.*
sawour. † SAVOR.
saw pit. See SAWYER, 1.
sawpp. † SWAP, a blow.
sawrand, *a.* [From *savor* + *-and, old ending of* the p. pr.] Sweet; savory. *Obs Scot.*
sawse, sawsege, sawser. † SAUCE, SAUSAGE, SAUCER.
sawsfleme. † SAUCEFLEM.
saw′sharp′er, *n.* The greater titmouse. *Local, Brit.*
sawsidge, sawsiege. † SAUSAGE.
sawsteme. † SAUCEFLEM.
sawsy. † SAUCY.
sawt. † SAULT, assault. [SALT.]
sawt (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of
sawtene. Obs. p. p. of SEEK.
saw′ter. † PSALTER.
saw′-tooth′ roof. *Arch.* A roof composed of two or more parallel simple roofs and in section like the teeth of a saw, esp., one having a slope of each member very steep, to receive windows.
saw′tre, saw′trer, saw′trye. † PSALTER, -TERER, -TERY.
sawturoure. † SAUTUROURE.
saw wedge. = FALLING WEDGE.
saw′-wrest′, *n.* A saw set operated by hand pressure.
Sawyer, Bob. An impecunious and rollicking medical student and practitioner in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," who adopts many ingenious devices for increasing his practice.
Sawyer, Tom. The amusing boy hero in S. L. Clemens's ("Mark Twain's") "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," a sketch of American boy life in a small Missouri town about the middle of the 19th century. His comrade in adventure is Huckleberry Finn. See HUCKLEBERRY FINN.
sax (säks). Scot. var. of SIX.
Sax. *Abbr.* Saxon; Saxony.
sax′a-fras. † SASSAFRAS.
sax′cor′net, *n.* A saxhorn.
saxeane, *a.* [L. *saxeus*.] Of stone. *Obs. Scot.*
Sax′i-ca′va (săk′sĭ-kā′vȧ), *n.* [NL. See SAXICAVOUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having a gaping shell, long partly united siphons, and slender foot. Some of these bore holes in limestone rocks. **2.** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.
sax′i-cole (săk′sĭ-kōl), *a.* Saxicolous.
sax-if′i-cal, *a.* [L. *saxum* + *facere* to make.] Petrific. *Obs.*
Sax′i-fra-ga′les (săk′sĭ-frȧ-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the saxifrage family, etc. — **sax-if′ra-gal** (săk-sĭf′rȧ-găl), *a.*
sax-if′ra-gant (săk-sĭf′rȧ-gănt), *a.* Saxifragous. *Rare.*
sax-if′ra-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *saxifragus*. See SAXIFRAGE.] Breaking or dissolving stone, esp. stone in the bladder.
sax′i-frax. Var. of SASSAFRAS.
sax-ig′e-nous (săk-sĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + E. *-genous*.] *Bot.* Saxicoline.
Sax′ish, *a.* Saxon. *Rare.*
Sax′not (säks′nōt), *n.* [OS *Saxnōt*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* Prob., Tyr, or Tiu.
sax′o-li′num (săk′sō-lī′nŭm), *n.* Also **-o-le′num, -o-line.** [L. *saxum* rock + 2d *-ol*.] A kind of petrolatum. [var. of SEXTON.]
sax′on (sák′sŭn; săk′-). Dial.
Sax′on-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Sax-o′ni-an (săk-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Designating a division of the European Permian (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*), or the second glacial epoch of Europe.
Sax-on′ic (săk-sŏn′ĭk), **Sax-on′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons.
Sax′on-ish, *a.* Saxon. *Obs.*
sax′on-ite (-īt), *n.* **a** *Petrog.* A peridotite, consisting of olivine and enstatite. Often altered to serpentine. **b** Mountain soap.
Sax′on-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sax′on-ly, *adv.* of SAXON.
sax′o-phon′ist (săk′sō-fōn′ĭst), *n.* A player on the saxophone.
sax′o-trom′ba (-trŏm′bȧ), *n.* [*sax*, as in *saxhorn* + It. *tromba* trumpet.] *Music.* A saxhorn combining the trumpet and the bugle quality of tone.
saxt, saxte, sax′tie, sax′ten. † SIXTH, SIXTY, SIXTEEN.
say. Dial. Eng. var. of SIE.
say (sā). Dial. Eng. var. of SEA.
say. † SO; obs. pret. of SEE.
saya. † CHAY.
sa′ya (sä′yä), *n.* [Sp.] A woman's outer skirt, tied at the waist with a tape and extending to the ankles. *Phil. I.* [-ABLE.]
say′a-ble (sā′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
Sayarene. † SARACEN.
sayde. † SAD.
say′er (sā′ẽr), *n.* One who says.
say′er, *n.* One who assays or tests; an inspector; also, one who attempts. *Obs.*
sa′yer (sä′yẽr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *sāir*, *sāyer*, remainder.] Inland imposts or revenues; esp., arbitrary levies by zemindars on goods in transit. *Obs. India.*
sayle. † SAIL, to dance.
say′man, *n.* [*say* sample + *man*.] One who assays. *Obs.*
say′mas′ter, *n.* [See SAY sample.] A master of assay; one who tries or proves. *Obs.*
saynd. † SAND, messenger.
sayne. † SAY, *v.*, SEINE.
saynet. Obs. p. p. of SAIN.
‖ **say′nète′** (sĕ′nĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *sainete*.] Lit., tidbit; a form of entremés.
sayntewary. † SANCTUARY.
say′on (sā′ŏn), *n.* [OF.] A medieval sleeveless jacket worn by peasants and soldiers.
says (sĕz), *pres. indic. 3d pers. sing.* of SAY, to utter in words.
say′-so′, *n.* *Colloq.* What one says or declares; esp.: **a** A dictum; command. **b** An affirmation; a report; rumor.
saystange. † SOESTANG.
say′yid. Var. of SAYID.
Sb. *Abbr.* Stibium (antimony) (*Chem.*, without period, *Sb*).
sb. *Abbr.* Substantive.
S. B., *or* **s. b.** *Abbr.* Small honds (used on the tape of stock tickers); Bachelor of Science; Sales Book; single-breasted; South Britain (England and Wales).
sbud′di-kins (z'bŭd′ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* God's blood. See OD.
Sc., *or* **sc.** *Abbr.* Scandium (*Chem.*, without period, *Sc*); scene; science; scilicet (L., to wit); Scotch; Scots; Scottish; scruple; sculpsit (L., he (or she) carved (or engraved) it).
Sc. *Abbr.* Senatus consultum.
S C. *Abbr.* Scrip; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
S. C. *Abbr.* South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
s.c. *Abbr.* Sharp, or prompt, cash (*Com.*); small capitals (*Print.*).
sc-. For words sometimes beginning *sc-*, see those in SH-, SK-.
s/c. *Abbr.* *Com.* Son compte (F., his, or her, account).
scab-ba′do, *n.* [Formed with Sp. ending fr. LL. *scabies hispanica* syphilis, lit., Spanish scurf.] Venereal disease. *Obs.*
scab′bard plane. = SCALEBOARD PLANE.

land, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish.

scab'bed (skăb'ĕd ; skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scab or scabies.
2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Obs. or R. Bacon.*

scab'ble (skăb'l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *scabbings, scaflings*, clippings of stone, *scab* to break large stones, and E. *scapple, shave.*] **a** To work or shape roughly, as stone before leaving the quarry. **b** To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone. — **scab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

scab'bling (skăb'lĭng), *n.* A fragment or chip of stone.

scab'by (-ĭ), *a.* ; SCAB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SCAB'BI-EST. **1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.
2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. *Swift.*
3. a *Founding.* Marred with scabs, as a casting. **b** Injured by the attachment of shellfish, as a tortoise shell. **c** *Print.* Of printed matter, spotty or blotched.
4. Mean; low; vile; as, a *scabby* trick.

scab fungus. Any fungus which causes scab. See SCAB, 4.

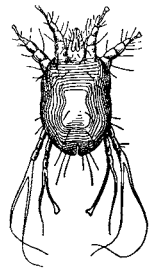
sca'bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

Sca'bi-o'sa (-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCABIOUS, *n.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World dipsacaceous herbs having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre. The corolla is 5-cleft, often bilabiate; there are four stamens. Several species are cultivated. See 2d SCABIOUS **a.**

sca'bi-ous (skā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, fr. *scabies* the scab: cf. F. *scabieux.*] Consisting of scabs; hence: rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

sca'bi-ous, *n.* [F. *scabieuse*, or LL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — prob. so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies. See SCABIOUS, *a.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, as the sweet *scabious* (*S. atropurpurea*), field *scabious* (*S. arvensis*), blue *scabious* (*S. succisa*), etc. **b** = HORSEWEED **a.** **c** The daisy fleabane. *U. S.*

scab mite. Any of several small mites that cause scab, or mange, esp. *Psoroptes communis*, that causes it in sheep, horses, and cattle, and *Chorioptes symbiotes*, var. *ovis*, that causes foot scab in sheep.



Scab Mite (*Psoroptes communis*). Much enlarged.

sca-bri'ti-es (skȧ-brĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Morbid condition of the skin in which it is rough or scabby.

sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough: cf. F. *scabreux.*]
1. Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly, as a leaf.
2. Harsh; unmusical. *Now Rare.*
— **sca'brous-ness,** *n.*

scad (skăd), *n.* [Cf. SHAD.] **a** A saurel. **b** The goggler. **c** The friar skate. *Scot.* **d** The cigar fish.

scaf'fold (skăf'ŭld), *n.* [OF. *escafaut* (var. of *eschafau(l)t*), *escadafaut*, F. *échafaud*; prob. orig. the same word as E. & F. *catafalque*, It. *catafalco*, but with a prefixed *es-*, L. *ex-*. See CATAFALQUE.] **1.** Any of various temporary structures of timber, boards, etc.; as: **a** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. **b** A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the *scaffold.* **c** An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building.
2. A theater gallery. *Obs.*
3. An elevated platform on which a corpse is placed. Among certain North American Indians it affords the means of disposing of the dead, instead of interment.
4. *Metal.* An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyères in a blast furnace.

scaf'fold, *v. t.* ; -FOLD-ED (-fōld-dĕd) ; -FOLD-ING. To furnish or uphold with a scaffold; also, to place on a scaffold.

scaf'fold-age (-fōl-dăj), *n.* A scaffold; stage; scaffolding. *R.*

scaf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold or system of scaffolds; a supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds
2. *Metal.* Formation of a scaffold in a blast furnace, cupola, or the like; also, a scaffold so formed.

scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia* a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] An imitation of ornamental stone consisting of a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, variegated on its surface while soft, with marble, spar, or granite dust, etc., and subsequently polished. It is used for floors, columns, and other ornamental interior work.

sca'la (skā'lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a ladder.] **1.** *Surg.* A machine which was formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus.
2. *Anat.* Any of the three spiral canals of the cochlea.

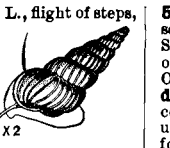
scal'a-ble (skăl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

scal'age (skăl'ăj), *n.* **1.** An allowance or percentage by which anything is scaled down, as listed weights, bulks, or prices, of goods, to compensate for shrinkage, abrasion, etc.
2. Act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions.

sca'lar (skā'lẽr), *a.* [L. *scalaris* (cf. SCALARY). See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** Scalary. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* Following the laws of arithmetical algebra; — applied to numbers both real and ideal.
scalar function, *Math.*, a real numerical magnitude, one- or many-valued for each point of a three-dimensioned extent.

sca'lar, *n. Math.* **a** In quaternions, an undirected quantity, a pure real number; — disting. from a *vector.* By some, *scalar* is used to include imaginaries. **b** A scalar number.

Sca-la'ri-a (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL., in L., flight of steps, neut. pl. of *scalaris.* See SCALAR.]



X 2

Scalaria (*S. lineata*).

Zoöl. The genus of pteroglossate mollusks containing the typical wentletraps, the type of a family, **Scal'a-ri'i-dæ** (skăl'ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē). — **sca-la'ri-an** (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

sca-lar'i-form (skȧ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See SCALARIA ; -FORM.] **1.** Resembling a ladder; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.
2. *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, *Scalaria* or the Scalariidæ.
scalariform duct *or* **vessel,** *Bot.*, a tracheal vessel provided with parallel transversely elongated pits or markings, arranged in rows like the steps of a ladder.

‖ **Sca'la San'ta** (skā'lȧ săn'tȧ). [It.] Lit., Holy Staircase; a flight of 28 stone steps in a part of the Lateran Palace. It is supposed to have been in Pilate's palace in Jerusalem and to have been brought to Rome by St. Helena.

scal'a-wag, scal'la-wag (skăl'ȧ-wăg), *n.* **1.** An animal of little value, because of poor feeding, smallness, etc.
2. A scamp; a scapegrace. *Colloq.*
3. *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. *Slang.*

scald (skôld ; skăld ; 277), *n.* Also **skald.** [Icel. *skăld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc.; rarely, a bard of any ancient Teutonic tribe.

scald (skôld), *v. t.* ; SCALD'ED ; SCALD'ING. [ME. *scalden*, OF. *escauder*, var. of *eschalder, eschauder*, F. *échauder*, fr. L. *excaldare* ; *ex* + *caldus, calidus*, warm, hot. See EX- ; CALDRON.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with any hot fluid, or, formerly, fire.
2. **a** To cause (a liquid) to come to a boil. **b** To cook slightly by the action of steam, boiling water, milk, or the like.
3. To subject to the action of boiling water, as for cleansing, for loosening hair or feathers on a slaughtered animal or bird, or for loosening the skin of certain fruits and vegetables.

scald, *n.* **1.** A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.
2. A diseased condition of plants due to hot, dry weather, causing withering or browning of foliage, etc.; hence, any physiological discoloration, as of apples in storage.

scald, scalled (skôld), *a.* [See SCALL.] **1.** Scabby; scurfy. *Obs. or R. Cursor Mundi.*
2. Scurvy; shabby; contemptible; as, *scald* rimers. *Obs.*
scald crow, the hooded crow. *Ireland.* — **s. head,** *Med.*, any of several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

scald, *n.* **1.** Scurf on the head. See SCALL. *Spenser.*
2. A scabby or shabby fellow; — a term of abuse. *Obs.*

scald'fish' (skôld'fĭsh'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *scald*, a. + *fish.*] The lantern flounder.

scald'ic (skôl'dĭk ; skăl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.

scald'ing (skôl'dĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of SCALD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of burning by steam or hot liquid. **b** A quantity scalded or to be scalded. *Dial. Eng.* **c** *pl.* Things cooked or prepared by scalding. *Obs. or Dial.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [ME. *scale*, fr. OF. *escale* cup, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal* a scale, bowl, G. *schale*, OHG. *scāla*, Dan. *skaal* drinking cup, bowl, dish, Sw. *skål*, Icel. *skāl* balance, dish, akin to AS. *scāle.*] **1.** A drinking vessel; a bowl; a cup. *Obs. Ancren Riwle.*
2. The dish of a balance; hence, usually *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the *scale.* Also used fig.; as, his fate was in the *scale*; the *scales* of Justice.
3. [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra; the Balance.

scale, *v. t.* ; SCALED (skāld) ; SCAL'ING (skāl'ĭng). **1.** To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

2. To have a weight of; to weigh.
3. To make, or to lay out so as to be, of exact weight, quantity, or dimensions; specif., to divide into exact parts by weight; as, to *scale* dough into loaves. *Colloq.*

scale, *n.* [ME. *scale*, OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, OHG. *scala*, Dan. & Sw. *skal* a shell, Dan. *skiæl* a fish scale, Goth. *skalja* tile, akin to AS. *scealu* husk, and E. *shale, shell.* Cf. SHALE, SHELL.]
1. In animals, a small, more or less flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering. Scales of fishes consist of dermal bony tissue, and in recent forms are commonly in imbricated rows, their posterior edges partly overlapping. In some cases they are coated with ectodermic enamel. The chief types of fish scales are *placoid, ganoid, cycloid*, and *ctenoid.* The scales of reptiles, and of the legs of birds, are horny, and are simply circumscribed and slightly differentiated areas of the epidermis. Those of a few mammals (as certain anteaters) are epidermic outgrowths. Those of invertebrates, as on the wings of Lepidoptera, are commonly chitinous outgrowths.
2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; as, a *scale* of iron, bone, etc.; also, a scab.
3. Either of the pieces fastened one on each side of the tang of a knife, weapon, etc., to form the handle.
4. Short for SCALE INSECT.
5. *Bot.* **a** One of the cataphyllary leaves serving in most seed plants to protect a bud before expansion; a bud scale. See BUD, 1, BUD SCALE. **b** Any thin, membraneaceous, chaffy, or woody bract; as, the *scale* of an alder catkin. **c** One of the chaffy paleæ clothing the stipe in some ferns. **d** The small appendage at the base of the petal in Silenaceæ, etc. **e** One of the disklike trichomes which make up the characteristic silvery or scurfy pubescence of the foliage in certain plants, as *Elæagnus.*
6. Crude paraffin, obtained in petroleum refining by filtering from the heavier oils.
7. A hard incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler. The scale from sea water consists principally of calcium sulphate; from fresh water, of the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, calcium sulphate, etc. Being a nonconductor of heat, scale in any amount is very objectionable.
8. *Metal.* The black scaly coating of oxide (esp. magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4) on the surface of heated iron, as in forging, rolling, etc.; — called specif. *hammer scale, forge scale, mill scale*, etc. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.
9. A film; a thin coating or covering; as, a *scale* of ice.

scale (skāl), *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale.
2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface; to remove as if consisting of a scale or scales; also, to take off the surface of; to peel; husk, as chestnuts. "If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even." *T. Burnet.*
3. *Gun.* To clean, as the inside of an old-time cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Obs.*
4. To form into scales, or to form scale on; as, leprosy *scales* one's skin; lime water *scales* a boiler.
5. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To scatter; disperse; as, to *scale* a crowd. **b** To spread, as manure. **c** To spill.
6. **a** To cause to skip on a water surface by throwing, as a thin, flat stone. **b** To throw or project, as a thin, flat stone or a clam shell, so that the edge cuts the air.

scale, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; as, some sandstone *scales* by exposure.
2. To separate; to scatter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scale, *n.* [L. *scalæ*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb. See SCAN ; cf. ESCALADE.] **1.** A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. *Obs. or R.*
2. Hence, anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specif.: **a** A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc., as in drawing, plotting, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE. **b** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles, feet, etc., for a map or plan. **c** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal or binary *scale.*
3. *Music.* **a** A graduated series of tones, ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. The typical interval scheme of the ancient Greek scales was the tetrachord; of the medieval scales, the hexachord; and of the modern scales, the octave. According to the number of tones it has to the octave, a scale is *pentatonic, heptatonic*, etc. A modern **diatonic scale** is properly the gamut, or ascending or descending tone of any *key* (which see) in the major or minor mode, though *scale* is commonly synonymous with *mode*, its chief forms being classified as: (1) The **major scale,** having its tones in the following order of intervals from the keynote (C, for example), C-D-E-F-G-A-B⌣c, the sign ⌣ denoting a whole step, ⌣ a half step. The values of these intervals (when pure ; see below), expressed in the vibration ratios of the successive tones, are as in this typical scale:

D to C, E to D, F to E, G to F, A to G, B to A, c to B.
9 : 8, 10 : 9, 16 : 15, 9 : 8, 10 : 9, 9 : 8, 16 : 15.

(2) The **minor scale,** having three forms: (*a*) the **original minor,** with the same tones as the relative major, but with its intervals in the following order (assuming A as keynote), A-B⌣C-D-E⌣F-G-a ; (*b*) the **harmonic minor,** with its interval order as follows, A-B⌣C-D-E⌣F+G♯-a, the sign + denoting a step and a half ; (*c*) the **melodic minor,** with interval order as in the following, A-B⌣C-D-E-F♯-G♯⌣a (ascending), a-G-F⌣E-D-C⌣B-A (descending). The **chromatic scale** consists of a diatonic scale, with the five intermediate semitones — in all thirteen tones to the octave. A scale is **pure** when its tones have exact harmonic relations to the keynote, as a major scale when its tones have the following vibration ratios to the keynote: $k-\frac{9}{8}k-\frac{5}{4}k-\frac{4}{3}k-\frac{3}{2}k-\frac{5}{3}k-\frac{15}{8}k-2k$; it is **tempered** when, as in modern keyboard instruments, slight alterations of these ratios are introduced. See TEMPERAMENT. **b** A scale on a given keynote; as, the *scale* of G. It is understood to be major, unless otherwise mentioned. **c** The compass of a voice or instrument. **d** The ratio between the width and the length of an organ pipe, breadth giving fullness and sonority of tone, narrowness giving thin and stringlike tones.
4. Gradation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; a graded system; as, a *scale* of being; a *scale* of wages; a *scale* of taxation; a *scale* of tints.
5. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; esp., the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.

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scab'bed-ness (skăb'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

scab'ber, *n.* = SCAB, *n.*, 7. *Cant & Rare.* [SCABBY.]

scab'bi-ly (skăb'ĭ-lĭ), *adv* of SCABBI-NESS. *n.* See -NESS.

sca-bel'lum (skȧ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BELLA (-ȧ). [L.] *Music.* An ancient percussion instrument of two metal plates joined by a hinge, and fastened to the foot.

scaberge. + SCABBARD.

sca-ber'u-lous (skȧ-bĕr'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber* rough.] *Bot.* Minutely scabrous.

scabine. + ECHEVIN.

sca'brate (skā'brāt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + -*ate.*] *Bot.* Tending to be scabrous. [brous *Obs.*

sca'bre, *a.* [L. *scaber.*] Scabrous.

sca-bred'i-ty (skȧ-brĕd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scabredo*, fr. *scaber* rough; or L. *scabritas* rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*

sca-bres'cent (skȧ-brĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + -*escent.*] Scaberulous. [ulous. *Rare.*

sca'brid (skā'brĭd), *a.* Scaberulous.

sca'bri-us'cu-lose (skā'brĭ-ŭs'kū-lōs), **sca'bri-us'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber.* See SCABROUS.] Scaberulous. *Rare.*

sca-bros'i-ty (skȧ-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Scabredity. *Obs.* [Elecampane.

scab'wort' (scăb'wûrt'), *n.*

scache. + SCATCH, a crutch.

sca-cur'cule (skȧ-kûr'kūl), *n.* Also **sca-cur'cu-la** (-kū-lȧ). *Alchemy.* A spirit derived from the os cordis of the hart.

scaddaw. + SHADOW.

scad'dle (*dial.* skăd'l), **skad'dle** (skăd'l), *a.* [Akin to E. *scathe.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Noxious. *Obs.*
2. Fierce; cruel. *Obs.*
3. Mischievous; thievish.
4. Timid; nervous; skittish.

scad'dle, *n.* Injury; mischief; confusion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scad'dle, *v. t.* To run off in fright. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scade (skād) Scot. & dial Eng. of SCATHE ; obs. pret. of SHED.

Scad'lock. See SCARLET, WILL.

scads (skădz), *n. pl. Slang, U. S.* **a** Money. **b** A large quantity

Scæ'an (sē'ăn), *a.* [Gr σκαιός left, western.] Western; — of a gate of ancient Troy.

scaef. Obs pret. of SHOVE.

scaeft. + SHAFT.

scaerpe. + SHARP.

scæt. *n.* See SCRATT.

scaethe. + SHEATH.

scaev'i-ty, *n.* [L. *scaevitas.*] Unluckiness; left-handedness *Obs.*

scaff (skăf), *v. t* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skaffa* to provide food, akin to G. *schaffen* to provide, to work, E. *shape.*] *Scot.* **a** To provide (food). **b** To sponge; to get dishonorably. — *v. i.* To wander about — *n.* Food.

scaff'er-y, *n.* A collector of provisions; a parasite. *Obs. Scot.*

scaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCAVENGER, or Ir. *scuabaidoir* sweeper, scavenger, Gael *sguabadoir*, fr. L. *scopa* broom.] A scavenger — *Scot.*

scaf'fie (*dial.* skăf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHOVEL.] A kind of spade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scaff'ling (-lĭng ; -lĭn), *n.* A young eel. *Eng.* [net. *U. S.*]

scaff net. A kind of large scoop

scaf'fold-er, *n.* One sitting in the scaffold of a theater. *Obs.*

scaff'-raff' (skăf'-răf'), *n.* Riffraff; rabble. *Scot.*

scaft. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.

scagl'ia (skăl'yȧ), *n.* [It See SCAGLIOLA.] A kind of Italian limestone, typically reddish.

scagl'io-la'ist (-yō-lā'ĭst), *n.* A workman in scagliola.

scall. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

scain. Obs. pret. of SHINE.

scaine. + SKEIN.

scaith (skāth ; skăth). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of SCATHE.

‖ **Sca'la, La** (lä skä'lä). [It.] A famous opera house at Milan, Italy, built in 1778.

‖ **sca'la cæ'li.** [LL.] A ladder to (of) heaven.

sca-lade' (skȧ-lād'), **sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n. Mil.* Obs. aphetic forms of ESCALADE

sca'la-ry (sk ā'l ȧ-r ĭ), *a.* [L. *scalaris.*] Like a ladder. *Obs.*

scald (*Scot.* skăd, skôld). Obs. or Scot. var. of SCOLD.

scald (skôld), *n.* The European dodder. *Dial. Eng.*

scald, *a* Scorching *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **scal'da-ban'co,** *n.* [It., lit., one who keeps a seat warm.] One who declaims with heat; — applied to the Puritans *Obs.*

scaldand. *n* A torrent. *Obs.*

scald'ber-ry (s k ô l d' b ĕ r-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCALD, *a.*] The European blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), a reputed cure for scald head.

scald'er (skôl'dẽr ; skăl'-), *n.* A scald, or Scandinavian poet.

scald'er brazier. [dodder

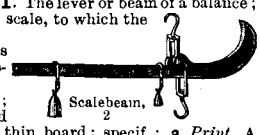
scald'weed', *n.* = SCALD, the

scale (skāl). *n* [Cf. Icel. *skāli*, Norw. dial. *skaale.*] A hut or shed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

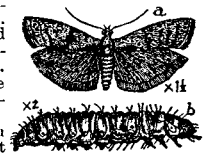
6. Assault by mounting ladders; escalade. *Obs.*
scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius; — used in measuring and plotting angles. — **s. of fusibility, hardness,** etc. See FUSIBILITY, HARDNESS, 2, etc.

scale (skāl), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *scalare*, fr. L. *scalae, scalu.* See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; hence, to ascend; as, to *scale* the wall of a fort. *Shelley.* **2.** To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to judge proportionately, as persons or things. **3.** To measure (logs) to ascertain the number of board feet in them; also, to estimate the yield of in board feet, as of standing timber. *U. S. & Canada.* **4.** To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down*; as, to *scale* down debts, wages, etc.
Syn. — See ASCEND.

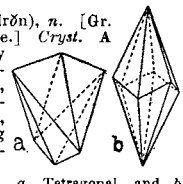
scale, *v. i.* To afford an ascent, as by steps; also, to climb.
scale armor *or* **armour.** Armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth.
scale'back' (skāl'băk'), *n.* Any of numerous chætopod worms of *Polynoë* and allied genera which have two rows of large scales, called *elytra*, along the back.
scale'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise is applied. **2.** A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.


Scalebeam, 2

scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skăb'ērd), *n.* [3d *scale* + *board.*] A very thin board; specif.: **a** *Print.* A very thin slip of wood for use in justifying. **b** A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, or for the back of a picture.
scale caterpillar. The larva of a small moth (*Lætilia coccidivora*) related to the pyralids, that feeds on scale insects.
scaled (skāld), *a.* **1.** Covered with scales or scalelike structure, as a fish, reptile, or moth. **2.** Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, *scaled* herring. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having feathers which in appearance or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the **scaled doves** (genus *Scardafella*) of tropical America; the **scaled partridge,** or **scaled quail,** *Callipepla squamata*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

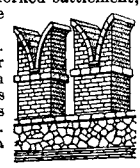

Scale Caterpillar (*Lætilia coccidivora*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

scale duck. **a** A sheldrake. **b** A merganser. *Local, Brit.*
scale fern. A small European polypodiaceous fern (*Ceterach ceterach*) with chaffy, coriaceous fronds.
scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects of the family Coccidæ; a bark louse; in a broad sense, any member of that family. The young of both sexes suck the juices of plants. The adult males have one pair of wings, but no mouth parts, and cannot feed, while the adult female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and degenerates into a degraded, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear. Many Coccidæ are remarkable for the secretions produced by the body, which may form a shieldlike covering for the female and her eggs or take the form of a waxy or powdery substance. Lac and Chinese wax are produced by insects of this family, while others, as the cochineal insect (which see), produce dyes. Many are pests of the garden and of fruit trees, as species of the genera *Aspidiotus* (see CIRCULAR SCALE), *Icerya*, *Lecanium*, and *Mytilaspis*. See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*
scale moss. Any foliose hepatic or liverwort; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See HEPATICÆ.
sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός: cf. F. *scalène.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the axis inclined to the base; as, a *scalene*, or oblique, cone. **2.** *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a scalenus muscle.
sca-lene', *n.* A scalene triangle.
sca-le'no-he'dron (skā-lē'nō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. σκαληνός uneven + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A hemihedral form bounded ideally by scalene triangles: **a** In the hexagonal system, one of twelve faces, resembling a double six-sided pyramid. **b** In the tetragonal system, one of eight faces, resembling somewhat the sphenoid. — **sca-le'no-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

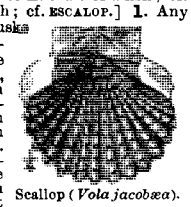

a Tetragonal, and *b* Hexagonal, Scalenohedron.

sca-le'nous (-lē'nŭs), *a.* Scalene.
sca-le'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκαληνός uneven.] *Anat.* Any of three deeply situated muscles of each side of the neck; a scalene muscle. They each extend from the transverse processes of two or more cervical vertebræ to the first or second rib (**scalenus anticus, s. medius, s. posticus**).
scale'pan' (skāl'păn'), *n.* A pan of a scale for weighing.
scal'er (skāl'ẽr), *n.* One that scales; specif.: **a** A dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth. **b** *Logging.* A man who measures and determines the volume of logs and stamps each log with the owner's mark before driving.
scale rule. *Forestry & Logging.* A graduated stick having the number of board feet in logs of given diameters and lengths marked upon it, used in scaling logs or timber.
scale'work' (skāl'wûrk'), *n.* **a** Work made up of overlapping scales. **b** Imbricated ornament or pattern.

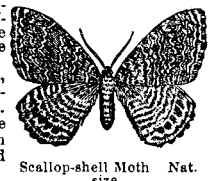
scal'i-ger (skăl'ĭ-jẽr), *a.* Designating a forked battlement, such as were built in Verona under the La Scala family.


Scaliger Battlements

scal'ing (skāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCALE. Hence: **1.** [See 4th SCALE.] **a** Act or process of removing scales or scale, as fish scales, tartar from the teeth, incrustations in boilers, etc. **b** Deposition of scale, as in steam condensers. **c** = SCUTELLATION. **2.** [See 7th SCALE, 1.] An ascent, as by a ladder.
scall (skôl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *a.*, SCALD scurf.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.
scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *scalyon, scalon*, OF. *escalone*, var. of *eschaloingne*, L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *caepa* onion + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT.] **a** The shallot. **b** The leek. **c** Any onion which does not form a good bulb, but remains with a thick stem like a leek.
scal'lion, *v. i. Hort.* To form scallions.
scal'lom (skăl'ŭm), *n.* [Ir. *scolb* a wooden pin or wattle used in thatching.] *Basketwork.* A straight rod like a stake but usually thinner, the ends of which are secured by being twisted round another rod or rods, usually to serve as a foundation for fetching, randing, or the like.
scal'lom, *v. t. Basketwork.* To plait, or join by twisting, as the end of a scallom to another rod.
scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl' ; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell, prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *scale* of a fish; cf. D. *schelp* shell. See SCALE of a fish; cf. ESCALOP.] **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve molluscs of the genus *Pecten* and allied genera of the family Pectinidæ. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. They generally do not attach themselves, but are able to swim by opening and closing the valves. The mantle edges bear well-developed ocelli, and there is a single large adductor muscle, which in some species is esteemed a great delicacy, but is the only part used as food. The edible scallop of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod is *P. irradians.* Farther north a larger species (*P. clintonius*, or *tenuicostatus*) replaces it. See PILGRIM SCALLOP.


Scallop (*Vola jacobæa*).

2. One of the valves of a scallop shell. **3.** A dish in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. It was originally a large scallop shell. **4.** One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell, as the edge of certain laces; formerly, a lace band or collar with a scalloped edge. **5.** A variety of summer squash shaped like a scallop.
scal'lop, *v. t.;* -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP-ING. **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 4. **2.** *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes, to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.
scallop budding. *Hort.* A mode of budding by paring off a strip of bark from the stock and applying the bud with its wood directly to the surface thus formed.
scal'loped (skŏl'ŭpt; skăl'-), *pret. & p. p.* of SCALLOP. — **scalloped oysters,** *Cookery*, opened oysters baked in a deep dish in crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter.
scal'lop-shell' moth. A yellow-and-brown moth (*Calocalpe*, or *Hydria, undulata*) whose larva ties together and kills the leaves of cherry trees.


Scallop-shell Moth Nat. size

scal'ma (skăl'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. OHG. *scalmo, scelmo*, pestilence, G. *schelm* rogue.] *Veter.* A mild contagious fever of the horse marked by inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, and a severe cough.
scalp (skălp), *v. t.;* SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* To remove the skin of.
scalp, *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *schelp* shell. Cf. SCALLOP.] **1.** The skull; the head. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2. a** That part of the integument of the human head (in *Anat.* usually including the subcutaneous structures) usually covered with hair. **b** The corresponding part of many animals, esp. wolves, foxes, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which the Indian warriors of North America cut or tore from an enemy as a token of victory. **3.** *Whaling.* The whole upper part of the head of a whale. **4.** *Finance.* A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction. *Cant.* **5.** The top; the summit. *Macaulay.* **6.** A sand or mud bank uncovered by the sea at low tide, esp. a bed of oysters or other shellfish. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
scalp, *v. t.;* SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. **1.** To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of; hence, to remove a top surface from, as vegetation from the top of a hill, or knobs from the logs of a corduroy road. **2.** *Milling.* To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling. **3.** To buy and sell so as to make small quick profits; as, to *scalp* stocks, grain, etc.; specif., to buy (transportation tickets originally purchased by others) and sell them for less than the official or recognized rate. *Cant.* **4.** To deprive (esp. a politician or officeholder) of position or influence. *Political Slang, U. S.*
scalp (skălp), *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. *Cant.*
scalp, *v. i.* [L. *scalpere* to cut.] To cut the coronary cushion or quarters, usually when at high speed; — said of a horse.
scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape: cf. F. *scalpel.*] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin, keen blade.

One form of Scalpel.

scal-pel'lum (skăl-pĕl'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., scalpel.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of four slender piercing organs in the proboscis of Hemiptera. They probably correspond to mandibles and maxillæ. **b** In bloodsucking Diptera, a pair of organs prob. representing maxillæ. — **scal-pel'lar** (-ȧr), *a.*
scalp'er (skăl'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scalps; specif.: **a** *Milling.* Any of various machines or devices used in scalping grain. **b** *Finance.* A trader, usually a member of an exchange, who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions. *Colloq.* **c** A person who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at reduced prices. *Colloq.* **2.** *pl.* Also *scalping boots.* Light leather toe boots worn on the hind feet of a horse to prevent scalping.
scalp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of either SCALP, *v.* — **scalping boots.** = SCALPER, 2. — **s. iron,** *Surg.*, an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. — **s. knife,** a knife used by North American Indians in scalping. — **s. tuft,** scalp lock.
scalp lock. A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.
scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.;* SCAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCAL'I-EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with scales or scale; as, a *scaly* fish. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** *Bot.* Composed of imbricated scales; as, a *scaly* bud; covered with scales; as, a *scaly* stem. **4.** Mean; low; stingy; as, a *scaly* fellow. *Slang.*
scaly anteater, a pangolin. — **s. fern.** = SCALE FERN. — **s. leg,** a disease of poultry due to a mite (*Cnemidocoptes mutans*) which usually attacks the legs, causing a scaly appearance. — **s. skin disease,** pityriasis. — **s. tetter,** psoriasis.
scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OD. *schampelen* to deviate, to slip, *schampen* to go away, escape, slip, and E. *scamper, shamble.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move awkwardly, to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; shamble. **2.** To move about pushing and jostling, to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. *Shak.*
scam'ble, *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To mangle; trample; maul; also, to scatter; squander; litter. **2.** To collect; scrape up. *Marlowe.*
‖ **sca-mil'lus** (skȧ-mĭl'ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* SCAMILLI (-ī). [L., originally, a little bench, dim. of *scamnum* bench, stool.] *Arch.* A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.
scam-mo'ni-ate (skă-mō'nĭ-āt), *a.* Made with scammony.
scam'mo-ny (skăm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *escamonie*, F. *scammonée*, L. *scammonia, scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native of Asia Minor. It has a thick root two or three feet long, sagittate leaves, and white flowers. **2.** The dried gum resin obtained from the root of this plant. It is of a blackish color with an odor like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste, and is an energetic cathartic. The resin of scammony (jalapin), constituting 80-90 per cent of the gum resin, is also used.
scamp (skămp), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escamper* to run away, escape. Cf. SCAMPER.] **1.** A fugitive; vagabond. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A rascal; a rogue; a worthless fellow; sometimes, jocularly, a person given to escapades or tricks. **3.** The bacalao (*Mycteroperca falcata*); — so called from its ability to steal bait without being caught.
scamp, *v. t.;* SCAMPED (skămpt); SCAMP'ING. [Cf. SCANT, *a.*, SKIMP.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do, or make, superficially; skimp; scant.
scam'pa-vi'a (skăm'pȧ-vē'ȧ), *n.* [It.; *scampare* to escape + *via* away.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the 19th century.
scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.;* SCAM'PERED (-pẽrd); SCAM'PERING. [Prob. freq. fr. OF. *escamper* to escape, to save one's self; L. *ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle). See CAMP; cf. DECAMP.] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away.
Scampering about the room after a mouse *S Sharpe.*
scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.
scamp'ish (skăm'pĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, *scampish* conduct. — **scamp'ish-ness,** *n.*
scan (skăn), *v. t.;* SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap: cf. F. *scander.* Cf. ASCEND, DESCEND, SCALE a ladder, SLANDER.] **1.** To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. *Obs. Spenser.* **2.** Specif., *Pros.*, to go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically. **3.** To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; scrutinize. *Shelley.*
Syn. — SCAN, SCRUTINIZE, CONTEMPLATE. SCAN implies close examination, esp. such as passes from point to point; to SCRUTINIZE is to examine critically, minutely, or (esp.) with a fixed or steady gaze; CONTEMPLATE suggests more

scale beetle. A tiger beetle.
scaleboard plane. A plane for cutting from a board a wide shaving forming a scaleboard.
scale dove. = SCALED DOVE.
scale'drake', *n.* The sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*
scale'fish', *n.* **1.** Scabbard fish. **2.** *Com.* Any salted and dried fish inferior to cod, as the pollack, hake, and haddock.
scale leaf. *Bot.* = SCALE, 5 a.
scale'less, *a.* See LESS.
scale louse. Scale insect.
scale micrometer A minute and very delicately graduated scale of equal parts used in the field of a telescope or microscope, for measuring distances by direct comparison. [NUS.]
sca-le'ni, *n., L. pl.* of SCALENUS.
sca-le'non (skā-lē'nŏn), **sca-le'num** (-nŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. σκαληνόν, neut. of σκαληνός.] A scalene.
scale quail. = SCALED QUAIL.
scale rate. A freight rate scaled down from listed rates. *Eng.*
scale stair *or* **staircase.** A stair common to several houses or apartments. *Local, Scot.*
scale'tail', *n.* Also **scale'-tailed' squir'rel.** Any rodent of the genus *Anomalurus*, having horny scales under the base of the tail. [ncr of a scale. *Obs.*]
scale'wise', *adv.* In the manner of a scale. *Obs.*
scalfalde. † SCAFFOLD [-NESS.]
scal'i-ness (skăl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SCALY.
scal-i-o'la (skăl-ĭ-ō'lȧ), *n.* A kind of imitation stone; scagliola.
scall (skôl), *a.* Scabby; scurfy; also, mean. Cf. SCALD. *Obs.*
scal'lage (skăl'ĭj). Var. of SCALLENGE. *Dial. Eng.*
scall'ard, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skalli* a bald head.] A bald person. *Obs.*
scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalled. Var. of SCALD.
scal'lenge (skăl'ĭnj), *n.* [Cf. SCALE hut.] Lich gate. *Dial. Eng.*
scal'lion-faced', *a.* Of a mean or scurvy countenance *Obs.*
scal'lop-er, *n.* One who gathers scallops. [ing scallops.]
scal'lop-ing, *n.* Act of gathering
scal'lum. Var. of SCALLOM.
scall'y, *a.* Scalled. *Obs.*
scal'ly-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalon, scalone. † SCALLION.
scalour. † SQUALOR.
scalp'er, *n.* [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* A scalping iron. *Obs.*
scalp knife A scalping knife
scalp'less, *a.* Deprived of the scalp. **b** Bald.
scal'pri-form (skăl'prĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalprum* chisel, knife + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Chisel-shaped
scalpt. Scalped. *Ref. Sp.*
scalp'tize, *v. t* [L. *scalpere, scalptum*, to scrape + E. *-ize*] To cut or scrape. *Obs*
scalp'ture. *n.* [L. *scalptura.*] Act of scraping, scratching, or graving. *Obs.*
scalt. Obs. pret & archaic or dial. p. p. of SCALD.
scal'y-winged' (skāl'ĭ-wĭngd'), *a.* Scale-winged.
scam (skăm), *n.* & *v.* [Prob. fr. Scand; cf Icel. *skömm, skamm*, a hurt, shame, Sw. dial. *skamm* evil, and E. *shame.*] Stain: spot: scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
Sca-man'dri-us (skȧ-măn'drĭ-ŭs). *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκαμάνδριος.] See ASTYANAX.
scam'ble (*dial.* skăm'(b')l; skăm'-), *n.* Scramble; botch; mess *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
scam'bler, *n. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** One who scambles. **2.** An intruder on others' hospitality; a mealtime visitor.
scam'bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAMBLE. — **scambling days.** Lenten days when no regular meals were provided *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **scam'bling-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
scam'ell, scam'mel (skăm''l), *n* Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
scam'ler † SCAMBLER
scam-mo'ni-a (skă-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Scammony. [ate *Obs.*]
scam-mo'ni-al, *a.* Scammoniate
scam'mo-nin (skăm'ō-nĭn), *n. Chem.* = JALAPIN b.
Sca-moz'zi (skȧ-mō't'sē), *a Arch.* Designating a capital distinctive of the work of Vicenzo Scamozzi (1552-1615), esp. an Ionic marked by four volutes projecting from leafage diagonally at the corners.
scamp'er. *n.* One who scamps work. [pers.]
scam'per-er. *n.* One who scamps
scamp'hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
scamp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scamping*, p. pr.
scan. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
scan, *n.* Range of vision. *Rare.*

deliberate or thoughtful observation; as, "a drowsy cabman, *scanning* the horizon for a fare" (*H. James*); "Gently *scan* your brother man" (*Burns*); "My Jewish friends *scrutinized* me keenly" (*De Quincey*); "*contemplating* with pleasure the results of his own industry" (*Goldsmith*), "When I am tired of looking at the ruins of the Abbey I sit among my own and pensively *contemplate* them" (*Lowell*). See SEE, GAZE, EXAMINATION.

scan (skăn), *v. i. Pros.* To conform to, or fall in with, metrical rules; as, the line will not *scan*.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr L. *scandalum* a stumbling block, a temptation, Gr. σκάνδαλον a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal: cf. ME. *scandle*, OF. *escandle*, F. *esclandre*. See SLANDER.]

1. Offense caused or experienced, or reproach or reprobation called forth, by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

2. Reproachful charges; opprobrious censure; esp., defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another *scandal* on him. *Shak.*

3. That which causes censure, as being wrong or flagrant; a circumstance or action that offends public morals or disgraces the person or persons involved.

4. *Equity Pleading.* Anything alleged which is impertinent and is reproachful to any person or derogates from the dignity of the court or is contrary to good manners; any immaterial allegation that is slanderous.

Syn. — Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, opprobrium, reproach, shame, disgrace.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *v. t.*; -DALED (-dăld) or -DALLED; -DAL-ING or -DAL-LING. To defame; asperse; traduce; slander; also, to scandalize; offend. *Now Rare.*

scan'dal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scandalizing, or that which is scandalous.

scan'dal-ize (skăn'dăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [F. *scandaliser*, L. *scandalizare*, fr. Gr. σκανδαλίζειν.] **1.** To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To disgrace; to bring into reproach or dishonor.

3. To reproach; libel; defame; slander. *Scott.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To lower the peak and haul up the tack or clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) in order to reduce its size or to spill the sail. **b** To reduce sail on (a mizzenmast) when before the wind, so that the sails on the mainmast may have the full force of the wind.

scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf F. *scandaleux*.] **1.** Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation; involving scandal.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any. *Hooker*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story.

scan'dent (skăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

scan'di-a (-dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, obtained as a white infusible powder.

Scan'di-an (-ăn), *a* [L. *Scandia* an island of uncertain locality in northern Europe, also called *Scandinavia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula; hence, Scandinavian.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the languages of Scandinavia.

scan'dic (-dĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

Scan'di-na'vi-a (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] **a** The great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. **b** Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, together with the adjacent islands, including Iceland.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race, often taken as the best representatives of the pure Teutonic type.

2. A kind of single-cylinder printing machine.

scan'di-um (skăn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Scandi*navia + *-ium*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined in company with yttrium, cerium, etc., in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (euxenite and gadolinite). It was discovered spectroscopically by Nilson in 1879 and found to be identical with the *ekaboron* predicted by Mendelyeev. See EKA-. Symbol, *Sc*; at. wt., 45.1.

Scan'dix (skăn'dĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scandix* the herb chervil, Gr. σκάνδιξ.] *Bot.* A small genus of European apiaceous herbs with finely dissected leaves and white flowers. The fruit is wingless, long-beaked, with obscure oil tubes. *S. pecten* is the lady's-comb.

Scan'do- (skăn'dŏ-). Combining form for *Scandian*.

scan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere, scansum*, to climb. See SCAN.] *Pros.* Act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

Scan-so'res (skăn-sō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned order of birds having the toes two before and two behind, including the parrots, woodpeckers, cuckoos, trogons, toucans, etc.

scan-so'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing. **b** Pert. to the Scansores.

scansorial barbets, the barbets of the family Capitonidæ.

scant (skănt), *a.*; SCANT'ER (skăn'tẽr); SCANT'EST. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skant*, neut. of *skamr, skammr*, short; cf. *skamta* to dole out.] **1.** Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; scanty; meager; as, a *scant* allowance; a *scant* pattern. "His sermon was *scant*." *Ridley.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. *Shak.*

3. Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of*; as, *scant* of money.

4. *Naut.* Of the wind, having such a direction or force that a vessel can barely hold her course even close-hauled.

scant (skănt), *v. t.*; SCANT'ED; SCANT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skamta* to dole out. See SCANT, *a.*] **1.** To limit; to straighten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to *scant* one in leisure.

2. To cut short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail; to be niggardly of. "*Scant* not my cups." *Shak.*

scant, *v. i. Naut.* **a** To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind *scants. Obs. or R.* **b** To haul, as the wind, so that a vessel can barely hold her course, even close-hauled.

scan'tle (skăn'tl), *n.* [Cf. SCANTLING, *n.*, 3.] A gauge for measuring slates.

scan'tle, *v. t.* [OF. *escanteler*, var. of *eschanteler*, to break into cantles; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cantel, chantel*, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. *scant*. See CANTLE.] **1.** To scant; to be niggard of; to cut short or down. *Obs.*

2. To divide into small pieces; to partition.

scan'tle, *v. i.* [Dim. of *scant*, v.] To be deficient; to fail; to become less. — *v. t.* To make less. *Both Obs.*

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [OF. *escantillon*, var. of *eschantillon*, F. *échantillon* a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with *scant* insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*]

1. A specimen; a sample. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch or outline.

3. A measuring rod; also, measurement; size; standard; grade. *Obs.*

4. A small quantity, amount, or number; a bit; a modicum. "A *scantling* of good claret." *Scott.*

5. **a** The measure or dimensions of anything, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone, etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, strakes, or the like, in shipbuilding **b** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud less than five inches square, a small rafter, a rail, a purlin, or the like. **c** Miscellaneous cut stuff, as the rough irregular pieces cut off in squaring a log. *G. Ellis.*

6. A frame for casks to lie upon; a trestle.

scantling number *or* **numeral.** A number variously computed from a ship's dimensions, used in reference to a tabulated scheme specifying the size of structural material required to entitle a ship, according to type, to a certain classification, or grading with respect to seaworthiness.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.*; SCANT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); SCANT'I-EST. [From SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

Syn. — SCANTY, SPARSE. SCANTY applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness or insufficiency; SPARSE applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered or dispersed; as, "a starveling in a *scanty* vest" (*Wordsworth*); "the Sonnet's *scanty* plot of ground" (*id.*); a *sparse* population; "Now and then she scattered, with regretful *sparseness*, some seeds and crumbs from her parcels" (*Mary Wilkins*). See THIN, RARE, PARSIMONIOUS.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk, akin to or fr. Gr. σκάπος a staff: cf. F. *scape*. Cf. SCEPTER.] **1.** *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground in acaulescent plants, as the bloodroot, tulip, primrose, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or shaft; as: **a** The basal joint of an insect antenna when long and slender. **b** The shaft of a feather. **c** The peduncle of the balancer of a dipterous insect.

3. *Arch.* The shaft of a column; erroneously, an apophyge.

scape (skāp), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of *escape*.] To escape; — now usually written '*scape*. *Archaic.*

scape, *n. Obs.* **1.** An escape or means of escape; evasion.

2. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. *Milton.*

scape'gal'lows (-găl'ōz; -ŭs), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi. 10.

2. Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless.

scape'-wheel', *n. Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

sca-phan'der (skă-făn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man: cf F. *scaphandre*.] **1.** A cork belt to support a swimmer. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods having a large shell with a concealed spire. It is the type of a family, **Sca-phan'dri-dæ** (-drĭ-dē).

scaph'ism (skăf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκαφη a trough.] An ancient Persian mode of executing criminals by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like and exposed to the sun and to insects.

Sca-phi'tes (skă-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scapha* a boat, fr. Gr. σκαφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάπτειν to dig.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods, having the whorls closely coiled in an involute spiral, except the last, which is straight for a distance, then bent back toward the coiled part. It is the type of a family, **Scaphit'i-dæ** (skă-fĭt'ĭ-dē). — **scaph'i-toid** (skăf'ĭ-toid), *a.*

Scaphites (*S æqualis*) Reduced.

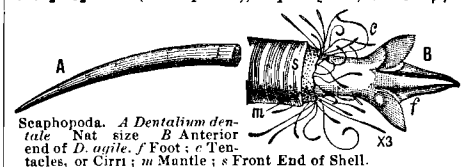
scaph'o-ceph'a-ly (skăf'ŏ-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped, due to premature ossification of the sagittal suture. — **scaph'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **scaph'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* — **scaph'o-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Boat-shaped; navicular. — *n.* A scaphoid bone.

scaphoid bone. **a** The most preaxial of the proximal row of carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. **b** One of the proximal tarsal bones situated between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. Both these bones (esp. that in the tarsus) are called also *navicular*.

scaph'o-lu'nar (skăf'ŏ-lū'nẽr), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to, or composed of, the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* A bone so composed in the carpus of many Carnivora.

Sca-phop'o-da (skă-fŏp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A small class of marine Mollusca having a tapering tubular shell, open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. There is no special respiratory apparatus or heart. The mouth contains a radula; the sexes are separate. The class consists of the toothshells (genus *Dentalium* and allied genera). — **scaph'o-pod** (skăf'ŏ-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **sca-phop'o-dous** (skă-fŏp'ŏ-dŭs), *a.*



Scaphopoda. *A Dentalium dentale* Nat size *B* Anterior end of *D. agile*. *f* Foot; *c* Tentacles, or Cirri; *m* Mantle; *s* Front End of Shell.

Sca'pin' (skă'păn'), *n.* [See SCAPINO.] A tricky valet in Molière's comedy "Les Fourberies de Scapin." Employed by two lovers, he cleverly outwits by his ruses their fathers, who have other marriage plans for their sons.

scap'i-nade' (skăp'ĭ-nād'; -nād'), *n.* A ruse like Scapin's.

scap'o-lite (skăp'ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκάπος a staff, or L. *scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite:* cf. F *scapolite*.] *Min.* **a** A mineral of the scapolite group, intermediate in composition between meionite and marialite and containing 46-54 per cent of silica; — called also *wernerite*. It resembles feldspar when massive, but has a fibrous appearance and higher sp. gr. (2.66–2.73). **b** Any member of the scapolite group.

scapolite group. *Min.* A group of minerals crystallizing in the pyramidal division of the tetragonal system, white or grayish white in color when pure, and consisting essentially of silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. All the species, viz., meionite, wernerite (common scapolite), mizzonite (dipyre), marialite, and sarcolite, may be considered as isomorphous mixtures, in varying proportions, of the two fundamental compounds $Ca_4Al_6Si_6O_{25}$ (pure meionite) and $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$ (pure marialite). The physical properties vary with the composition — the hardness from 5 to 6.5, the sp. gr. from 2.5 to 2.8, etc.

scap'o-lit'i-za'tion (skăp'ŏ-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into scapolite.

scap'ose (skăp'ōs; skă-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lăz). [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shoulder blade; the dorsal and in most mammals the principal, or sometimes the only, bone of the pectoral arch, or shoulder girdle. The human scapula is flat and triangular, situated in the upper lateral part of the back, and having at the outer angle a large shallow fossa (the **glenoid cavity**) for articulation with the head of the humerus. On its posterior surface, or dorsum, is a prominent, obliquely transverse ridge (the **spine**), ending in a process (the **acromion process**) which arches over the glenoid cavity and articulates with the clavicle, forming the point of the shoulder. The spine divides the dorsum into two fossæ (the **suprascapular above**, and the **infrascapular** below); the slightly concave anterior surface, or **venter**, forms one large fossa, the **subscapular**. A hooked process (the **coracoid process**), extending in front of the glenoid cavity, represents the **coracoid bone** of many vertebrates. In birds the scapula is long and narrow; in amphibians and some other animals its dorsal part may be an imperfectly ossified **suprascapula**. In teleost fishes both the hypercoracoid and supraclavicle have been regarded as representing, and called, the scapula.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The tegula (appendage of the mesothorax) of a lepidopterous or hymenopterous insect. See TEGULA **a**. **b** A pleuron of the mesothorax of an insect, including the epimeron and episternum. **c** The trochanter of the fore leg of an insect. **d** A plate of the cup of a crinoid situated at the base of an arm. **e** The patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect.

scap'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Also **scap'u-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ). Of or pertaining to the shoulder, the scapula, or scapulars.

scapular arch, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pectoral arch. — **s. index,** *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the scapula (taken equal to 100) to its breadth.

scap'u-lar (skăp'ū-lẽr), *n.* [F. *scapulaire*, or LL. *scapularium, scapulare*, fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. **b** An article consisting of two small square pieces of cloth connected by cords, worn over the shoulders under the ordinary garb as an act of devotion.

2. *Surg.* A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

3. *Zoöl.* A scapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*

scance (skăns), *n. & v.* Glitter; shine; gleam; glance. *Scot.*

scand. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of SCANNED. [Scandinavian.]

Scand. *Abbr.* Scandinavia; Scandinavian.

‖scan'da-la mag-na'tum, *pl.* of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.

scan'daled (skăn'dăld), *a.* Scandalous. *Obs.*

scan'dal-mon'ger, *n.* One who circulates scandal. [DALOUS.]

scan'dal-ous-ly, *adv.* of SCANDALOUS.

scan'dal-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖scan'da-lum mag-na'tum (skăn'dă-lŭm măg-nā'tŭm). [LL., scandal of magnates.] *Eng. Law* A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a peer, judge, or other great officer of the realm. Under early statutes (repealed in 1887) this was an offense more serious than defamation of others.

scan'di-cus (skăn'dĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *scandere* to mount, ascend.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.* [-ISM.]

Scan'di-na'vi-an-ism, *n.* See SCANDIAN.

scan'du-lar, *a.* [L. *scandula* shingle.] Pert. to shingles. *Obs.*

Sca'ni-an (skā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a compilation of Danish customary laws (called also *Lex Scania Antiqua*), of which two versions are extant made early in the 13th century.

scan. mag. *Abbr.* Scandalum magnatum. [p pr.]

scan'ning-ly, *adv.* of *scanning*, SCANSION.

scan'sive, *a.* [See SCANSION.] Scansorial; climbing. *Obs.*

scan-so'ri-ous (skăn-sō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Scansorial. *Rare.*

scan'so-ry, *a.* Scansorial. *Obs.*

scant (*dial.* skănt, skănt), *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely; hardly. *Obs. or Scot & Dial.*

scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity; need. *Rare.* [scarcely. *Obs.*]

scant'ful-ly, *adv.* Narrowly; scantly. *n.* [Cf. SCANT, *a.*] Scantness; scarcity. *Obs. Scot.*

scantilon, scantillone. + SCANTLING. [SCANTY.]

scant'i-ly (skăn'tĭ-lĭ). *adv.* of **scant'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

scan'ti-ty, *n.* [*scant*, *a.* + *-ity.*] Scarceness; scantness. *Obs.*

scan'tle (skăn'tl), *v. t.* To measure by a standard.

scant'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschantelet* corner.] A small pattern or quantity. *Obs* [Scanty. *Obs.*]

scant'ling, *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*] **a ant'linged** (skănt'lĭngd), *a.* Having (specified) scantlings or dimensions; — in combination.

scant'ly, *adv.* of SCANT.

scant'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

S. C. A. P. A. *Abbr.* Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising (London). Hence, **Sca'pa** (skā'pă), a nickname of the society. *Eng.*

scape (skāp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry or note of a flushed snipe; also, a snipe.

scap'el (skăp'ĕl), *n.* [NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus* stem, stalk.] *Bot.* A cauliele.

scape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

scap'el-ry. + SCAPULARY.

scape'ment, *n.* = ESCAPEMENT, 3. [person. *Obs.*]

scape'thrift', *n.* A thriftless

scaphe, *n.* [L. *scapha*, Gr. σκαφη.] A skiff; a boat. *Obs.*

scaph'ite (skăf'īt), *n.* [See SCAPHITES.] *Paleon.* A fossil of *Scaphites* or allied genus.

scaph'o-ce'rite (skăf'ŏ-sē'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. σκαφη boat + *cerite*] *Zool.* A flattened plate or scale on the second joint of the antennæ of many Crustacea. — **scaph'o-ce-rit'ic** (-sĕ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sca-phog'na-thite (skă-fŏg'nă-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκαφη boat + γνάθος jaw] *Zoöl.* A thin leaflike appendage of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. — **sca-phog'na-thit'ic** (-thĭt'-ĭk), *a.*

sca'pi-form (skā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *scapo* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Resembling a scape.

sca-pig'er-ous (skă-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scapes. *Rare.*

Sca-pi'no (skă-pē'nō), *n.* [From It. *scappino* a sock or short stocking.] In Italian masked comedy, a cunning and knavish servant of Gratisano.

scap'ler. + SCAPULAR.

scap net (skăp). A kind of scoop net for catching bait.

sca'poid (skā'poid), *a.* [1st *scapo* + *-oid.*] *Bot* Scapiform.

scap'ple (skăp'l), **scap'pler** (-lẽr). Vars. of SCABBLE, SCABBLER.

s. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals.

scap'u-la-ry (skăp'ū-lă-rĭ), *a. & n.* Scapular.

scap'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Zoöl.* Designating a small African crow (*Corvus scapulatus*) having white areas on the shoulders, and a white breast.

scap'u-lo- (skăp'ū-lō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the scapula* or *the shoulder;* as: **scap'u-lo-cla-vic'u-lar**, pert. to the scapula and clavicle; **scap'u-lo-cor'a-coid**; **scap'u-lo-hu'mer-al**; **scap'u-lo-ver'te-bral**, etc.

sca'pus (skā'pŭs), *n.; L. pl.* SCAPI (-pī). [L.] **a** A scape; a stem, shaft, or column; as, *Zoöl.*, the shaft of a feather, or the basal part of a polyp.

scar (skär), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skar-hella* a flat stone with sharp edges, *skjer* soil with loose rocks.] **a** A hard cinder; furnace slag. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacture, a lump formed by fritting; a scour.

scar, *n.* [Scot. *scar, scaur,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker* a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea, akin to Dan. *skiær,* Sw. *skär.* Cf. SKERRY.] **a** An isolated or protruding rock. **b** A steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth.

scar, *n.* [OF. *escare,* F. *eschare* an eschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. *escara*), L. *eschara,* fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . and not a wrinkle, *scar,* or fracture on all its body *T. Burnet.*

2. A mark left on a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, or on a seed by separation of the funicle.

3. A chink; a crack. *Obs.*

4. A scarlike mark or indentation, as one made by long use or contact; specif., *Zoöl.*, a cicatrix.

scar, *v. t.;* SCARRED (skärd); SCAR'RING. To mark with a scar or scars; to mar; disfigure.

scar, *v. i.* To form a scar; to become scarred.

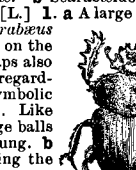
scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* [F. *scarabée,* L. *scarabaeus.*] **1.** A dung beetle; esp., *Scarabæus sacer.* See SCARABÆUS, 1.

2. = SCARABÆUS, 2.

Scar'a-bæ'i-dæ (-ă-bē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCARAB.] *Zoöl.* A large family of stout-bodied beetles with lamellate antennæ. It is coextensive with Lamellicornia in its narrower sense, and contains many of the largest and most conspicuous beetles, comprising the subfamilies: Coprinæ (dung beetles), which feed chiefly on dung and decaying matter; and Melolonthinæ (chafers), Dynastinæ (rhinoceros beetles), Rutelinæ, and Cetoniinæ (flower beetles), the last four being vegetable feeders, having stout grublike larvæ which usually burrow in the ground or in plants. See SCARABÆUS. — **scar'a-bæ'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

scar'a-bæ'oid (-oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the Scarabæidæ. **b** Scarabæidoid.

scar'a-bæ'us (skăr'ă-bē'ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1. a** A large black, or nearly black, dung beetle (*Scarabæus sacer*) of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which (as perhaps also one or more allied species) was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. Like many related forms, it rolls large balls of dung for food for itself or young. **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus containing the above and allied species.



Egyptian Scarabæus (*S. sacer*). ½

2. *Egypt. Archæol.* A conventionalized representation of a beetle (of the family Scarabæidæ), commonly in stone or faience, usually having an inscription on the flat under side. It is the symbol of the sun god Chepera, and also signifies "the world," "man," "only begotten," "father," "generation," the Egyptians believing that there were no females of this beetle. The images were widely used as talismans and ornaments, and were placed on mummies as symbols of resurrection. They are now used as jewelry.

scar'ab-oid (skăr'ăb-oid), *a.* [*scarab* + *-oid.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Scarabæoid. **b** Of the nature of, or resembling, a scarabæus (image). — *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* A scarabæoid beetle. *Rare* **b** *Archæol.* A scarab-shaped gem.

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ă-mouch'), *n.* [F. *Scaramouche,* It. *Scaramuccia,* originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian; cf. It. *scaramuccia, scaramuccio,* skirmish, F. *scaramouche.* Cf. SKIRMISH.] A personage in the old Italian comedy (derived from Spain) characterized by boastfulness and poltroonery; hence, a cowardly buffoon.

Scar'borough lil'y (skär'bŭr'rō; -bŭr-ō). An amaryllislike plant of South Africa (*Vallota purpurea*), also, its bright red flower. See VALLOTA.

scarce (skârs), *a.; comp.* SCARC'ER (skâr'sẽr); *superl.* SCARC'EST (skâr'sẽst). [ME. *scars,* OF. *escars,* perh. fr. LL. *scarpsus, excarpsus,* for L. *excerptus,* p. p. of *excerpere* to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten; *ex* (see EX-) + *carpere* to pluck. Cf. EXCERPT.] **1.** Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; stingy. *Obs.* "Too *scarce* ne too sparing." *Chaucer.*

2. Scantily supplied or provided; meagerly furnished; — sometimes with *of. Obs. or Dial. Milton.*

3. Deficient in size, quality, or the like; meager; scant; as, a *scarce* measure. *Obs. Chaucer.*

4. Deficient in quantity; not plentiful or abundant; also, deficient in number compared with the demand; as, good locations are *scarce;* hence, infrequent; uncommon; rare.

You tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value. *Locke.*

5. Characterized by deficiency or want, as, a *scarce* living; *scarce* days. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Infrequent, deficient. See RARE.

scarce (skârs), *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *a.*, 12).

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* In a scarce manner; specif., with difficulty; barely; hardly; but just.

He had *scarcely* finished, when the laborer arrived. *Irving.*

Syn. — See HARDLY.

scarce'ment (skârs'mĕnt), *n. Arch. & Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth, etc.

scarce'ness, *n.* Scarcity.

scar'ci-ty (skâr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *scarsete,* OF. *escarseté.*] Quality or condition of being scarce. Specif.: **a** Sparingness; niggardliness; parsimony. *Obs.* **b** Smallness of quantity or number in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; lack of plenty; short supply; hence, rareness; uncommonness; as, a *scarcity* of graiu; the *scarcity* of radium; a great *scarcity* of beauties. *Chaucer.*

Praise . . owes its value to its *scarcity. Rambler.*

Syn. — Want, penury, dearth, rareness, rarity, infrequency.

scare (skâr; *Scot. also* skār), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skara* to clinch (the planks of a boat). Cf. 3d SCARF.] **1.** A splice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Golf.* The part of a wooden club where the beveled neck and shaft are glued together and wound.

scare (skâr), *v. t.;* SCARED (skârd); SCAR'ING (skâr'ĭng). [ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren,* fr. ME. *skar, sker,* scared, Icel. *skjarr;* perh. akin to E. *sheer* to turn.] To frighten; to strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

Syn. — Alarm, startle, affright, terrify. See FRIGHTEN. **to scare away,** to drive away by frightening. — **to s. up,** to bring to light or into the open, as game by beating, hence, *Slang,* to discover for use; as, he could not *scare up* a dollar.

scare, *v. i.* To be scared; to take alarm.

scare, *n.* Fright or a fright, esp., a sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake.

scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

scare head. A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

scarf (skärf), *n.; pl.* SCARFS (skärfs), sometimes SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe, esquerpe,* var. of *escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet, F. *écharpe* sash, scarf; prob. fr. OHG. *scharpe* pocket, and akin to E. *scrip* a wallet. The final *f* for *p* is perh. due to influence of some other word. Cf. SCARP a band.] **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist.

2. A cravat with falling ends, secured by a knot, through a ring, or with a pin.

3. *Eccl.* A broad band of black silk, passing over the back of the neck, with long ends pendent in front over the gown, worn by doctors of divinity and clerical, collegiate, or cathedral authorities.

scarf, *v. t.;* SCARFED (skärft); SCARF'ING. **1.** To throw on loosely; to put on like a scarf.

2. To decorate with scarfs, or as with scarfs.

3. To cover, esp. loosely. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

scarf, *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skarfva* to eke out, to join together, *skarf* a seam, joint, Dan. *skarre* to joint, to unite timber, Icel. *skara* to clinch the planks of a boat, G. *scharben* to chop, to cut small.] **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint.

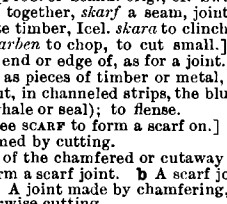
2. To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint.

3. To cut out, in channeled strips, the blubber, or flay the skin, of (a whale or seal); to flense.

scarf, *n.* [See SCARF to form a scarf on.] **1.** A groove or channel formed by cutting.

2. a Either of the chamfered or cutaway ends that fit together to form a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.

scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together after overlapping by bolting, riveting, welding, brazing, or the like.



1-3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *a* Coak or Cog; *b* Keys.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] *Anat.* The epidermis.

Scar'i-dæ (skăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Scarus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of pharyngognathous marine fishes, closely resembling the Labridæ, but having the teeth of the jaws more or less coalescent. It comprises the true parrot fishes. — **scar'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

scar'i-fi-ca'tor (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *scarificateur.*] *Med.* An instrument for making slight incisions, as in cupping, containing several lancets moved by a spring.

scar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that scarifies; specif.: **a** *Med.* The instrument used for scarifying. **b** *Agric.* A form of cultivator for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. **c** An implement or machine to tear up the surface of a road prior to resurfacing.

scar'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *scarifier,* L. *scarificare, scarifare,* fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up, fr. σκάριφος a pointed instrument. Cf. SCRIBE.]

1. To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in with a lancet or scarificator, to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

2. *Agric.* To stir the surface soil of with a scarifier.

3. Fig.: To lacerate, as the sensibilities.

sca'ri-ous (skā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [F. *scarieux,* or NL. *scariosus;* cf. L. *scaria* a thorny shrub or tree.] *Bot.* Thin and membranous in texture, as a bract.

scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'nă), *n.* [NL. See SCARLET.] *Med.* Scarlet fever. — **scar'la-ti'nal** (-năl), *a.* — **scar'la-ti'nous** (skär'lă-tē'nŭs; skär-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

scar'la-ti'noid (skär'lă-tē'noid; skär-lăt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption; scarlatiniform.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *scarlat, scarlet,* prop., a stuff, later, a color, OF. *escarlate,* F. *écarlate* (cf. Pr. *escarlat, escarlata,* Sp. & Pg. *escarlata,* It. *scarlatto,* LL. *scarlatum*), fr. Ar. *siqillāṭ* a sort of silk stuff (cf. Ar. *siqlāṭūn,* in the same sense, whence E. *ciclatoun,* through F.), orig. a figured cloth, and through Greek fr. L. *sigillatus* adorned with little figures, fr. *sigilla* little figures, as on seal rings, pl. of *sigillum.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, of many tints and shades; a vivid or bright red color. See DYE.

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

Clothed in fine linen, and purple, and *scarlet. Rev.* xviii. 16.

the scarlet, *R. C. Ch.*, the cardinalate; — so called from the scarlet vestments worn by cardinals. *J. A. Symonds.*

scar'let, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; as, a *scarlet* cloth.

scarlet admiral, the red admiral butterfly. — **s. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a.** — **s. berry,** the bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* or its fruit. — **s. clover,** crimson clover. — **s. cup,** any of various small cup-shaped red fungi of the genus *Peziza.* — **s. fever,** *Med.*, an acute contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day; scarlatina. It is frequently complicated with disease of the kidneys. — **s. haw,** a common American hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*). — **s. ibis,** an ibis (*Guara rubra*) of South and Central America, very rarely occurring in the southern United States. It is intense scarlet with black-tipped wings. See IBIS, *Illust.* — **s. kowhai,** the glory pea of Australia. — **s. letter,** a scarlet A, once used as a badge of adultery. See A, 3 **a.** — **s. lightning.** **a** The scarlet lychnis. **b** The red valerian. — **s. lychnis,** a garden lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*), with scarlet or white flowers. — **s. mallow,** any malvaceous plant of the genus *Pavonia.* — **s. maple,** the red maple. — **s. mite,** any of numerous bright red carnivorous mites found among grass and moss, esp. *Trombidium holosericeum* or allied species. The young are parasitic on spiders and insects. — **s. oak,** an oak (*Quercus coccinea*) of the eastern United States. It has close-grained wood and leaves somewhat like those of red oak, but turning scarlet in autumn. — **s. pimpernel,** the common pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis,* with flowers prevailingly scarlet. — **s. plume,** a Mexican euphorbiaceous shrub (*Euphorbia fulgens*) with scarlet-bracted flowers. — **s. rash** *Med.* = ROSEOLA. — **s. runner.** **a** A tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus multiflorus*), with rather large bright red flowers and red and black seeds. A white-flowered variety, grown chiefly for the edible seeds, is called the *Dutch case knife bean.* **b** In Australia, any fabaceous plant of the genus *Kennedya.* — **s. sage,** a well-known garden bedding plant (*Salvia splendens*), with long racemes of intense scarlet flowers. Also, any of several other red-flowered species of *Salvia.* See 1st SAGE, 1 **a,** SALVIA. — **s. snake,** a bright-colored harmless American snake (*Osceola elapsoidea*), banded with red, black, and white, and thus imitating the poisonous coral snakes. — **s. strawberry,** the Virginia strawberry. — **s. sumac,** the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **s. tanager,** a common American tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, the female and young chiefly olive. — **s. thorn.** = SCARLET HAW. — **s. vetch,** a red-flowered vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant in warm climates. — **S. Woman,** the Church of Rome; — sometimes so called by Protestant controversialists in allusion to the description contained in Rev. xvii. 1-6, which is variously interpreted by commentators as referring to pagan Rome, papal Rome, or the spirit of worldliness and evil. Roman Catholics have applied the title to London.

scar'let, *v. t.* **1.** To dye or tinge with scarlet. *Rare.*

2. To clothe in scarlet. *Rare.*

scar'let-seed' (skär'lĕt-sēd'), *n.* [So named in allusion to the *scarlet seeds* they bear.] **a** A small West Indian theaceous tree (*Ternstremia obovalis*). **b** A bixaceous shrub of Jamaica (*Lætia thamnia*).

sca'roid (skā'roid; 115), *a.* [*Scarus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scaridæ. — *n.* A fish of that family.

scarp (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic for ESCARP.] **1.** *Fort.* = ESCARP.

2. A steep descent or declivity.

scarp, *v. t.;* SCARPED (skärpt); SCARP'ING. To cut down vertically, or nearly so; as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch.

scarp gallery. *Fort.* A bombproof, loopholed chamber in the rear of the scarp to defend the ditch, — now little used.

scar'pines (skär'pĭnz), *n. pl.* [F. *escarpins,* lit., light shoes, fr. It. *scarpino* a light shoe, dim. of *scarpa* shoe.] Instruments for torturing the lower legs, resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

scar'ring (skär'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAR. Hence: *n.* **a** A marking resulting from being scarred. **b** The formation of scars or scours in roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacturing.

sca'rus (skā'rŭs; 115), *n.* [L. See SCAR a kind of fish.] **1.** A parrot fish (*Sparisoma cretense*) of the Mediterranean, of excellent quality and highly esteemed by the Romans.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrot fishes. The teeth are completely consolidated, giving the jaws the appearance of a bird's beak.

scar'y (skâr'ĭ), *a.* [From SCARE.] Easily scared; timid; also causing fright; alarming. *Colloq.*

scap'u-la'tion, *n.* [Prob fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade, in LL. also, the flat of a sword, a spatula.] Beating or bruising in preparing medicaments. *Obs.*

scap'u-let, scap'u-lette (skăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *scapula.*] *Zoöl.* A fold at the bases of the lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostomous medusæ.

scap'u-li-man'cy (-lĭ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *scapulae* shoulder blades + E. *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of a shoulder blade.

scar (*dial.* skär, skär, skā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCARE.

scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus,* a kind of fish, Gr. σκάρος.] A parrot fish. [BÆUS.]

scar'a-bæ'i, *n., L.pl.* of SCARABÆUS.

scar'a-bæ'i-doid (skăr'ă-bē'ĭ-doid), *a.* [*scarabæid* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Designating the third instar in the development of blister beetles, resembling the larva of a scarabæoid beetle.

scar'a-bæ'oid (-bē'oid), *n* 1. *Zoöl.* One of the Scarabæidæ. 2. A scarabæus (image) but little like the insect; sometimes, a counterfeit scarabæus.

scar'a-bee (skăr'ă-bē), *n.* [F. *scarabée.*] A scarab

scaramoche, *n.* & *v.* [See SKIRMISH.] Skirmish. *Obs.*

scarbabe, scarbugge. † SCARABABE, SCARABUG. [beetle. *Obs.*]

scarbot, *n.* [F. *escarbot.*] A

scarce, *v. t.* To make scarce. *Obs.*

scarcenet. † SARCENET.

scarcity root. The mangel-wurzel; — from the false notion that *mangel* in *mangel-wurzel* is from German *mangel,* want, lack. [*Local, Eng.*]

scar crow. The black tern.

scard. Scarred. *Ref. Sp.*

scare, *n.* [Cf. OF *escarn.*] Mockery. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

scare, *v. t.* To splice. *Scot.*

scare, *a.* [ME. *skar.* See SCARE to alarm.] Timid; shy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

scare. Obs. pret. of SHEAR

scare'babe', *n.* A thing to scare a babe; a scarecrow. *Rare*

scare'bug', *n.* A bughear *Obs*

scare'fire', *n.* An alarm of fire; a fire; esp., an alarming fire. *Obs*

scar end. The unfinished end of a breakwater or the like under construction.

scarf. † SCARP, slope.

scarf, scarfe (skärf), *n.* [Cf Icel. *skarfr.*] Cormorant. *Scot.*

scarf'pin', *n* A pin for the neck scarf.

scarfe Scarfed. *Ref. Sp.*

scarf weld. A welded scarf joint in metal. [See -WISE.]

scarf'wise' (skärf'wīz'), *adv.* Dung *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scarificatio;* cf. F *scarification.*] A scarifying.

scar'i-ly (skâr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCARY.

sca'ri-ose (skā'rĭ-ōs; 115), *a. Bot.* Scarious

scar'la-ti'na-form (skär'lă-tē'nă-fôrm; -tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-form.*] *Med.* See SCARLATINOID.

scarle † SKERREL.

scar'less, *a.* See -LESS

Scarlet. Will. A companion of Robin Hood; — called in old ballads and plays *Scadlock, Scathelock,* or *Scathlock.* [DYE.]

scarlet B. Biebrich scarlet. See

scarmage, scarmishe, scarmoge, scarmuche. † SKIRMISH.

scarn. † SCORN.

scarn (skärn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skarn;* akin to AS. *scearn.* Cf SHARN.]

scarn bee. A dung beetle.

scarp, scarpe (skärp), *n.* [OF *escarpe,* var. of *escharpe.* See SCARF a neckcloth.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width

Scar'pa's tri'an'gle. See TRIANGLE OF SCARPA.

scarren † SCARE.

scar'row (skär'ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel *skæra* twilight, dawn, Dan. *dagskjær.*] A faint light; a shadow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To shine faintly, as through clouds *Scot.*

scar'ry (skär'ĭ), *a.* Bearing scars, or marks of wounds.

scar'ry (*dial.* skär'ĭ), *a. Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng* a Rocky; cliffy; bare. **b** Lean; meager *Obs.*

scarse Obs. or ref. sp. of SCARCE.

scar'si-ty. Scarcity. *Ref. Sp.*

scart (skärt; skĕrt). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SCARE.

scart (skärt), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRAT to scratch.] To scratch; scrape. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

scart, *n Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1 Scratch; a mark, as in writing 2. A puny or scrawny person; also, a niggard. [cloud.]

scart (skärt), **scarth,** *n.* [Cf. SCARF a cormorant.] The cormorant. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

scart-toc'cio, *n.* [It.] A folded paper; cartridge; cover. *Obs.*

scarve (skärv). Var. of SCARF, cormorant. *Scot*

scase'ly (skās'lĭ). Obs. or dial. var. of SCARCELY.

scat. Var. of SKAT.

scat, scatt (skăt), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skattr.*] **1.** A tax; tribute; in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, a crown tax for pasturage, etc., on commons.

scat (skăt), *interj.* **Go away;**

scathe (skāth), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *n.* [ME. *scathe*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaði*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, akin to AS. *sceaða*, *scaða*, foe, injurer, OS. *skaðo*, D. *schade* harm, injury, OHG. *scado*, G. *schade*, *schaden*; cf. Gr. ἀσκηθής unharmed. Cf. SCATHE, *v.*] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune.

scathe (skāth; 277), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *v. t.*; SCATHED (skātht; skătht); SCATH'ING (skāth'ĭng; skăth'-). [ME. *scathen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaða*, akin to AS. *sceaðan*, *sceððan*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. & G. *schaden*, OHG. *scadōn*, Goth. *skaþjan*. Cf. SCATHE, *n.*] To do harm to; to injure; damage; hurt.

Strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.*

scathe'ful (-fōōl), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful**, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; pernicious. *Shak.* — **scathe'ful-ness**, *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful-ness**, *n.*

scathe'less (-lĕs), *or*, *Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'less**, *a.* Without scathe, injury, or damage; unharmed.

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence, fig., blasting; scorching; wounding; bitterly severe; as, *scathing* contempt. — **scath'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See MORDANT.

sca-tol'o-gy (skȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *skatology*. [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-logy*.] Study of excrement; also, the superstitions relating to excrement. — **scat'o-log'ic** (skăt'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **scat'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; SCAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SCAT'TER-ING. [ME. *scateren*, dial. form of *schateren*. See SHATTER.] **1**. To strew; throw about loosely; to cast here and there.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior*

2. To strew things on; to strew, as a floor with toys. *R.*
3. To cause to separate; to dissipate; disperse; rout.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. *Shak.*

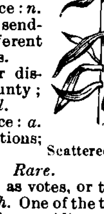
4. Hence, to dispel in confusion; to break up and defeat; as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, or the like.
5. To let drop, as a glove, through carelessness. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disperse, dissipate, spread, strew. See DISPEL.

scat'ter, *v. i.* **1**. To disperse or separate in various directions; as, clouds *scatter* after a storm; also, rarely, to go in different directions; — said of a number of individuals.
2. Of a shotgun, to cause the shot to spread widely when fired; also, of the shot, to spread widely.

scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), **scat'ter-brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration or attention. *Colloq.* — **scat'ter brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

scat'tered (skăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1**. Dispersed; separated irregularly, esp in location; as, *scattered* houses, hence, separated by irregular intervals of time; as, *scattered* crimes.
2. Having the parts divided in some way; disrupted. "This *scattered* kingdom." *Shak.*
3. Disconnected; rambling; as, *scattered* thoughts.
4. *Bot.* Irregular in position; having no definite arrangement in phyllotaxy; — applied to leaves or branches.
— **scat'tered-ly**, *adv.* — **scat'tered-ness**, *n.*


Scattered Leaves.

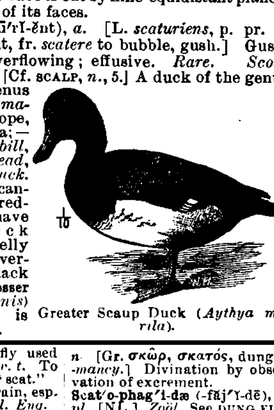
scat'ter-ing, *vb. n.* of SCATTER. Hence: *n.* **1**. A strewing or dispersing; act of sending, putting forth, going, etc., in different directions; as, *scattering* of thoughts.
2. Something scattered, strewed, or disconnected; as, the *scatterings* of bounty; *scatterings* of learning; — often in *pl.*

scat'ter-ing, *p. pr.* of SCATTER. Hence: *a.* **1**. Dispersing; going in various directions; as, a *scattering* flock of sheep.
2. Occurring at irregular intervals. *Rare.*
3. Divided among many or several, as votes, or the like.

scat'u-la (skăt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* One of the ten equal cuboids into which a cube is cut by nine equidistant planes, each parallel to one of its faces.

sca-tu'ri-ent (skȧ-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, p. pr. of *scaturire* to gush out, fr. *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Gushing forth; full to overflowing; effusive. *Rare.* *Scott.*

scaup duck (skôp). [Cf. SCALP, *n.*, 5.] A duck of the genus *Aythya* and subgenus *Fuligula*; esp., *A. marila* of northern Europe, Asia, and America; — called also *bluebill*, *broadbill*, *blackhead*, and *greater scaup duck*. It is related to the canvasback and the redhead, but the males have the head and neck glossy black, the belly white, and the back vermiculated with black and white. The **lesser scaup duck** (*A. affinis*) of North America is similar, but smaller.



Greater Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila*).

scaup'er (skôp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCALPER, or dial. *scalp* to pare off the surface of the soil.] A flat tool with a curved edge, used in wood engraving to clear away the spaces between the lines; also, a tool used in line engraving.

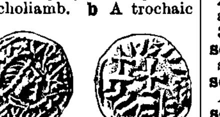
scav'age (skăv'āj), *n.* [LL. *scavagium*, ultimately of Teutonic orig., akin to E. *show*: cf. OF. *escauwage* inspection, examination, *escauwer* to examine. See SHOW.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods shown or offered for sale. It was forbidden by Act of 19 Hen. VII. c. 8.

scav'enge (-ĕnj), *v. t.*; -ENGED (-ĕnjd); -ENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [See SCAVENGER.] To cleanse, as streets, from filth.

scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties, originally attending to *scavage*, fr. *scavage*. See SCAVAGE, SHOW, *v.*] **1**. An official having to do with the collection of scavage. *Obs.*
2. A person employed to clean the streets, esp. by collecting the filth and carrying it off; also, any animal which devours refuse, carrion, or anything injurious to health.

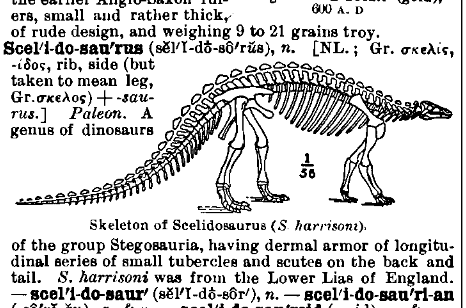
scav'eng-ing (-ĕn-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAVENGE. Hence, *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Act or process of expelling the exhaust gases from the cylinder by some special means, as, in many four-cycle engines, by utilizing the momentum of the exhaust gases in a long exhaust pipe.

sca'zon (skā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκάζων, fr. σκάζειν to limp.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** A choliamb. **b** A trochaic tetrameter with protraction in the seventh foot, giving the verse a halting movement; — called also *Hipponactean*.


Anglo-Saxon Sceatt (gold), 600 A. D

sceatt (skȧt), *n.*; *pl.* E. SCEATTS (-ȧts), AS. SCEATTAS (skȧt'tȧs). [AS. *sceatt*.] A silver (rarely, gold) coin of the earlier Anglo-Saxon rulers, small and rather thick, of rude design, and weighing 9 to 21 grains troy.

Scel'i-do-sau'rus (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκελίς, -ίδος, rib, side (but taken to mean leg, Gr. σκελος) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Stegosauria, having dermal armor of longitudinal series of small tubercles and scutes on the back and tail. *S. harrisoni* was from the Lower Lias of England. — **scel'i-do-saur'** (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sôr'), *n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*



Skeleton of Scelidosaurus (*S. harrisoni*).

Scel'i-do-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SCELIDOSAURUS; -THERIUM.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct four-toed edentates smaller than, and intermediate between, *Megatherium* and *Mylodon*. Remains have been found in the Pleistocene of Patagonia, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

scel'o-tyr'be (sĕl'ō-tûr'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκελοτύρβη.] *Med.* Weakness or indecision in taking steps; uncertainty of gait, as in chorea or palsy.

‖ **sce-na'ri-o** (shā-nä'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-ē). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera, showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

scend (sĕnd), *n.* *Naut.* **1** The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway; the opposite of *pitch*.
2. = SEND, 4.

scend, *v. i.* *Naut.* To lift or heave upward in a seaway; — said of a vessel, and opposed to *pitch*.

scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena*, *scena*, Gr. σκηνή a covered place, a tent, a stage: cf. F. *scène*.] **1**. The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the part of a theater in which the acting is done, with its adjuncts and decorations; the stage. *Rhet. or Poetic.*
2. One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; *pl.*, the decorations and fittings of a stage, representing the place in which the action is supposed to go on; the scenery; as, to paint *scenes*; to shift the *scenes*; to go behind the *scenes*.
3. A division of a drama, usually a division of an act, during which there is no change of place or time; also, after French usage, one in which there is no change of persons.
4. The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination; place of occurrence or action.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason*

5. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as presented in literature or art.

Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

6. An episode in action, real or imagined, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene*.
7. An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling.

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offense, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

8. A landscape, or part of a landscape; a view; a prospect.

scen'er-y (sēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scaenarius* belonging to the stage. Cf. SCENARIO.] **1**. The disposition of the scenes in which the action of a play, poem, etc., is laid. *Rare.*
2. The representation of the place of an action or occurrence; specif., the painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories; as, *scenery* for the first act.
3. The general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse, of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

scene'shift'er (sēn'shĭf'tẽr), *n.* *Theaters.* One who moves the scenes, which formerly were shifted from one groove to another; — now commonly called *grip* because the scenes are often gripped to the floor.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *scaenicus*, *scenicus*, Gr. σκηνικός: cf. F. *scénique*. See SCENE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the scene, or stage; dramatic; as, *scenic* writers; *scenic* conventions. *Now Rare.* "*Scenic* action." *Byron.*
2 Of or pertaining to scenery; as, *scenic* beauties; also, affording attractive scenery; as, a *scenic* resort.
3. Pictorial; as, *scenic* art. *Rare.*

scen'i-cal (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the stage; scenic; dramatic; also, theatrical. — **scen'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

scen'o-graph (sĕn'ō-grȧf; sē'nō-), *n.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.] A perspective representation of an object.

scen'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **scen'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *scénographique*, Gr. σκηνογραφικός.] Of or pert. or conforming to scenography. — **scen'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *scaenographia*, Gr. σκηνογραφία; σκηνή scene, stage + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *scénographie*.] Art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; representation of an object from a point of view not on a principal axis.

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.*; SCENT'ED; SCENT'ING. [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See SENSE.] **1**. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game, as a hound does; hence, to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. "Methinks I *scent* the morning air." *Shak.*
2. To imbue or fill with odor, agreeable or disagreeable.

scent, *v. i.* **1**. To yield an odor (of some specified kind); as, to *scent* of sulphur. *Obs. or R.*
2. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell.

scent, *n.* **1**. Odoriferous particles which, issuing from a body, pleasantly or unpleasantly affect the olfactory organs of animals; odor; smell; fragrance; as, the *scent* of fruits or flowers, of musk, of the skunk.
2. A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic substances, in liquid or solid form, extracted from flowers or other vegetation, used for perfuming.
3. Specif., the odor left by an animal on the ground or surface passed over; as, dogs find or lose the *scent*; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia *Sir W Temple.*

4 Bits of paper dropped by the hares in the game of hare and hounds, to mark their track.
5. Power of smelling; sense of smell; as, a keen *scent*.
6. An inkling; suspicion; intimation. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

scent'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SCENT. — **scented caper**, a kind of black Canton tea chiefly consumed in England. — **s. fern**. **a** The heath fern. **b** Tansy. — **s. grass**. See GRASS, *Table II*. — **s. tea**, tea scented by packing in layers with fragrant flowers, as those of the Cape jasmine, afterward separated by sifting. — **s. verbena**, the lemon verbena.

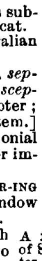
scent'ful (sĕnt'fōōl), *a.* **1**. Full of scent, or odor; odorous.
2. Of quick or keen smell.

scent gland. A gland secreting an odoriferous substance, as that of the beaver or that of the civet cat.

scent'wood' (sĕnt'wōōd'), *n.* A fragrant Australian apocynaceous shrub (*Alyxia buxifolia*).

scep'ter, **scep'tre** (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [ME. also *ceptre*, *septre*, *septer*, F. *sceptre*, OF. also *ceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. σκῆπτρον a staff to lean on, a scepter; prob. akin to E. *shaft*. See SHAFT; cf. SCAPE a stem.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as a ceremonial emblem of authority; a royal mace; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty

scep'ter, **scep'tre**, *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). To endow with the scepter; to invest with royal authority.


A form of Scepter.

scep'tered, **scep'tred** (sĕp'tẽrd), *a.* Invested with a scepter or sovereign authority; hence, pert. to a sovereign or to royalty; royal; regal.

begone: away: — chiefly used in driving off a cat. — *v. t.* To drive off, as by crying "scat."
scat, *n.* A shower of rain, esp. one wind-driven. *Dial. Eng.*
scat (skăt; skȧt), *v. t.* [Cf. SCATTER.] To scatter; to toss about; also, to break. *Dial. Eng.*
scatch (skăch), *n.* [F. *escache*.] A kind of bit for a bridle.
scatch, *n.* [OF. *escaches*, dial. form of *eschaces*, F. *échasses*.] A crutch. *Obs.*
scatches, *n. pl.* Stilts. *Obs.*
scate. † SKATE.
scat'e-brous (skăt'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *scatebra* a gushing of water.] Full of springs. *Obs.*
scathe. † SHEATH.
scath'el. † SCADDLE.
Scathe'lock' (skāth'lŏk'). See SCARLET, WILL. [*Obs. & R.*
scath'fire', *n* A disastrous fire.
scat'hold', *n.* Open land, used esp. for pasture, on which a scat is paid; also, the right of using such land. *Orkney & Shetland.*
scath'y (skāth'ĭ; skāth'-; skăth'-), *a.* Doing scathe; dangerous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scat'land, *n.* Land for which scat is paid. *Orkney & Shetland.*
scat'o-lo'gi-a (skăt'ō-lō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Scatology.
scat'o-man'cy (skăt'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-mancy*.] Divination by observation of excrement.
Scat'o-phag'i-dæ (-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See DUNG FLY.
sca-toph'a-goid (skȧ-tŏf'ȧ-goid), *a.* [See SCATOPHAGOUS; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Scatophagidæ, or dung flies.
sca-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκατοφάγος: σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating dung.
sca-tos'co-py (skȧ-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-scopy*.] Inspection of dung, as for divination or diagnosis.
scat'ter-a'tion (skăt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A scattering. *Colloq.*
scat'terd. Scattered. *Ref. Sp.*
scat'ter-er, *n.* One that scatters
scat'ter-good', *n* One who wastes; a spendthrift.
scat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SCATTERING.
scat'ter-ling, *n.* [*scatter* + 1st *-ling*.] A vagrant; wastrel *Obs.*
scat'ter-y (skăt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Scattered; scattering.
scat'ty (skăt'ĭ), *a.* [From SCAT a shower.] Showery. *Dial. Eng.*
scat'u-rig'i-nous (skăt'ū-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *scaturiginosus*, fr. *scaturigo* gushing water.] Overflowing; abounding with, or full of, springs. *Obs.*
scau † SHOW. [BARD.
scauberk, **scaubert** † SCAB-
scaud (skäd; skôd). Scot. var. of SCOLD; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALD.
scaudu. † SHADOW.
scaul (skäl: skôl), **scauld** (skä(l)d; skô(l)d). Scot. vars. of SCOLD.
scaule † SCALL.
scaum (skäm: skôm), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCAM a stain.] Burn; scorch; also, shade, as of mist. *Scot.*
scaumpioun. † CHAMPION.
scaup (*dial.* skäp, skôp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALP.
scaup, *n.* A scaup duck. [rock.
scaur (skär). Var of SCAR, a
scau'rie (skô'rĭ; skä'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skāri* a young sea mew] A young gull, esp. a young herring gull. *Scot.*
scaut (skôt), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skota*, *skotra*, to shove.] To push, esp. with the feet; to trample, scrape. or plow up the ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scav'age, **scav'ag-er**, etc. = SCAVENGE, SCAVENGER, etc.
scavenger beetle. Any beetle which feeds on decaying substances. as a carrion beetle.
scav'en-ger-ism (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
scav'en-ger's daugh'ter. [Corrupt of *Skevington's daughter*.] An instrument of torture invented by Leonard Skevington, which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.
scav'en-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
scav'en-ger-y (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭ; -ĕnj-rĭ), *n.* Work of scavengers.
scaves. † *sheaves*, pl. of SHEAF
scav'i-lones. *n. pl.* Underdrawers *Obs.* [var. of SCALL.
scaw (skô). Scot. & dial. Eng.
scawbart. † SCABBARD.
scawd (*dial.* skôd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng of SCALD, *v.*
scawp (skôp). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SCALP.
scaymes. † SQUEAMOUS.
Sc. B. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).
Sc. D. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Science).
sce. † SEE, seat.
sceafte. † SHAFT.
scean. Obs. pret of SHINE.
sceane. † SCENE.
sceap. † SHEEP.
scearpe. † SHARP.
sceawing. † SCEWING.
sceblea, *a.* Rascally. *Obs. Scot.*
scede, *n.* [L. *scheda* a strip of papyrus. Cf. SCHEDULE.] A schedule; list. *Obs.*
sceild. † SHIELD.
sceki. † SHAKE.
scel. † SHALL.
sceld, **scelde**. † SHIELD.
sceldtrume † SHELTRON.
scele † SKILL.
scelect † SELECT.
scel'er-at (sĕl'ẽr-ăt), *n.* [F. *scélérat*, fr. L. *sceleratus*, p. p. of *scelerare* to pollute, fr. *scelus*, *sceleris*, a crime.] A villain; a criminal. *Archaic.*
scel'er-ate, *a.* [L. *sceleratus*.] Wicked *Obs.* [Scelerate. *Obs.*
scel'er-ous, *a.* [L. *scelerosus*.]
sce-les'tic (sē-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scelestus*] Evil; atrocious. *Obs.*
sceletyrbe. † SCELOTYRBE.
Scel'i-phron (sĕl'ĭ-frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελιφρός dry, lean.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wasps containing many of the common mud daubers. They have the first segment of the abdomen usually narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole.
scelvol. † SKILLFUL.
scelwis. † SKILLWISE.
‖ **sce'na** (shā'nä; *E.* sē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A scene in an opera. **b** An accompanied dramatic recitative, interspersed with passages of melody, or followed by a full aria.
scence, *n* [Cf. INCENSE, *n.*] Incense. *Obs.*
scenche. † SKINK.
scene, *v. t* To exhibit as a scene; to make a scene of. *Obs.*
scene, *v t.* [AS. *scǣnan*.] To break. *Obs.*
scene dock. A space near the stage in a theater, where scenery is stored.
scene'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
scene'man, *n.* A sceneshifter. *R.*
sce'nite (sē'nīt), *a.* [Gr. σκηνή a tent] Living in tents.
scenker. † SKINKER.
sce-nog'ra-pher (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes a practice of scenography. [*D. Bib.*
Sce'no-pe'gi-a (sē'nō-pē'jĭ-ȧ).
scenscip. † SHENDSHIP.
scent'ing-ly, *adv.* As if scenting: passingly. *Obs.*
scent'less. *a.* See -LESS.
sceone. **sceort**. **sceouh**. † SHEEN, SHORT, SHY.
scep. † SHEEP, SKEP, SKIP.
scep'sis (skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκέψις doubt, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to consider; cf. G. *skepsis*. See SKEPTIC.] Skepticism; skeptical philosophy. *Rare.*
scep'terd. Sceptered. *Ref. Sp.*
scep'ter-dom, **scep'tre-dom**, *n.* Reign; sovereignty. *Obs. or R.*

Schæf·fe′ri·a (shĕ-fē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Jacob Christian *Schäffer* (1718–90), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of celastraceous shrubs having diœcious tetramerous flowers, coriaceous leaves, and dry drupaceous fruit containing two seeds without an aril. The species extend from Texas into tropical America. *S. frutescens* yields a valuable hard wood called yellowwood.

schap′pe (shăp′ẽ), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), waste, impurity.] A silk yarn or fabric made out of carded spun silk.

schap′ping (-ĭng), *n.* In the manufacture of waste silk, a European process of fermentation by which the silk is partially freed from the gum. — **schapped** (shăpt), *a.*

‖ **schap′ska** (shăp′skȧ), *n.* [Pol. *czapka*; cf. Russ. *shapka.*] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

schat′chen (shät′shĕn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhān*, fr. *shādakh* to bring about a marriage, orig., to persuade.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

sche′di·asm (skē′dĭ-ăz′m), *n.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα an extempore, fr. σχεδιάζειν to do offhand, σχέδιος sudden, fr. σχεδόν near.] Extempore action; anything done offhand. *Rare.* — **sche′di·as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

sched′ule (skĕd′ūl; *in British usage now commonly* shĕd′ūl; *see note below*), *n.* [Formerly also *cedule*, OF. *cedule*, *sedule*, *scedule*, F. *cédule*, formerly also spelt *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, *scida*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, fr. Gr. σχεδη a tablet, leaf; perh. akin to L. *scindere* to cleave, Gr. σχίζειν. Cf. SCHISM, CEDULE.] **1.** A writing; document. *Obs.*
2. A written or printed formal list; often, a list, catalogue, or inventory, annexed to a larger document, as to a will, a lease, a statute, etc.; as, a *schedule* of a bankrupt's debts or creditors; a *schedule* of trains or steamers.
3. *Building Trades.* A bill of quantities. *Scot.*
Syn. — Catalogue, inventory. See LIST.
☞ Price (1668) gives skĕd′ūl; the "English Scholar" (1687), sĕd′ŭl, sĕd′o͝ol; Jones (1701), skĕd′ūl, sĕd′ūl; Walker (c. 1800), sĕd′ūl, skĕd′ūl; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd′ūl.

sched′ule, *v. t.*; -ULED (-ūld); -UL·ING (-ūl·ĭng). To form into, or place in, a schedule; as, to *schedule* a new train.
scheduled district, *East Indian*, orig. any of various deregulationized tracts specified and constituted by the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV. of 1874); later, also any of various other districts covered by the provisions of 33 Vict. c. 3. s. 1.

scheel′ite (shēl′īt), *n.* [After K. W. *Scheele*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* Native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$, a tetragonal mineral, white when pure, and also yellow, brownish, etc., occurring in octahedral, tabular, and massive forms. It usually contains some molybdenum. H., 4.5; sp. gr., 5.9–6.1. It is a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

schef′fer·ite (shĕf′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

Sche·he′ra·za′de, Queen (shĕ-hā′rȧ-zä′dĕ). The fictitious relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan of the Indies, exasperated by the infidelity of his wife, resolved to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, by her sister Dinarzade, so excites the sultan's curiosity by relating tales from night to night that he spares her life for a thousand and one nights, and finally recalls his vow.

Schel′ling·ism (shĕl′ĭng-ĭz′m), *n.* Also *Schellingianism.* *Philos.* The philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775–1854), founded on the philosophies of Kant and Fichte, and forming a system of idealism that makes the ego and the world two poles of the absolute.

schel′to·pu′sik (shĕl′tō-po͞o′zĭk), *n.* [Russ. *zheltopuzik*, lit., yellow-bellied.] A serpentiform lizard (*Pseudopus pallasi*) of southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, etc., resembling the glass snake of America.

sche′ma (skē′mȧ), *n.* [L. See SCHEME.] **1.** Scheme, plan, outline, or diagram; specif., in logic, a syllogistic figure.
2. [G.] *Kantianism.* A product of the transcendental imagination, or a mode of its operation, by which general thinking is enabled to adopt particular representations; thus, orderly succession is the *schema* of causality.

sche·mat′ic (skē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχηματικός pretended.] Of or pertaining to a scheme or a schema.
So far then as the implicit idea or perception of a whole determines the successive emergence of its parts in consciousness, we may apply to it the term "*schematic* apprehension." This schematism is not without affinity to that of Kant. *G. F. Stout.*

sche′ma·tism (skē′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *schématisme* (cf. L. *schematismos* florid speech), fr. Gr. σχηματισμός, fr. σχηματίζειν to form. See SCHEME.] **1.** *Astrol.* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement. *Rare.*
3. *Kantianism.* The process of understanding by means of the a priori conditions of sensibility; the use of the transcendental imagination. See SCHEMA, 2.

sche′ma·tist (skē′mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer. *Swift.*

sche′ma·tize (-tīz), *v. i. & t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schématiser*, Gr. σχηματίζειν.] To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **sche′ma·ti·za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, a shape, figure, manner, Gr. σχῆμα, σχήματος, form, shape, outline, plan, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop; cf. Skr. *sah* to be victorious, to endure, to hold out, AS. *sige* victory, G. *sieg.* Cf. EPOCH, HECTIC, SCHOOL.] **1.** A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; a system. "Changed his whole *scheme* of life." *Macaulay.*
A whole *scheme* of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*
2. A plan or theory of something to be done; a design; a project; as, a business *scheme*; an irrigation *scheme.*
3. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; an outline.
To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople. *South.*
4. *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event.
5. A figure of speech. *Obs.*
6. A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan; as, a new *scheme* for the mail service was distributed yesterday.
Syn. — Project, design, purpose, device, plot. See PLAN.

scheme, *v. t.*; SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEM′ING (skēm′ĭng). To plan; design; project; plot; contrive.

scheme, *v. i.* To form plans or designs; to plan.

schem′er (skēm′ẽr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

schem′ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. — **schem′ing·ly,** *adv.*

schene (skēn), *n.* [L. *schoenus*, Gr. σχοῖνος a rush, a reed, a land measure: cf. F. *schène.*] *Antiq.* A road measure adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, varying from 30 to 60 or more stadia (about 3½ to 7 miles).

schenk beer (shĕŋk). [G. *schenkbier*; *schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draft soon after it is made.] A kind of beer brewed by the bottom fermentation process, but not stored like lager. See BREWING.

‖ **scher·zan′do** (skĕr-tsän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* Playful; in a playful or sportive manner.

‖ **scher′zo** (skĕr′tsō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A playful, humorous movement, commonly in 3–4 measure, which, since Beethoven, usually takes the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

sche′sis (skē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχέσις, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. *Obs.* *Norris.*
2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech whereby the mental habitude of another is feigned in order to argue against him.

Scheuch·ze′ri·a (shūk-zē′rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [After the brothers Johann and Johann Jakob *Scheuchzer*, Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Scheuchzeriaceæ. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a rushlike bog herb found throughout the north temperate zone. It has a leafy stem, with racemose flowers having a 6-parted persistent perianth, six stamens, and several carpels.

Scheuch·ze′ri·a′ce·æ (shūk-zē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales) containing 4 genera and about 10 species, of wide distribution. They are marsh herbs having rushlike leaves and small perfect flowers with 3–6 stamens and 3–6 carpels, which are separate at maturity. *Triglochin* and *Scheuchzeria* are representative genera. — **scheuch·ze′ri·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schiff's bases (shĭfs). *Chem.* Certain compounds formed by reaction of aldehydes with aniline, with elimination of water. The oils at first formed readily polymerize.

schil′ler (shĭl′ẽr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] *Min.* A bronzelike luster in certain minerals, as hypersthene, schiller spar, etc., regarded as due to minute inclusions or cavities in parallel position. It sometimes results from alteration.

schil′ler·ize (-īz), *v. t.* *Min.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration. — **schil′ler·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn, -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

schiller spar. *Min.* An altered variety of enstatite characterized by a schiller on its chief cleavage face and occurring as green or brown foliated masses in certain igneous rocks. Its composition is approximately that of serpentine. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.5–2.7.

schil′ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* [G.: cf. D. *schelling.* See SHILLING.] Any of several small German and Dutch coins formerly current, worth latterly about 1½–5 cents (¾–2½ d.).

schin′dy·le′sis (skĭn′dĭ-lē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχινδύλησις a splitting into fragments.] *Anat.* A form of articulation in which one bone is received into a groove or slit in another. — **schin′dy·let′ic** (-lĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Schi′nus (skī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχῖνος mastic tree.] *Bot.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees of tropical America and Australia. They have imparipinnate leaves and small panicled diœcious white flowers with ten stamens, three styles, and a 1-celled ovary becoming a small pealike drupe. *S. molle* is the pepper tree.

schip′per·ke (skĭp′ẽr-kẽ), *n.* [Prop., little boatman, dim. of D. *schipper*, because used as a watchdog on boats.] One of a breed of small tailless, usually black, dogs related to and resembling the Pomeranians, but shorter-haired. The breed originated in Holland.

schism (sĭz′m), *n.* [ME. *scisme*, OF. *cisme*, *scisme*, F. *schisme*, L. *schisma*, Gr. σχίσμα, fr. σχίζειν to split; akin to L. *scindere*, Skr. *chid*, and prob. to E. *shed*, v. t. (which see); cf. RESCIND, SCHEDULE.] **1.** Division or separation; specif., *Eccl.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church or from a church or religious body; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense of seeking to produce division in a church.
2. A schismatic body. *Tennyson.*

schis′ma (skĭz′mȧ; skĭs′mȧ), *n.* [L., a split, separation, Gr. σχίσμα: cf. F. *schisma.* See SCHISM.] *Musical Acoustics.* The interval $\frac{32805}{32768}$, approximately that between a pure and an equally tempered fifth. The schisma and diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

Schism Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act of Parliament passed in 1714, repealed in 1719, requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and to refrain from attending dissenting places of worship.

schis·mat′ic (sĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *schismaticus*, Gr. σχισματικός, and F. *schismatique*, OF. *scismatique.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism, implying schism; of the nature of, or tending to, schism; as, *schismatic* opinions.

schis·mat′ic, *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.
Syn. — See HERETIC.

schis·mat′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Schismatic. — **schis·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **schis·mat′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

schis′ma·tize (sĭz′mȧ-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schismatiser.*] To take part in schism; to make a breach of communion in the church

schist (shĭst), *n.* [F. *schiste*, L. *schistos* that cleaves easily (of stone), Gr. σχιστός divided, divisible, fr. σχίζειν to divide. See SCHISM.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a closely foliated structure (see FOLIATION, 6) and hence admitting of division along approximately parallel planes. The common kinds are **mica schist** and **hornblende schist,**

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scep′ter·less, scep′tre·less, *a.* See -LESS.
scep′tet, *n.* A phantom. *Obs.*
scep′tic (skĕp′tĭk), **scep′ti·cal, scep′ti·cism,** etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.
‖ **scep′ti·ce** (skĕp′tĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] Skeptically.
scep′tral (sĕp′trăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a scepter or royal authority. *Rare.*
scep′tre, etc. Vars. of SCEPTER, etc.
scep·trif′er·ous, *a.* [*scepter* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a scepter. *Obs.*
scep·troph′er·ous (skĕp-trŏf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον staff + φέρειν to bear.] Carrying a staff or stick. *Nonce Word.*
scep·tros′o·phy (skĕp-trŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον + σοφία wisdom.] Wisdom as to the use of, or expressible by, a stick, or cane. *Nonce Word.* [*Rare.*]
scep′try (sĕp′trĭ), *a.* Sceptered.
scere. † SCARE, SHEAR, SHEER.
scern, *v. t.* To discern. *Obs.*
scerte. † SHIRT.
scete. † SHEET.
sceththe. † SCATHE.
sceu. † SHOW.
sceu′o·pho′ri·on (sū′ō-fō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [NGr. σκευοφόριον; Gr. σκεῦος a vessel + φέρειν to bear.] *East. Ch.* A receptacle corresponding to the pyx. See PYX, 1.
sceu′o·phy·la′ci·um (-fĭ-lā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NGr. σκευοφυλάκιον, in Gr. orig., storehouse.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristy.
sceu·oph′y·lax (sū-ŏf′ĭ-lăks), *n.* [Gr. σκευοφύλαξ; σκεῦος a vessel + φύλαξ a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristan.
Sce′va (sē′vȧ). *Bib.*
scewe. † SHOW.
scewing, *n.* [AS. *scéawung* a looking at, tax for exposing goods for sale, fr. *scéawian* to look.] *Law.* Scavage. *Obs.*
scewre. † SURE.
sch. *Abbr.* Scholium; schooner.
sch-. For various words in *sch-*, see the forms in SH-, or SC-.
schaberk † SCABBARD.
‖ **Schab′zie′ger** (shäp′tsē′gẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. SAPSAGO.] Sapsago.
Schac′a·bac (shăk′*ȧ*-băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.
schaeff. † SHEAF.
schaf. † CHAFF.
Schäf′fer's ac′id (shĕf′ẽrz). See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.
schaft. † CHAFT, SHAFT.
schaftmonde. † SHAFTMENT.
schaich. † SHEIK.
schaif. † SHAVE, *v.*; SHEAF.
schaifling. † SHAVELINO.
schaip. † SHAPE.
schair. Obs. pret. of SHEAR.
schak, schakke. † SHOCK.
schakill. † SHACKLE. [SHAKO.]
scha′ko. Obs. or rare var. of
schal. † SCALE, to disperse; SHALL; SHAWL.
schald. † COLD, SCALD.
schalke. † CHALK.
schal′mei (shäl′mī), *n.* [G. See SHAWM.] See OBOE, 1. [*Obs.*]
schaltou. Contr. of *shalt thou.*
schamal. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scha·mir′ (shä-mēr′), *n.* [Heb. *shāmīr.*] *Hebrew Folklore.* A tiny worm able to split the hardest substance. By the aid of these Solomon was fabled to have built his temple.
schan. † SKEAN, a knife.
schan. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
schance, *n.* Chance. *Obs.*
schane. † SHEEN.
schange, *n.* Change. *Obs.*
schantillun. † SCANTLING.
schanz (skäns), *n.* [Cape D., fr. D. *schans* a redoubt.] A redoubt. *So. Africa.*
schap′bach·ite (shäp′bäk-īt), *n.* [From *Schapbach*, Baden, where found.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of lead, silver, and bismuth, $PbAg_2Bi_2S_5$. Sp. gr., 6.43.
schape, *v. t.* [OF. *eschaper.* Cf. ESCAPE.] To escape. *Obs.*
schapel, schapelle. † CHAPEL.
schapiter. † CHAPITER.
Schap′zi′ger (shäp′tsē′gẽr). Var. of SCHABZIEGER.
schar. † SCAR, a mark; SHARE.
schare. † SHEER, *a.*; SHARE.
schare. Obs. pret. of SHEAR, cut.
Schar′lach·ber′ger (shär′läk-bĕr′gẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
scharlette, *n.* [OF. *escharlate*, var. of *escarlate.* See SCARLET.] Scarlet. *Obs.*
scharne. † CHURN, SCORN.
schast, *a. & v.* [Cf. CHASTEN.] Chaste. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
schastising, *n.* Chastisement.
schateren. † SCATTER.
schathill. † SCADDLE.
schatir. † SHATTER.
schau-. For words in *schau-*, see forms in SCHA-, SHA-, SCA-.
schau. † SHOW, SOW.
schavadry, *n.* Baseness. *Obs.*
schaveldour, *n.* [Cf. SCHAVADRY.] A vagabond. *Obs.*
schawbert. † SCABBARD.
schawe. † SHAVE, SHOW, SHAW.
schawle. † SHEWEL.
schayle. † SHALE, *v.*
sche. † SHE.
sche-. For various words in *sche-*, see forms in SHA-.
schealde. † SHALD.
scheam. † SCHEME.
scheape. † SHAPE, SKIP.
Sche·at′ (shĕ-ăt′), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *sa′d* good fortune.] See STAR.
scheawe. † SHOW.
scheawle. † SHEWEL.
scheche. † SEEK.
schecht, *n.* Property. *Obs. Scot.*
Sched′ar (shĕd′*ȧ*r), *n.* [Ar. *çadr* upper part.] See STAR.
schede. † SHEATH.
scheden. † SHED.
sche′di·cal (skē′dĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχέδιος offhand.] Composed or done extempore. *Obs.*
scheel. † SCHOOL.
Scheele's green (shēlz; shā′lĕz). [See SCHEELITE.] A poisonous yellowish green pigment consisting essentially of an arsenite of copper. It is inferior to emerald green, and is now little used.
schee′lin (shē′lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
schee′li·um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after K. W. *Scheele*, who discovered it.] *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
scheel′ize (shēl′īz), *v. t.* [See SCHEELITE.] To add glycerin to (wine), to increase the sweetness without impairing the keeping qualities. — **scheel′i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
schef † CHEVE, CHIEF, SHEAF.
schef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
schef′fel (shĕf′ĕl), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.
scheft. † SHAFT.
schel. † SHY.
Schei′bler's pitch (shī′blẽrz). [After J. H. *Scheibler* (1777–1838), German physicist.] *Music.* See 5th PITCH, *n.*, 12.
Schei′bler's re·a′gent (shī′blẽrz). [After K. *Scheibler* (1827–99), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of phosphotungstic acid, or its sodium salt, used as a precipitant for alkaloids.
scheik. Var. of SHEIK.
scheild. † SHIELD.
scheip. † SHEEP, SHIP.
scheir † SHARE; SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*
scheit. † SHEET.
scheith. † SHEATH.
schek. † SHEIK.
scheke † CHEEK, SHAKE.
scheker. † CHECKER.
schel. † CHILL, *v.*; SHALL; SHILL, shrill.
schelchene, *n.* [Fem. fr. AS. *scealc* slave, servant. Cf. MARSHAL.] A female servant. *Obs.*
scheld. † SHALD, SHIELD.
scheldtrome. † SHELTRON.
Schel′horn's Bi′ble (shĕl′hôrnz). [After J. G. *Schelhorn* (1694–1773), German theologian.] See under BIBLE, 2.
schelle. † SHALL, SHELL.
Schel·lin′gi·an (shĕ-lĭŋ′gĭ-*ȧ*n; -lĭn′jĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the philosophy of F. W. J. Schelling.
Schel·lin′gi·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* = SCHELLINGISM.
schellis, *n. pl.* Targets. *Obs. Scot.*
schellum. † SKELLUM.
schel′ly (shĕl′ĭ), *n.* The gwyniad. *Dial. Eng.*
schelm (shĕlm), *n.* Also **shelm.** [Cf. F. *schelme*, fr. G. *schelm.* See SKELLUM.] A rogue; scoundrel. Cf. SKELLUM. *Obs. Scot.*
scheltrome, -trum † SHELTER.
sche·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCHEMATIC.
scheme arch. [It. *scemo* diminished.] = DIMINISHED ARCH. Sometimes **skeen,** or **skene, arch.**
scheme′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
schemer † SHIMMER.
schem′ist (skēm′ĭst), *n.* **1.** A schemer. *Rare.*
2. An astrologer. *Obs.*
schem′y (-ĭ), *a.* Scheming; plotting; artful. *Colloq.*
schench. † SKINK.
schene. † SHEEN, SHIN, SKIN.
schenship. † SHENDSHIP.
scheo. † SHE.
scheome. † SHAME.
scheomel. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scheote, scheoten † SHOOT.
scheouh. † SHY. [of ESCHEW.]
scheowen. Obs. aphetic form
schep. † CHEAP, SHEEP.
schepe. † SHIP.
schepe. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
sche′pel (skā′pĕl), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
sche′pen (-pĕn), *n.* [D.] In Holland and Dutch settlements, a municipal officer analogous to an English alderman.
schepmen. † CHAPMEN.
scheppere. † SHIPPER.
scherah. † SHIRAZ.
scherald. † SHIRREL.
scherat, *n.* Chariot. *Obs. Scot.*
scherded. † SHARDED.
schere. † CHEER, countenance; SHARE; SHIRE. [SHEAR, SHEER.]
schere (shēr). Obs. or Scot. of
scherene. † SERENE.
scherewe. † SHREW, *a.* & *n.*
scherif. † SHERIFF, a coin.
scherm (skĕrm), *n.* [D., lit., screen.] A stone breastwork. *So. Africa.*
scherp. † SHARP.
schert. † SHIRT, SHORT.
scheruitude. † SERVITUDE.
scherve. † SERVE. [*p. p.*]
schet. † SKET, *a. & adv.*; SHET,
schete. † SHEET, SHOOT.
schethe † SHEATH.
schet′ic (skĕt′ĭk), **schet′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχετικός holding back. See SCHESIS.] Of or pertaining to the habit of the body; constitutional. *Obs.*
schetor. † SHOOTER.
schetyl. † SHUTTLE.
scheu † SHOW.
scheve. † SHOVE. [*Obs.*]
scheve, *v. i.* To prosper; thrive.
schevre. † SHIVER.
schew † SHOW, SKY. [*Obs.*]
schewe. Aphetic of ESCHEW.
schey. † SHY.
scheyne. † SHEEN.
Schiah. † SHIAH.
schiech. † SHEIK.
Schie·dam′ schnapps, *or* **Schie·dam′** (skē-dăm′), *n.* See 3d GIN.
Schiele's curve (shēlz). [After Christian *Schiele* of Manchester, England.] The tractrix.
Schiele's pivot, *or* **antifriction pivot.** *Mach.* A pivot the curved surface of which is generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. It wears uniformly, but wastes 50% more energy than a flat pivot. [TURBINE.]
Schiele turbine (shēl). See
schiende. † SHEND.
schiep. † SHEEP. [SKILL.]
schil. † SHALL; SHILL, shrill;
schild. † SHIELD.
schill. Scot. var. of CHILL.
schille. † SHILL, shrill.
schillin. † SKILL, *v.*
schiltroun. † SHELTRON.
schimnay. † CHIMNEY.
schin. † SHALL, SKIN.
schind. † SHEND.
schine. † SHIN, SHINE, SHUN.
schip. † SHIP. [HERD.]
schiperd, schippart. † SHEP-
schipster. † SHAPESTER.
schir. † SHEER, SIR.
schirche. † CHURCH.
schire. † SHEER, SHIRE.
schirk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *scēran* to make clear.] To drive away; to dispel. *Obs.*
schirli. † SHEERLY.
schirrive. † SHERIFF.
schirvand. † SERVANT.
schis′mic, *a.* Schismatic. *Obs.*
schism′less, *a.* See -LESS.

consisting chiefly of **quartz** with **mica** or hornblende respectively, and often **feldspar**, sometimes with garnet.

The crystalline *schists* have finer laminations than the gneisses, but in other respects the mineralogy is often much the same. *J. F. Kemp.*

schis-ta'ceous (shĭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of a slate color.

schis'to- (skĭs'tō-). Combining form fr. Gr. σχιστός, *cleft.*

schis'to-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SCHISTO-; CYST.] *Med.* Fissure of the bladder.

schist'o-scope (shĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [*schisto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for the production of complementary colors, consisting essentially of a polariscope and of thin plates of selenite through which the polarized ray is caused to pass.

schist'ose (shĭs'tōs) } *a.* [Cf. F. *schisteux.*] Of or pert.
schist'ous (shĭs'tŭs) } to schist; having the character or structure of a schist. — **schis-tos'i-ty** (shĭs-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Schi-zæ'a (skī-zē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχίζειν to cleave. See SCHISM.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of ferns typifying the Schizæaceæ, having filiform or linear fronds and the sporangia in close distichous spikes. *S. pusilla* is the curly grass.

Schiz'æ-a'ce-æ (skĭz'ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of mainly tropical ferns of various habit, with simple or pinnate fronds, and ovoid sessile sporangia in spikes or panicles. *Schizæa*, *Anemia*, and *Lygodium* are the only North American genera. — **schiz'æ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schi-zan'thus (skī-zăn'thŭs; skĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, the fringe flowers, having finely divided leaves and showy variegated flowers with an irregular laciniate corolla and two exserted stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-). [Gr. σχίζειν to split, cleave.] Combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage*; as, *schizo*genesis.

schiz'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A dry compound fruit which splits at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels known as *cocci.* — **schiz'o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.* — **schiz'o-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

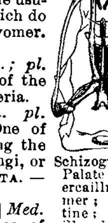
schiz'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

schiz'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Schizogenous; schizogenetic.

schi-zog'e-nous (skī-zŏj'ē-nŭs; skĭ-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Pert. to, or formed by, schizogenesis, or fission; specif., *Bot.*, of intercellular spaces, formed by the splitting or delamination of adjacent cell walls. Cf. LYSIGENOUS.

Schi-zog'na-thæ (-zŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a suborder of carinate birds consisting of those with a schizognathous palate, as the pigeons, gallinaceous birds, penguins, gulls, cranes, shore birds, etc.—**schiz'og-nath** (skĭz'ŏg-năth), *n.*

schi-zog'na-thous (skī-zŏg'nȧ-thŭs; skĭ-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* In birds, designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate in which the vomer is narrow and pointed in front, and separated by a space on each side from the usually long narrow maxillopalatals, which do not unite with each other or with the vomer. — **schi-zog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*



Schizognathous Palate of Capercaillie *v* Vomer; *l* Palatine; *p* Maxillopalatines; *t* Pterygoid.

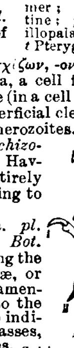
schiz'o-my-cete' (skĭz'ō-mī-sēt'), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sētz'). *Bot.* A plant of the class Schizomycetes; one of the bacteria.

Schiz'o-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the fission fungi, or bacteria. See BACTERIA, SCHIZOPHYTA. — **schiz'o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

schiz'o-my-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any disease caused by the presence of schizomycetes.

schi'zont (skī'zŏnt; skĭz'ŏnt), *n.* [Gr σχίζων, -οντος, p. pr., cleaving.] *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a cell formed by the growth of a sporozoite or merozoite (in a cell or corpuscle of the host) which segments by superficial cleavage, without encystment or conjugation, into merozoites.

schiz'o-pel'mous (skĭz'ō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. πέλμα the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two flexor tendons of the toes entirely separate, and the flexor of the hallux going to the first toe only.



Schizopelmous Foot *I* Hallux, or Hind Toe; *II, III, IV* Second to Fourth Toes; *aa* Flexor of the Hallux; *bb* Flexor of the Toes.

Schiz'o-phy'ce-æ (-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the blue-green algæ, or fission algæ. They are unicellular or filamentous plants, of a bluish green color due to the presence of a pigment, *phycocyanin*; the individuals are often united in gelatinous masses, and are found on damp earth, rocks, trees, or in fresh or salt water. Reproduction is exclusively vegetative, by means of cell division. The blue-green algæ are often the source of pollution of drinking water in reservoirs. For representative genera, see ANABÆNA, NOSTOC, OSCILLARIA, CHROÖCOCCUS. — **schiz'o-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Schi-zoph'y-ta (skī-zŏf'ĭ-tȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants exhibiting the simplest type of structure; the so-called fission plants. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. They multiply only by cell division or by asexual spores. The phylum includes two classes, the Schizophyceæ, or fission algæ, and the Schizomycetes, or fission fungi (bacteria), the latter differing by the absence of chlorophyll, the presence of cilia, and the mode of formation of resting spores. See BACTERIA. — **schiz'o-phyt'ic** (skĭz'ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

schiz'o-phyte (skĭz'ō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Schizophyta. — *a.* Schizophytic.

Schi-zop'o-da (skī-zŏp'ō-dȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. σχιζόπους having parted toes. See SCHIZO-; -PODA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of Malacostraca, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps and their allies. They

One of the Schizopoda (*Mysis mixta*). × 2

have a soft carapace covering more or less of the thorax, the eyes are stalked, and each thoracic appendage has a long fringed branch (exopodite) for swimming. They often occur in great swarms. Cf. MYSIDÆ. — **schiz'o-pod** (skĭz'ō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **schi-zop'o-dous** (skī-zŏp'ō-dŭs; skĭ-), *a.*

schiz'o-rhi'nal (skĭz'ō-rī'năl), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* Having each of the nasal bones forming the posterior contour of the osseous external nares deeply cleft instead of rounded, as in most shore birds, gulls, certain waders, and all pigeons; — opposed to *holorhinal.*

schiz'o-ste'le (skĭz'ō-stē'lē), *n.* [*schizo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* One of the vascular strands or partial steles to which the plerome gives rise in the stems of certain plants.

schiz'o-ste'ly (-stē'lĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Condition of forming schizosteles; — called also *astely.*

Schlei'cher-a (shlī'kẽr-ȧ; shlī-kē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Schleicher*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of sapindaceous trees consisting of *S. trijuga*, of tropical Asia. It has pinnate leaves and small apetalous flowers succeeded by a dry fruit with a pulpy aril. The wood is hard and much prized, the oil expressed from the seeds is used as an illuminant, and the young branches furnish a kind of shellac.

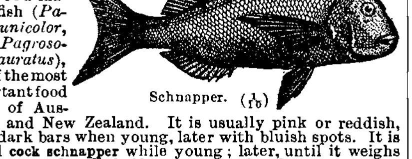
schlie'ren (shlē'rĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Petrog.* Small masses or streaks in igneous rocks which differ in mineral composition from the main body, but graduate insensibly into it. They are due to nonhomogeneity in the original molten magma. — **schlie'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

Schlip'pe's salt (shlĭp'ez). Sodium sulphantimonate.

Schmal-kal'dic (shmäl-kăl'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Schmalkalden.— **Schmalkaldic League**, the League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE, *Table.*

schmelz } (shmĕlts), *n.* [G. *schmelz*, *schmelzglas.*] Lit.,
schmelze } enamel; — applied to several varieties of glass, as an imitation of chalcedony, the red glass used to flash white glass, etc.

schnap'per (shnăp'ẽr; snăp'ẽr), *n.* [Eng. *snapper* a kind of fish, altered in spelling to accord with G. *schnapper.*] A sparoid marine fish (*Pagrus unicolor*, syn. *Pagrosomus auratus*), one of the most important food fishes of Australia and New Zealand. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots. It is called **cock schnapper** while young; later, until it weighs about a pound and a half, **red bream**; when larger, **squire**, or **school, schnapper**; when full grown, **countfish**; when very old and large, **native, rock native**, or **old man, schnapper.**



Schnapper. (1/10)

schnapps (shnăps; shnäps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Holland gin.

Schnei-de'ri-an (shnī-dē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to C. V. Schneider, a German anatomist of the 17th century. **Schneiderian membrane**, the nonciliated mucous membrane which lines the nasal fossæ; the pituitary membrane. It is the organ of smell, consisting of the olfactory cells (which see), and elongated supporting cells having an oval ucleus and produced at their base into a branching process.

schnor'rer (shnōr'ẽr), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schnurrer*, fr. *schnurren* to hum, whir, hence, from the sound of the musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar.

Schœ'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχοῖνος rush, reed.] *Bot.* A large genus of stout rushlike sedges (Cyperaceæ), natives principally of Australia and New Zealand, a few occurring in Europe and the United States. They have few-flowered spikelets in a spike or head; the flowers have a perianth of bristles, and the nutlet is without a beak.

schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *scoler*, fr. L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. *schola* a school; prob. through OF.; cf. OF. *escoler*, *escolier*, F. *écolier*, also AS. *scōlere*, fr. L. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who studies under a teacher; one under tuition; a student.

2. In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues; one who holds a scholarship.

3. A learned person; one versed in any branch, or in many branches, of knowledge; a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments; a savant. *Shak. Locke.*

Syn. — Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

schol'arch (skŏl'ärk), *n.* [Gr. σχολάρχης; σχολή school (see 3d SCHOOL) + ἄρχειν to rule.] The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.

schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar, or learned person; exhibiting scholarship; learned; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Syn. — SCHOLARLY, SCHOLASTIC, ACADEMIC. SCHOLARLY implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; SCHOLASTIC, as here compared, connotes over-subtletly or even pedantry; ACADEMIC, in the sense discriminated, implies conventionality or an undue emphasis upon the purely formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to the attitude of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man, a *scholarly* treatise; "*scholastic* subtleties and newfangled phrases" (*Hazlitt*); "He [Southey] is *scholastic* and professional in his ideas" (*id.*); "His [Landor's] earliest verses . . . have a stilted, *academic* flavor" (*Stedman*); "the reign of what is pedantic, conventional, and narrowly *academical* in art" (*W. Pater*); an *academic* attitude toward social problems.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning.

2. Education; instruction. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student, as in a college; an allowance to an undergraduate or graduate, as of a university, to aid him in prosecuting his studies.

Syn. — Knowledge, erudition. See LEARNING.

scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. σχολαστικός, fr. σχολάζειν to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, fr. σχολή leisure, a lecture, a school: cf. F. *scholastique*, *scolastique*. See SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Of or pert. to the Schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages; as, *scholastic* divinity, theology, or philosophy.

3. In the manner of the medieval Schoolmen; hence, characterized by excessive subtilty; pedantic; formal.

Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.

scho-las'tic, *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] A Christian philosopher of the Middle Ages; a Schoolman.

2. One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; depreciatively, a pedant; a formalist.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a grade in the Society of Jesus. See JESUIT, 1.

4. A scholar or student.

scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] The methods and doctrines of the Christian philosophers of the Middle Ages. The sources of Scholasticism were the writings of the church fathers and those of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators; its main problem was the reconciliation of Christian faith with reason; and its method, stiff and formal, was characterized by excessive deference to authority and large reliance upon deduction. Scholastic philosophy is usually reckoned as beginning with Scotus Erigena (b. about 800 A. D.), who affirmed the essential identity of dogma and reason and the parallelism of thought and being The latter doctrine gave rise to the problem of universals (see UNIVERSAL), which formed the center of controversy during the whole of the first period of Scholasticism. The second period was inaugurated early in the 13th century, by the acquisition of a large part of the writings of Aristotle and the translation of Arabian works. In this period Scholastic philosophy reached its fullest development in the great synthetic works, or *Summæ*, of Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, and Thomas Aquinas (see THOMISM), and the critical opposition of John Duns Scotus (see SCOTISM). The third period, from about 1300 to 1450, marks the decline and fall of Scholasticism, the energies of the time, especially in the higher educational institutions, being devoted to futile and quibbling debates to which are mainly due the later ill repute of Scholastic methods Scholasticism did not, however, wholly cease, and in modern times it is being subjected to an energetic revival (see NEO-SCHOLASTICISM).

This doctrine of the continuity and independence of the natural with respect to the supernatural order of truth is the core of *Scholasticism.* It is by this that *Scholasticism* is distinguished from Greek philosophy, of which the chief defect, as well as the paramount merit, was its complete naturalness. *Wm. Turner.*

2. A scholastic point of view.

scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής, fr. σχόλιον scholium: cf. F. *scoliaste.* See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia; commentator; annotator. — **scho'li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

scho'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A scholium.

scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. SCHOLIA (-ȧ), E. SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολή. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; an explanatory remark or comment, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning; specif., *Math.*, any of the explanatory notes inserted by the editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements."

Schom-burgk'i-a (shŏm-bûr'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Robert H. *Schomburgk*, German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of South American epiphytic orchids, having handsome racemose flowers borne either on a scape from pseudobulbs or on a long fleshy stem.

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schist'ic (shĭs'tĭk), *a.* Schistose. [bituminous schists.]

schist oil. Oil distilled from

schitel. † SHUTTLE.

schitte. † SHUT.

schive. † SHOVE.

schiz'o-cœle (skĭz'ō-sēl), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity which arises by the splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo. Cf ENTEROCŒLE. — **schiz'o-cœ'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *a.* — **schiz'o-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

schiz'o-din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. ὠδίνειν to be in labor.] *Zoöl.* Discharging genital products by rupture.

schi-zog'a-my (skĭ-zŏg'ȧ-mĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zoöl* Reproduction by division of the body into a sexual and an asexual individual, as in certain chætopod worms.

schiz'o-ge-net'ic, *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genetic.*] Schizogenous.

schi-zog'o-ny (skĭ-zŏg'ō-nĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* **a** Schizogenesis. **b** Specif., in Sporozoa, segmentation or asexual spore formation of the type characteristic of schizonts.

Schiz'o-læ-na'ce-æ (skĭz'ō-lē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + L. *laena* cloak.] A small family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) of Madagascar. — **schiz'o-læ-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schiz'o-ne-mer'te-a (-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head and a proboscis devoid of stylets. — **schiz'o-ne-mer'te-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **schiz'o-ne-mer'tine** (-tīn; -tĭn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

Schiz'o-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEURON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice that includes the blight of the apple tree. See BLIGHT, *Illust.*

schi-zop'o-dal (skĭ-zŏp'ō-dăl; skĭ-), *a.* Schizopodous.

schiz'o-ste'lic (skĭz'ō-stē'lĭk), *a.* = ASTELIC. — **schiz'o-ste'ly** (skĭz'ō-stē'lĭ), *n.*

Schiz'o-tar'si-a (-tär'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; TARSUS.] *Zoöl* A small order of Myriapoda including the house centipede and its allies.

schiz'o-the'cal (-thē'kăl), *a* [*schizo-* + *thecal.*] *Anat.* Having the horny envelope of the tarsus divided into scalelike plates, as most birds.

schiz'o-trich'i-a (-trĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *schizo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] *Med.* Cleavage or splitting of the hair.

‖ **schiz'zo** (skĭd'zō), *n.; pl.* -ZI (-zē). [It.] A sketch.

‖ **Schlä'ger** (shlâ'gẽr), *n*; *pl* -GER (-gẽr). [G.] A long, straight, basket-hilted, and blunt-ended sword, sharpened only near the end, used in duels by German university students.

Schle-mihl', Peter (shlā-mēl'). The hero of a romance of the same name by Chamisso (1781–1838). He surrenders his shadow for Fortunatus's purse, but gains little satisfaction. He is a symbolic portrait of the author.

‖ **Schlich** (shlĭk), *n.* [G.] *Metal.* Slimes.

‖ **Schna'bel** (shnä'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See WHITEFISH.

schnei'der (shnī'dẽr), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of 91 or more points (out of 120) by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. The player is *schneider* if he fails to take 31 points. Cf SCHWARZ.

schnit'zel (shnĭt's'l), *n.* See WIENER SCHNITZEL.

scho. † SHOE.

scho (*dial.* shōō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SHE.

schoche. † SCOTCH.

schod. † SHED, *n.*

schode. † SHED, *v.*; SHODE.

schodire. † SHUDDER.

schœ-nan'tum, -nan'thum, *n.* [NL.; Gr σχοῖνος reed + ἄνθος flower.] The fragrant grass *Andropogon schœnanthus.* *Obs.*

Schœ'no-cau'lon (skē'nō-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] = SKOINOLON.

schœ'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] = SCHENE. [SHOVE.]

schof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE,

Scho-har'ie (skō-hăr'ĭ), *n.* [From *Schoharie*, New York.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

scholr. † SHEER, SHORE.

schok. † *shook*, pret. of SHAKE.

schokke, schokken. † SHOCK.

schol. *Abbr.* Scholium.

schol'ard (skŏl'ȧrd, -ȧd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCHOLAR.

schol'ar-ism, *n.* Scholarship. *Obs.*

scho-lar'i-ty (skō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *scholarité*, or LL. *scholaritas.*] Scholarship. *Obs.*

schol'ar-like', *a.* Scholarly.

schol'ar-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

schol'ar's mate (skŏl'ẽrz). *Chess.* Checkmate by white's moves: P-K4, B-B4, Q-R5, Q×KBP. Cf. FOOL'S MATE.

scho'lasm (skō'lăz'm), *n.* A word, expression, construction, etc., originated by, or confined to, schoolmen or pedants. *Rare.*

scho-las'ti-cal (skō-lăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* & *n.* Scholastic. [LASTIC.]

scho-las'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SCHO-

scho-las'ti-cate (-kāt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A place where Jesuit scholastics, or students, pursue their studies.

schold. † SHALD, SHOULD.

scholdur. † SHOULDER.

schole. † SHALL.

schole (*dial.* shōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.

scho'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-aze (-āz), *v. i.* [Cf Gr. σχολιάζειν.] To write scholia. *Obs.*

schol'i-cal (skŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *scholicus*, Gr. σχολικός, fr. σχολή. See 3d SCHOOL.] Scholastic. *Obs.*

scho'ly (skō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *scholie*, *scolie.*] Scholium. *Obs.*

scho'ly, *v. i.* & *t.* To write scholia. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*]

schom, *a.* Also **schomd.** Shorn.

schomache. † SUMAC.

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school (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* a crowd; cf. D. *school;* prob. confused with *school* for learning.] Of fish, or the like, a shoal; a company; as, a *school* of dolphins.

school, *v. i.* To swim together in shoals, or large numbers; as, the bluefish are *schooling.* — **to school up**, to collect at the surface of the water; — said of fishes.

school, *n.* [ME. *scole*, AS. *scōl* (perhaps influenced by OF. *escole*, F. *école*, also from L. *schola*), fr. L. *schola*, Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school, prob. fr. same root as σχῆμα, original sense being perh., a stopping, a resting. See SCHEME.] **1**. A place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge; an establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or collective body of teachers and learners in such a place. When without qualification, *school* is now familiarly used of an institution for teaching children; as, he went through *school* and college. Schools (in this sense), conducting the twelve years of study between the ages of about 6 to 18, are in the United States commonly classified as: **primary s.**, covering the first four years; **grammar s.**, covering the second four; **high s.**, covering the third four. Primary and grammar schools are often distinguished as **elementary s.**, from **secondary s.**, which include high schools and private schools immediately preparatory to college.
2. A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* to-day? *Shak.*

3. A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology; also, the body of masters and students in a university or college.
4. The room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.
5. The body of pupils in a school; as, a small *school.*
6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings, or follow the same intellectual methods; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.; as, the Socratic *school;* the homeopathic *school.*
7. *Fine Arts.* **a** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, nnder a common local or personal influence producing a general similarity in their work; as, the Wagnerian *school.* **b** The artists or art of a country or region.
8. The principles, canons, precepts, or body of opinion or practice, sanctioned by the authority of a particular class or age; as, he was a gentleman of the old *school.*
9. Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience.
10. *Music.* A book of instruction in a particular system of execution.
11. *Mil. & Nav.* The regulations governing the drill of individuals or of a unit of a given size or kind; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations; as, the *school* of the soldier, company, or flotilla.
school of the prophets, *Anc. Jewish Hist.*, a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. They were called *sons of the prophets.* — **s. of the Stoics.** See *the Porch*, under PORCH.

school, *v. t.;* SCHOOLED (skōōld); SCHOOL'ING. **1**. To educate or train in an institution of learning; to teach; instruct.

So *schooled* the Gate [goat] her wanton son. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to subject to systematic discipline; to train; as, to *school* one's self in self-control.
3. To chide and admonish; to reprove. *Archaic.*

school, *a.* **1**. Pertaining to a school; as, *school* traditions.
2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen; as, *school* theology.

school board. A committee in charge of local educational matters; in England, such a body in every borough or parish, elected by the ratepayers, and incorporated.

school'book' (skōōl'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

school committee. A body of citizens, usually elected, in charge of public schools, as in a district or town. *U. S.*

school'craft' (-kráft'), *n.* Learning.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

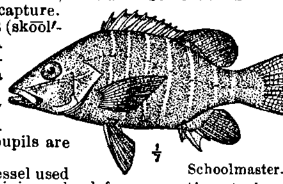
school'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1**. A building which is appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or as a place in which to give instruction.
2. A dwelling house appropriated to the use of the master of a school. *Gt. Brit.*

school'ing, *n.* **1**. Instruction in school; tuition; education in an institution of learning; act of teaching.
2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a severe *schooling.* *Scott.*
3. Pay for instruction; as, to pay a boy's *schooling.*

school'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl. *Shak.*

school'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *scōlmann.*] One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity; esp. [*usually cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages: a Scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-más'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* **1**. A man who presides over and teaches a school.
2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.
3. A snapper (*Lutianus apodus*) of the West Indies and southern United States; — said to be so called from its skill in avoiding capture.



Schoolmaster.

school'mis'tress (skōōl'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who governs or teaches a school.

school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

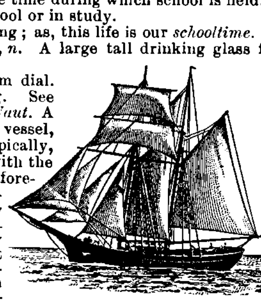
school ship. A vessel used as a nautical training-school for apprentices to be educated at the expense of the state.

school'-teach'er, *n.* A person who teaches in a school. — **school'-teach'ing**, *n.*

school'time' (skōōl'tīm'), *n.* **1**. The time for beginning a session of school; the time during which school is held.
2. Time spent in school or in study.
3. A period of training; as, this life is our *schooltime.*

schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A large tall drinking glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*

schoon'er, *n.* [From dial. *scoon*, of Scand. orig. See the Note below.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, with the smaller sail on the foremast and the mainmast stepped nearly amidships. Sometimes, though very rarely in America, it carries square topsails on one or both masts or even a forecourse. When carrying a square fore-topsail and topgallant sail it is called a **topsail schooner.** The characteristic feature of the rig, however, is its fore-and-aft sails, allowing the vessel to sail close to the wind. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into nse, and since that time vessels with four and even seven masts so rigged have been built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted schooners*, *four-masted schooners*, etc., or, rarely and not in the United States, *terns*, *quarts*, *quints*, etc. See *Illust.*



Topsail Coasting Schooner.

Six-masted Schooner.

☞ The first *schooner* is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson. When the vessel was launched, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson replied, "A *scooner* let her be;" whence the name (see SCOON, to skip or skim). In the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner.*

Scho'pen-hau'er-i-an (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, Schopenhauer or his doctrines.

Scho'pen-hau'er-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the German pessimistic philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), who taught that the essential or absolute reality is a blind and restless will manifesting itself as a will to live, and that life is an evil to be cured only by overcoming the will to live. See PALINGENESIS, 2.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* Also *shorl.* [G. *schörl;* cf. Sw. *skörl.*] *Min.* Tourmaline, esp. the common black variety; — formerly applied to several dark-colored minerals.

schor-la'ceous (shŏr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.

schorl'y (shôr'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl or tourmaline; as, *schorly* granite.

Schot'ten–Bau'mann re-ac'tion (shŏt'ĕn-bou'män). *Chem.* A reaction induced by treatment of a substance of alcoholic nature, or one containing an amino or imino group, with an acid chloride or anhydride (typically, with benzoyl chloride), in presence of sodium hydroxide or carbonate or the like. It causes separation of an ester or substituted amide, and is used in testing alcohols and amines.

schot'tish } (shŏt'ĭsh; 277), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish,
schot'tische } Scotch: cf. F. *schottish*, *schotisch.*] A modern round dance in 2–4 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *Écossaise.*

Schrei'ner fin'ish (shrī'nẽr). *Textiles.* A finish imparted to mercerized fabrics by passing under a hot roller covered with a network of fine lines which break up the surface of the material into minute reflecting surfaces.

schuit, schuyt (skoit), *n.* [D. *schuit.*] A Dutch vessel with bluff bows and usually rounded stern, used chiefly on canals and for coasting. While formerly sometimes square-rigged, it is now almost always a sloop.

Schwarz'i-an (shvärt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to, or named from, the German mathematician H. A. Schwarz. **Schwarzian derivative**, a nonlinear differential expression of the third order, derived by the elimination of the ratios of the four arbitrary constants appearing in the quotient of any two linearly independent integrals of a linear differential equation of the second order. Its form is $\frac{s'''}{s'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)^2$, denoted by $\{s, x\}$, where the accents indicate derivation as to x; — so named by Cayley.

‖ **Schweit'zer-kä'se** (shvīt'sẽr-kā'zĕ), **schweit'zer**, *n.* [G. *schweizerkäse.*] Literally, Swiss cheese; — applied in the United States both to Gruyère and to Emmenthaler.

Schweit'zer's re-a'gent (shvīt'sẽrz). [After Prof. Eduard *Schweizer*, the discoverer.] *Chem. & Micros.* A deep blue solution of cupric oxide or hydroxide in ammonia, much used as a solvent for cellulose.

Schwenck-fel'di-an, Schwenk-fel'di-an (shvĕŋk-fĕl'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Kaspar Schwenckfeld, or Schwenkfeld (d. 1561), a Silesian nobleman who, after the Reformation, advanced a mystical interpretation of Christianity. Some of his followers emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734.

Schwen'de-ne'ri-an (shvĕn'dĕ-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to S. Schwendener (b. 1829), German botanist. — **Schwendenerian theory**, *Bot.*, the theory originally suggested by de Bary (1866), reasserted by Schwendener (1869), and ultimately established, that lichens are not distinct organisms, but are made up of a fungns and an alga growing in symbiotic relationship (see LICHEN, 2).

Sci'a-dop'i-tys (sī'ȧ-dŏp'ĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκιάς, -άδος, shade + πίτυς pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of *S. verticillata*, the umbrella pine, of Japan.

Sci-æn'i-dæ (sī-ĕn'ĭ-dē; sī-ē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciaena* a kind of fish (fr. Gr. σκίαινα) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large, important, and widely distributed family of carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes comprising the meagre, squeteagues, kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. Nearly all are marine, and live along the sandy shores of warm temperate seas. In most the air bladder is large and complicated, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound (see CROAKER). Many are large and valued as food. The type genus is **Sci-æ'na** (sī-ē'nȧ). — **sci-æ'nid** (-ē'nĭd), *n.* — **sci-æn'i-form** (-ĕn'ĭ-fôrm; -ē'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sci-æ'noid** (-ē'noid), *a. & n.*

sci-am'a-chy (sī-ăm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχία; σκιά a shadow + μάχη battle.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat. *Cowley.*

sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique*, LL. *sciaticus*, fr. L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός. See ISCHIADIC.] Of or pert. to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial. **sciatic artery**, *Anat.*, the larger of the two terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the muscles at the back of the pelvis and thigh. — **s. nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves arising from the sacral plexus. The **great sciatic nerve** passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and thence down the back of the thigh to about its lower third, where it divides into the popliteal nerves. The **lesser sciatic nerve** leaves the pelvis with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the integument of the perineum and back of the thigh and leg. — **s. veins**, the veins accompanying the sciatic arteries.

sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain along the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

scib'i-le (sĭb'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *scibilis* knowable.] *Philos.* An object of knowledge.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NICE.]
1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles or facts.

While beyond the region of knowledge the modern philosopher places the region of nescience, St. Thomas taught that where *science* ends faith begins. *Wm Turner.*

2. Specif., accumulated and accepted knowledge which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new *science* that men lere [teach] *Chaucer.*
Science is . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Science may be described as a classified index to the successive pages of sense impression, which enables us readily to find what we want, but it in no wise accounts for the peculiar contents of that strange book of life. *Karl Pearson.*

3. Esp., such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena; — called also *natural science.*

Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in *science*, poetry, history, philosophy. *J. Morley.*

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the *science* of astronomy or of mind.

Every *science*, as we read in Aristotle, assumes its subject matter, and does not give an account of it. *B. Bosanquet.*

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schome. † SHAME.
schomeuast. † SHAMEFAST.
Schonch's glass (shŏŋks). = KALEIDOSCOPE.
schone. † SHALL, SHUN.
schone (*Scot.* shōn). Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.
schonke. † SHANK.
Schoo'dic salm'on *or* **trout** (sko͞o'dĭk). The landlocked salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) of the Schoodic Lakes of Maine.
schoof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
schook. † *shook*, pret of SHAKE.
school (sho͝ol). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
school'a-ble (sko͞ol'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for school, as in age.
school-a'tion (sko͞ol-ā'shŭn), *n.* Schooling. *Obs.*
school'but'ter, *n.* A flogging. [*Obs.*]
schoold. † SHALD.
school'dame', *n.* A schoolmistress.
school'er-y, *n.* Thing taught; precepts; schooling. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
school'less, *a.* Unschooled.
school'ma'am, *n.* A schoolmistress. *Dial. or Illit., U. S.*
school'mas'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
school'mate', *n.* A companion at school.
school'point', *n.* A point discussed by schoolmen. *Obs.*
school schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.
school shark. A shark (*Galeus australis*) of the South Pacific. *New South Wales.*
school'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward school.
schoot. Obs. pret. of SHIT.
schop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Scho'pen-hau'er-e-an-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽ r-ē-ȧ n-ĭ z'm), *n.* Equiv. of SCHOPENHAUERISM.
schoppe. † CHOP, to cut; SHOP.
schop'pen (shŏp'ĕn), *n.* [G.] An old and varying German liquid measure, equal to about a pint (legal, from 1868 to 1884, at half a liter); also, a glass or mug of such capacity. See MEASURE.
schor. † SHORE, SHOWER.
schorand. Obs. p. pr. of SOAR.
schorbuck. † SCORBUTE.
schore. † SNORE; SHEER, *a.*
schorge. † SCOURGE.
schorgon. † SURGEON.
schor'lo-mite (shôr'lō-mīt), *n* [*schorl* + Gr. ὁμός same.] *Min.* A titanate and silicate of iron and calcium, allied to garnet, occurring usually in black masses with vitreous luster. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.81–3.88. [laceous.]
schorl'ous (shôr'lŭs), *a.* Schor-
schosin † *chosen*, p. p. of CHOOSE. [SHOT]
schot, schote † SCOT, SHOOT,
Schott bath, treatment (shŏt), etc. = NAUHEIM BATH, etc.
schount. † SHUNT.
schour. † SHORE, conflict.
schour (*Scot.* sho͞or). Obs or Scot. var. of SHOWER.
schout (skout), *n.* [D.] Among the Dutch, a hailiff or sheriff; in the former Dutch colonies of America, one vested with local judicial functions.
schout. † SCHUIT, SHOOT.
schow. † SHE, SHOVE.
schoyr. † SHORE.
schr. *Abbr.* Schooner.
Schra'der's brome grass (shrā'dẽrz). Rescue grass.
schraiff. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schreapien. † SCRAPE.
Schre'be-ra (shrā'bẽr-ȧ; shrĕ-bē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. D von *Schreber* (1739–1810), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African celastraceous plants, constituted by *S. capensis*, an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers. [ment.]
schrede. † SHRED; SHROUD, gar-
schrench, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *screncan* to cause to stumble.] To supplant; to deceive. *Obs.*
schreve. † SHERIFF.
‖ **schrik** (skrĭk), *n.* [D.] A sudden fright; panic. *So. Africa.*
schrike. † SHRIEK.
schrippe. † SCRIP.
schrobte. † SHRUB.
schrode. † SHREWD.
schrof. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schroff. † SCURF.
schrud. † SHROUD, a garment
schruik. † SHRIEK.
schtoff (shtŏf). Var. of STOF. See MEASURE. [EON.]
schuchin, skuchin. † SCUTCH-
schuil † SHOVEL.
schuit (shūt; shūt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOT.
schulde † SHIELD, SHOULD.
schulder. † SHOULDER.
schule (skūl; skūl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL. [SHOVEL.]
schule (sho͞ol). Scot. var. of
schule. † SCOWL, SHALL.
schulle. † SHALL; SHILL; SKULL.
schulle, *n.* [Cf D. *schol*, G. *scholle.*] A plaice. *Obs.*
schunder. † SUNDER.
schun'gite (sho͞oŋ'gīt), *n.* [G *schungit*, from *Shunga*, in the government of Olonets, Russia.] *Min.* An amorphous form of carbon in certain schists.
schup, schupe. † SHIP.
schupe Obs pret. of SHAPE.
schuppent. † SHIPPEND.
schur. † SCOUR.
schur, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skūrr*, Dan. *skuur.*] A shed. *Obs.*
schurch. † CHURCH.
schure Obs. pret. of SHEAR.
schurge † SCOURGE.
schurt. † SHIRT, SHORT.
schute (*dial.* shūt; shüt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.
schutten. † SHUT.
schuve. † SHOVE.
schuyt (skoit) Var. of SCHUIT.
‖ **Schwäch'ung** (shvĕk'o͞ong), *n.* [G.] *Philol.* Weakening of a full vowel into a thin vowel, as *a* (ä) to *i* (ĭ). [= SUAN PAN.]
schwan'pan' (shwän'pän'), *n.*
schwarz (shvärts), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of every trick by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. To be *schwarz* is to fail to take a trick. Cf. SCHNEIDER
Schwein'furt, *or* **Schwein'furth, green** (shvīn'fo͝ort). [From *Schweinfurt*, Bavaria.] = PARIS GREEN.
Schwei-nit'zi-a (shwī-nĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lewis D. von *Schweinitz*, Amer. botanist.] Syn. of MONOTROPSIS.
Schwen'de-ner-ism (shvĕn'dĕ-nẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* The Schwenderian theory.
Schwenk'feld'er (shvĕŋk'fĕl-dẽr), **Schwenk-fel'di-an**, *n.* = SCHWENKFELDIAN.
schyldere. † SHOULDER.
schyne. † SHIN. [SHIRE.]
schyre. † SHEER, *a.* & *adv.*;
schyreue. † SHERIFF.
schyve. † SHOVE, *v.*
sci. *Abbr.* Science; scientific.
Sci-æn'i-for'mes (sī-ĕn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCIÆNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Sciænidæ.
sci'a-gram, sci'a-graph, etc. Vars of SKIAGRAM, etc.
sci'a-ther'ic (sī'ȧ-thẽr'ĭk), *a.* Also **sci'a-ther'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). *Astron.* Of or pertaining to a sundial; as, a *sciatheric* telescope, for estimating time by the shadow of the sun or moon. *Rare.* — **sci'a-ther'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sciatique.*] **a** Short for *sciatic nerve*, etc. **b** *pl.* Sciatica.
scibboleth. † SHIBBOLETH.
scidwall, *n.* [AS. *scīdweall*; *scīd* shide, billet + *weall* wall.] A fence; palings. *Obs.*
scielence. † SILENCE.

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5. Art or skill regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles; as, a player of unusual *science*.
6. Trade; vocation. *Obs.*
Syn.— SCIENCE, ART are discriminated as in the quotations below. See KNOWLEDGE.
A science teaches us to know, and an *art* to do, and all the more perfect *sciences* lead to the creation of corresponding useful *arts*. Astronomy is the foundation of the *art* of navigation; . . . chemistry is the basis of many useful *arts*. *Jevons.*
Rhetoric, here called an *art*, is sometimes defined as a *science*. Both designations are true. . . . *Science* is systematized knowledge; if then the laws and principles of discourse are exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science*. *Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill; if then rhetorical laws and principles are applied in the actual construction of discourse, they become the working rules of an *art*. *J. F. Genung.*

‖ **sci-en'ter** (sī-ĕn'tẽr), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Knowingly; willfully. —*n. Law.* **a** Such knowledge as charges a man with the consequences of his acts (cf. MISTAKE, *n.*, 2). **b** In a pleading, the allegation of such knowledge on the part of the accused or defendant as is necessary to constitute his act a crime or tort.

sci-en'tial (sī-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scientialis.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or producing, science. *Rare.*
2. Having efficient knowledge; capable.

sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique*, L. *scientificus.* See SCIENCE; -FIC.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, science; as, *scientific* apparatus.
2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification.
3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science; evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a *scientific* chemist; a *scientific* reasoner; a *scientific* argument.
scientific skepticism, an impartial attitude of the mind previous to investigation.

sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

sci'en-tism (sī'ĕn-tĭz'ĭm), *n.* The methods, mental attitude, etc., regarded as characteristic of scientists.

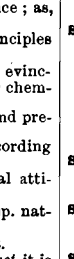
sci'en-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One learned in science, esp. natural science; a scientific investigator.
2. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A Christian Scientist.

scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L.; *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet. Abbr. *scil.* or *sc.*

Scil'la (sĭl'ă), *n.* [L., the squill. See SQUILL.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs, natives of the Old World. They have narrow basal leaves and pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape. The perianth segments are distinct and deciduous; the fruit is a globose 3-lobed capsule. Among the best-known are the Siberian squill (*S. sibirica*), the Cuban lily (*S. peruviana*), the Spanish jacinth (*S. hispanica*), sea onion (*S. verna*), and wood hyacinth (*S. nonscripta*). Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The sliced bulb of squill.

scil'li-tin (sĭl'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scillitine.*] A bitter extract from the bulbs of the squill, prob. a complex mixture.

scim'i-tar } (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, or It. *scimitarra*,
scim'i-ter } prob. fr. Per. *shimshīr.*] **1.** A saber with a much curved blade with the edge on the convex side, used chiefly by Mohammedans, esp. Arabs and Persians.
2. A long-handled billhook. See 4th BILL, 5.



scin'coid (sĭn'koid), *a.* [L. *scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. *σκίγκος*) + *-oid.* Cf. SKINK, *n.*] Like or pert. to the skinks. —**scin'coid,** *n.*

scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ă), *n.* [L.] **a** A spark; glimmer; gleam;—now rare exc., fig., in a negative construction of something regarded as affording light, or information; as, there is not a *scintilla* of evidence.

scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle. See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *scintillare, -latum*, fr. *scintilla* a spark. Cf. STENCIL.] **1.** To emit sparks; to spark.
2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.
Syn.— Gleam, glitter, flash. — SCINTILLATE, CORUSCATE. To SCINTILLATE is properly to emit sparks, to CORUSCATE is to emit flashes; as, "The Scimitar. light being tremulous and twinkling, as well as brisk, they seemed to emulate so many little stars . . . and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected" (*Boyle*); "*corruscations* of the . . . aurora" (*Cowper*). Both words are used fig.; as, "*scintillations* of . . . genius" (*V. Knox*); "*coruscating* wit" (*Carlyle*). See FLASH, FLAME.

scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scintillatio*: cf. F. *scintillation.*] **1.** Act of scintillating.
2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.
These *scintillations* are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or the planet Mercury.

scin'til-les'cent (sĭn'tĭ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-escent.*] Scintillating feebly.

scin'til-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-meter.*] *Astron.* An attachment to a telescope by which the image of a star is made to revolve in a circle to measure the scintillation. This produces changes of color increasing in rapidity with the intensity of scintillation.

scin-til'lo-scope (sĭn-tĭl'ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-scope.*] A small instrument similar to the spinthariscope, for exhibiting the scintillations produced by radioactive substances upon a sensitive screen.

scin'tle (sĭn't'l), *v. t.*; SCIN'TLED (-t'ld); SCIN'TLING (-tlĭng). [Dial. also *skintle, skinkle*; cf. dial. *skinkle* to spill in small quantities, to sow thin.] *Brickmaking.* To stack (molded bricks) with spaces between to allow ventilation for drying. Cf. CLOSE BOLTING. —*n.* A course of scintled bricks.

sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'ĭm), *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge; a show of learning, without substantial foundation.

sci'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See SCIOLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial; a pretender to scholarship or learning; a smatterer.

sci'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

sci'o-lous (sī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Howell.*

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Also **ci'on.** The older spelling *cion* is now adopted by many American nurserymen and horticulturists. [ME. *sioun, syon, cïun*, OF. *cion*, F. *scion*; orig. uncert.; cf. MHG. *kīde*, akin to OS. *kīth*, AS. *cīð*, and G. *keim* germ.] **1.** *Hort.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed from its place of growth and prepared for grafting.
2. Hence, a descendant; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

sci-op'tic (sī-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σκιά* shadow + *ὀπτικός* belonging to sight. See OPTIC.] *Optics.* Of or pert. to the formation of images in a darkened room (cf. CAMERA OBSCURA).

sci-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, esp. those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

sci-op'tric (-trĭk), *a. Optics.* Scioptic

sci'ous (sī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *scius.*] Knowing; having knowledge. *Rare.* "Brutes may be and are *scious*." *Coleridge.*

‖ **sci're fa'ci-as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted. *Scire facias* is variously used, generally as supplemental to, or in continuation of, prior proceedings; but in some cases, as to repeal letters patent or a charter, it is in effect an original action. It was rendered obsolete in England by the Judicature Acts, and in some States of the United States has been superseded by virtue of practice acts or codes.

Scir'o-pho'ri-a (skĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τα Σκιροφόρια.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Sciriophorion (June–July). It was in honor of Athene, or, according to some, Demeter and Persephone, and was so called from the large sunshades under which the priestess of Athene, the priest of Erechtheus, and the priest of Helios went to the place of sacrifice.

Scir'pus (sûr'pŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants or sedges, commonly called *bulrushes* or *club-rushes*, of wide distribution. They are annuals or perennials, bearing solitary or much-clustered spikelets containing perfect flowers with a perianth of six bristles, the achene not being tuberculate. See BULRUSH, TULE.

scir'rhoid (skĭr'oid; *cf.* SCIRRHOUS), *a.* [*scirrhus* + *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

scir'rhous (skĭr'ŭs; 277), *a.* [NL. *scirrhosus.*] *Med.* Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

scir'rhus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RHI (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [NL., fr. L. *scirros*, Gr. *σκίρρος, σκίρος*, fr. *σκιρρός, σκιρός*, hard.] *Med.* **a** An indurated organ or part; esp., an indurated gland. *Obs.* **b** A hard cancerous tumor.

scis'sel (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [F. *cisailles*, pl. Cf. SCISSORS.] **1.** The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.
2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

scis'si-ble (sĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *scindere, scissum*, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

scis'sile (-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere, scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scissile.* See SCHISM.] Capable of being cut smoothly; scissible. *Arbuthnot.*

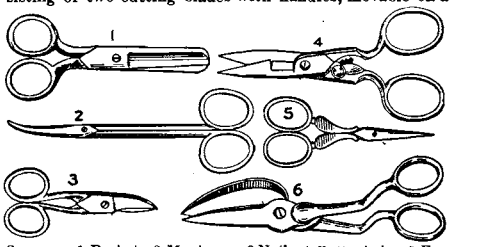
scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere, scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scission.*] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting, or state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

scis'sor (sĭz'ẽr), *v. t.*; SCIS'SORED (-ẽrd), SCIS'SOR-ING. To cut with scissors or shears; to prepare with scissors.

scis'sor-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A skimmer (bird). See SKIMMER, 2.

scis'sor-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCISSOR. Hence: *n.* A piece cut out or off with scissors.

scis'sors (sĭz'ẽrz), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* [ME. *cisoures, sisoures*, OF. & F. *cisoires* (cf. F. *ciseaux*), fr. L. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *cisoria*, fr. L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. CHISEL, CONCISE. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from L. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, fr. *scindere, scissum*, to cut, split.] **1.** A cutting instrument working like shears but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a



Scissors 1 Pocket; 2 Manicure; 3 Nail; 4 Buttonhole; 5 Embroidery; 6 Lamp Wick.

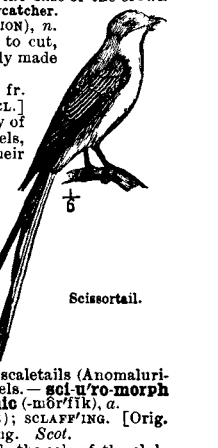
pin in the center, by which they are held together; — often called a *pair of scissors.* Cf. SHEARS.
2. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one contestant clasps the other's head or body with his legs.

Scissors (on Body).

scis'sor-tail' (sĭz'ẽr-tāl'), *n.* A flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail. It is gray above, white beneath, salmon on the sides, and scarlet at the base of the crown feathers. Called also **scissor-tailed flycatcher.**

scis'sure (sĭzh'ûr; sĭsh'-; *cf.* SCISSION), *n.* [L. *scissura*, fr. *scindere, scissum*, to cut, split.] A cleft or opening in a body made by cutting; a fissure.

Sci-u'ri-dæ (sī-ū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciurus* a squirrel. See SQUIRREL.] *Zoöl.* A nearly cosmopolitan family of rodents consisting of the true squirrels, ground squirrels, marmots, and their allies.



Scissortail.

sci'u-roid (sī'ū-roid), *a.* [*Sciurus* + *-oid.*] Squirrel-like; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

Sci-u'ro-mor'pha (sī-ū'rō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* One of three primary divisions or superfamilies of rodents of the suborder Simplicidentata (cf. MYOMORPHA and HYSTRICOMORPHA). It contains the scaletails (Anomaluridæ), squirrels, beavers, and sewellels. — **sci-u'ro-morph** (sī-ū'rō-môrf), *n.* — **sci-u'ro-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

sclaff (sklăf), *v. i.*; SCLAFFED (sklăft); SCLAFF'ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To scuff or shuffle along. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape the ground with the sole of the club, before striking the ball, in making a stroke.

sclaff, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with something flat; to slap. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way.

sclaff, *n. Scot.* **1.** A slight blow; a slap; a soft fall; also, the accompanying noise.
2. *Golf.* The stroke made by one who sclaffs.
3. A thin, solid substance, esp. a thin shoe or slipper.

scle'ra (sklē'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball. See EYE, 1.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Zoöl.* Any small or minute skeletal element; a spicule, esp. of a sponge.

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sci'enced (sī'ĕnst), *a* Learned; versed; instructed *Obs.*

sci'ent (sī'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sciens, -entis*, p. pr.] Knowing; skilful. *Obs. or R* [scientist. *R.*]

sci'ent, *n.* A man of science; a ‖ **sci-en'ti-a** (sī-ĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Knowledge; science.—**sci-en'ti-a sci-en'ti-a-rum** (-ā'rŭm). [L.] The science of sciences. [*n.* A scientist. *Rare.*]

sci'en-ti'cian (sī'ĕn-tĭsh'ăn), ‖ **sci'en-tif'i-cal** (-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Scientific *Rare.*

sci'en-tif'ics (-tĭks), *n. pl.* Scientific matters or talk about them.

sci'en-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a* Attempting or pretending to be scientific.

scientive. *a.* Having knowledge; learned. *Obs.* — **sci'en-tiv'i-ty.** *n. Obs.*

sci-en'to-lism (sī-ĕn'tō-lĭz'ĭm), *n.* [A dim., fr. L. *sciens*, p. pr. of *scire* to know + *-ism.*] False or superficial science.

sci. fa. *Abbr.* Scire facias.

scifer. + CIPHER.

scifran. Obs pl. of SHIVER.

scil. *Abbr.* Scilicet.

scild. + SHIELD.

scilence. + SILENCE.

scil'la-in (sĭl'ă-ĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA.] *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from squill.

scil'li-pic'rin (sĭl'ĭ-pĭk'rĭn; -pī'krĭn), **scil'li-pik'rin,** *n.* [See SCILLA; PICRIC.] A bitter substance extracted from squill and used as a diuretic.

Scil'li-tan (sĭl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient town Scilla, or Scillium, in Numidia.—**Scillitan martyrs,** seven men and five women, martyred in Carthage July 17, 180 A. D.

scil'li-tox'in (sĭl'ĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA; TOXIN.] Scillain

Scil-lo'ni-an (sĭ-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of the Scilly Isles.

sciment. + CEMENT.

scim'i-tared, scim'i-tered (sĭm'ĭ-tẽrd), *a.* Armed with, or shaped like, a scimitar.

scim'i-tar-pod', scim'i-ter-pod', *n.* The snuff box bean or its pod.

Scin'ci-dæ (sĭn'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCINCOID.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards comprising the skinks. The type genus is **Scin'cus** (sĭn'kŭs). — **scin'cid** (sĭn'sĭd), *n.* — **scin'ci-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.*

scinck'er. + SKINKER.

scind (sĭnd), *v. t.* [L. *scindere*: cf. F. *scinder.*] To cut off; to cleave off or apart. *Rare.*

scine + SHIN, SHINE.

scin'iph (sĭn'ĭf), *n.* [L. *scnifes, cnifes*, or *cniphes*, pl., Gr. *σκνίψ.*] A stinging or biting insect. *Ex.* viii. 17 (*Douay Ver.*).

scintenel. + SENTINEL.

‖ **scin'til-lan'te** (shēn'tĕl-län'tā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sparkling.

scin'til-lize, *v. i.* Scintillate. *Obs.*

scin'til-lose (sĭn'tĭ-lōs), **scin'til-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Scintillant. — **scin'til-lous-ly,** *adv. All R.*

sci'o-graph (sī'ō-grăf), **sci'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sci-og'ra-phy** (sī-ŏg'rä-fĭ), etc Vars of SKIAGRAPH, etc.

‖ **sciol'to** (shōl'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., free, p. p. of *sciogliere* to loosen.] *Music.* **a** Free; in lively motion. **b** Detached; not legato.

sci-om'a-chy (sī-ŏm'ă-kĭ). Var. of [of SCIAMACHY.]

sci'o-man'cy (sī'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκιά* a shadow + *-mancy.*] Divination by consulting the shades of the dead —**man'tic,** *a.*

sci-op'ti-con (sī-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See SCIOPTIC.] A kind of magic lantern.

Sci'ot (sĭ'ŏt), *a.* Of or pert. to the island Scio (Chio or Chios). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio

sci'o-the-ism (sī'ō-thē-ĭz'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. *σκιά* a shadow, shade + *θεός* god.] Belief in disembodied spirits or shades and their interference in human affairs.

sci'o-ther'ic (-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sciothericon* a sundial, Gr. *σκιοθηρικόν.*] = SCIATHERIC.

sci'o-ther'i-cal. *a.* Sciatherical. — **sci'o-ther'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sci'o-ther'i-con, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σκιοθηρικόν.*] A sundial. *Obs.*

Sci'o tur'pen-tine (sĭ'ō). Chian turpentine.

scir. + SHEER.

scir-. **scire-.** For various forms in *scir-, scire-*, see those in SHIRE-.

scire. + SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*

sci-ren'ga (sĭ-rĕn'gä), *n.* A West Indian and European grouper (*Mycteroperca rubra*).

sci-roc'co. + SIROCCO.

Scir'o-pho'ri-on (skĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [Gr. *Σκιροφοριών.*] The twelfth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

scir'pe-an (sûr'pē-ăn), *a.* [L. *scirpeus.*] Of or pertaining to bulrushes. *Rare.*

scirreve. + SHERIFF.

Scir-top'o-da (skēr-tŏp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σκιρτᾶν* to leap + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A small order of rotifers in which the female has hollow, limblike muscular processes ending in branched setose fins. The principal genus is *Pedalion* — **scir'to-pod** (skûr'tō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **scir-top'o-dous** (skēr-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

sci'ci-ta'tion (sĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scisciatio*, fr. *scisciturl* to inquire.] Inquiry; demand. *Obs*

scise. + SYCE

scise (sīz), *v. t.* [L. *scindere, scissum*, to cut.] To cut. *Obs.*

scism, scismatic, etc. + SCHISM, etc. [schism. *Obs.*]

scis'ma. *n.* [See SCHISM.] A **sciamacye.** [Cf. OF. *scismat* schismatic.] Schism; division. *Obs.*

scis'sil (sĭs'ĭl). Var. of SCISSEL.

scis'si-par'i-ty (sĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scissus* (p. p. of *scindere* to split) + *parere* to bring forth.] = SCHIZOGENESIS

scis'sor-bird', *n.* A scissortail.

scis'sor-er, *n.* One who scissors; hence, a compiler.

scis-so'rĭ-um (sĭ-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *scindere* to cut, carve.] A medieval trencher, or wooden plate.

scis'sors-beam', *or* **scis'sor-beam'. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*

scis'sors-bird', **scis'sors-tail',** etc. = SCISSORBIRD, etc.

scissors grinder. The European goatsucker.

scissors pipe. *Hydraulics.* Either of a pair of pipes joined by a flexible connection permitting a scissorslike movement.

scissors, *or* **scissor, truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*

scis'sor-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a very deeply forked tail; — said of certain birds.

scissor tooth. A secorial tooth.

scis'sor-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Scis'su-rel'la (sĭs'ū-rĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *scissura* cleft, fissure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rhipidoglossate gastropods having several long ciliated tentacles on each side of the body, and a small spiral shell, the last whorl of which has a broad fissure or sinus. It is closely related to *Pleurotomaria*, but is often made the type of a family, **Scis'su-rel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **scis'su-rel'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.*

sci'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *scitamenta*, pl.] A dainty; a relish; a prettiness of speech. *Obs.*

scitie. + CITY.

scitish. + SKITTISH.

scituate. + SITUATE.

sci'u-rine (sī'ū-rĭn; -rĭn), *a.* [See SCIURUS.] Of or pertaining to the squirrels.

Sci'u-rop'ter-us (-rŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* squirrel + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the American and many Old World flying squirrels.

Sci-u'rus (sī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., a squirrel. See SCIURIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of squirrels.

sciviren. Obs. pl. of SHIVER.

sckonfet. + SCOMFIT.

scl-. For various words in *scl-*, see the forms in SL-.

S. C. L. *Abbr.* Student of the Civil Law

sclaff'er (sklăf'ẽr), **sclaff'ert** (-ẽrt), *v. t. & n.* Sclaff. *Scot.*

sclasp. + CLASP, *n. & v.*

sclat. + SLATE.

sclatch (sklăch), *v. t. & i. & n.* Daub; splash; botch. *Scot.*

sclaun'dre, *n.* [OF. & F. *esclandre.* See SLANDER.] Slander. *Obs.*

Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk), **Sclav'ism** (-ĭz'ĭm), etc. Vars. of SLAVIC, etc.

sclaw (sklô). Dial. Eng. var. of CLAW.

sclee. + SLAY.

sclekke + SLACK.

sclep. + SLEEP.

scler'a-go'gy (sklĕr'ä-gō'jĭ; sklē'rä-), *n.* [Gr. *σκληραγωγία*; *σκληρός* hard + *ἀγωγή* a training.] Severe discipline; mortification. *Obs.*

scle'ral (*sklē'răl*), *a. Sclerotic.*

scler'ec-ta'si-a (sklĕr'ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ă; sklē'rĕk-; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Protrusion of the sclera.

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scle're-id (sklē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Bot.* A sclerotic cell. See IDIOBLAST **b**.

scle-re'ma (sklē-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* Induration of the cellular tissue. — ‖ **scle-re'ma ne'o-na-to'rum** (nē"ō-nȧ-tō'rŭm) [NL., of the new-born], an infantile induration of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, usually fatal. — **s. of adults.** See SCLERODERMA.

scle-ren'chy-ma (sklē-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *-enchyma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified. It may be modified parenchyma, as in palm stems, or may consist of elongated cells (sclerenchyma fibers) associated with the vascular bundles. See STEREOME. **2.** *Zoöl.* = SCLERODERM **b**. — **scle'ren-chym'a-tous** (sklē'rĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

scle-ret'i-nite (-rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός dry, hard + ῥητίνη resin.] A mineral resin found in the coal measures of Wigan, England, in the form of pellets having a reddish brown to black color.

Scle'ri-a (sklē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σκληρία hardness.] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (Cyperaceæ), of wide distribution. They have monœcious flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate numerous; the fruit is a hard, shining, bony nutlet. The American species are often called *nut grass.* See RAZOR GRASS.

scle-ri'a-sis (sklē-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρ-ασις, fr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* **a** A morbid induration of the edge of the eyelid. **b** Induration of any part.

scle'rite (sklē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle-rit'ic** (sklē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

scle'ro- (sklē'rō- ; sklĕr'ō-), **scler-.** Combining form from Greek σκληρός, *hard*, specif. denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sclerotic coat of the eye.*

scle'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cells of a sponge by which a sclere is formed. — **scle'ro-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

scle'ro-cau'ly (-kô'lĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. καυλος stalk.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in a stem, in certain desert plants, as *Ephedra.* Cf. SCLEROPHYLLY.

scle'ro-dac-tyl'i-a (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *dactyl* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A circumscribed form of scleroderma affecting esp. the fingers and toes.

scle'ro-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SCLERODERM.] *Med.* A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

scle'roid (sklē'roid), *a.* [Gr. σκληροειδης ; σκληρός hard + εἶδος form.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Hard ; indurated.

scle-ro'ma (sklē-rō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-MATA** (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωμα, fr. σκληρος hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues. See SCLEREMA, SCLERODERMA, SCLEROSIS. — ‖ **scle-ro'ma ne'o-na-to'rum**, sclerema neonatorum.

scle-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-meter.*] *Min.* Any of various instruments for determining the relative hardnesses of materials, usually by measuring the pressure necessary to make a scratch or the amount of penetration of a stylus under a given pressure.

scle'ro-phyl'ly (sklē'rō-fĭl'ĭ ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. φυλλον leaf.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in the leaves. It occurs in many desert plants. Cf. SCLEROCAULY. — **scle'ro-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

scle-ro'sal (sklē-rō'zăl), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis.

scle'ro-scope (sklē'rō-skōp; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-scope.*] A sclerometer devised esp. for use with metals.

scle-rosed' (sklē-rōst' ; sklē'rōzd), *a.* Affected with sclerosis ; indurated.

scle-ro'sis (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* **-ROSES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] Induration; hardening; specif.: **a** *Med.* Esp., induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue; also, a form of degeneration of the tissues of the spinal cord or of the brain, as in *cerebrospinal sclerosis.* **b** *Bot.* Hardening of the cell wall by lignification. **c** Indurated tissue.

scle'ro-ste-no'sis (sklē'rō-stē-nō'sĭs ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Hardening combined with contraction occurring in tissues.

scle-ro'tal (sklē-rō'tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Sclerotic ; — designating esp. the bony plates in the sclerotic of many animals. See SCLEROTIC, *a.*, 1 **a**. — *n.* A sclerotal bony plate.

scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard : cf. F. *sclérotique.*] **1.** Hard ; indurated ; esp.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the dense, fibrous, opaque white outer coat inclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea. In some animals it is partly cartilaginous, and it is sometimes (as in most birds, and in the extinct ichthyosaurs) reënforced in front by a ring of bony plates, the *sclerotals.* **b** *Bot., Med., etc.* Sclerosed. **2.** [See SCLEROTIUM.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid extracted as a yellowish brown substance from ergot and regarded as one of its active principles.

sclerotic cell, *Bot.*, a sclereid. See IDIOBLAST **b**. — **s. parenchyma**, *Bot.*, parenchymatous sclerenchyma.

scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sclérotique.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scle-ro'ti-oid (sklē-rō'shĭ-oid), *a.* [*sclerotium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sclerotium.

scle'ro-ti'tis (sklē'rō-tī'tĭs ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat. — **scle'ro-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

scle-ro'ti-um (sklē-rō'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Bot.* **a** In certain higher fungi, a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material. It is usually dark-colored ; when mature it becomes detached and remains dormant until a favorable opportunity for growth, when it sends out sporogenous hyphæ. The ergot of rye is a sclerotium. **b** In the slime molds (Myxomycetes), the waxy mass of protoplasm into which the plasmodia are transformed during dry seasons.

scle-rot'o-my (-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the sclera, as in an operation for glaucoma.

scle'rous (sklē'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκληρος.] Hard; indurated.

scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, akin to *scabere* to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance ; also, sawdust or shavings.

scoff (skŏf ; 205), *n.* [ME. *scof ;* cf. Sw. dial. *skoff's-ord* irritating words, *skoffsera* to abuse, Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, OFries. *schof* scoff, OHG. *scoph*, Icel. *skaup ;* perh. akin to E. *shove.*] **1.** A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt ; a gibe.

With *scoffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

The *scoff* of withered age and beardless youth *Cowper.*

scoff, *v. i.* ; SCOFFED (skŏft , 205) ; SCOFF'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, delude, Icel. *skopa* to scoff, OD. *schoppen.* See SCOFF, *n.*] To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language ; to speak contemptuously or with ridicule or mockery ; to jeer ; gibe ; — often with *at.*

God's better gift they *scoff* at and refuse. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, GIRD, SNEER. SCOFF implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision ; JEER and GIBE suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery ; to FLEER is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery ; as, "It is an easy thing to *scoff* at any art or recreation ; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it." (*Walton*) ; "Fools, who came to *scoff*, remained to pray" (*Goldsmith*) ; "Dost thou *jeer* and flout me in the teeth?" (*Shak.*) ; "Toland and Tindal, prompt at priests to *jeer*" (*Pope*) ; "You . . . with taunts did *gibe* my missive out of audience" (*Shak.*) ; "ready in *gibes*, quick-answered, saucy" (*id.*) ; "[They] look like two old maids of honor got into a circle of *fleering* girls and boys" (*Gray*) ; "the *fleering* rabble" (*Stevenson*). To GIRD at is to assail with (esp. scornful) jests ; SNEER implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. in the face or tones of the voice ; as, "The subprior was bidden to sing . . . the 'Elegy of the Rose ;' the author *girding* cheerily at the clerkly man's assumed ignorance of such compositions" (*W. Pater*) ; "a *sneer* in which the highest malice was veiled, under a thin covering of affected pleasantry" (*Fielding*) ; "a *sneering* laugh" (*Boswell*) : "Sapping a solemn creed with solemn *sneer*" (*Byron*). See RIDICULE, DESPISE, IRONY, JEST, LAUGHABLE.

scoff, *v. t.* To treat or address with derision ; to mock at.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill.*

scoff'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scoffs, esp. at religion.

scold (skōld), *v. i.* ; SCOLD'ED ; SCOLD'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skāldi* a poetaster, *skāldskapr* a libel in verse, D. *schelden* to scold, G. *schelten*, OHG. *sceltan*, Dan. *skielde ;* perh. orig., to push ; cf. OHG. *scaltan* to push.] To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely ; to utter harsh rebuke ; to chide sharply and severely ; sometimes, to rail ; — often with *at ;* as, to *scold* at a servant. "Always to *scold* and cavil." *Shelley.*

scold, *v. t.* To chide or rebuke with rudeness and clamor ; to rate ; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

Syn. — See REPROVE.

scold (skōld), *n.* **1.** One who scolds, esp. habitually; specif., a common scold. "An irksome, brawling *scold*." *Shak.* **2.** A scolding. *Rare or Colloq.*

scold'er (skōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scolds.

2. a The oyster catcher ; — so called from its shrill cries. *Local, Eng.* **b** The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*

scold'ing, *vb. n.* Act of scolding ; esp., act of harshly or severely reproving or rebuking ; as, he deserved the *scolding.*

sco-lec'i-form (skō-lĕs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scolex* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

scol'e-cite (skŏl'ē-sīt ; skō'lē-), *n.* [G. *scolezit*, fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm.] **1.** *Min.* A zeolite, of the natrolite group, in delicate radiating groups of white crystals and also in fibrous masses and in nodules ;—so called because some specimens show a wormlike motion when heated. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}{\cdot}3H_2O$. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.16–2.40. Called also *lime mesotype.* **2.** *Bot.* The vernham archicarp in fungi of the genus *Ascobolus.* *Tulasne.*

sco-le'coid (skō-lē'koid ; skō'lē-), *a.* [*scolex* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

sco'lex (skō'lĕks), *n.* ; *pl.* SCOLECES (skō-lē'sēz), often also SCOLICES (skŏl'ĭ-sēz ; skō'lĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm, grub.] *Zoöl.* The head of a tapeworm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage. From it the proglottides or segments are produced by budding.

sco'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of short poem, sung in turn by the guests at banquets.

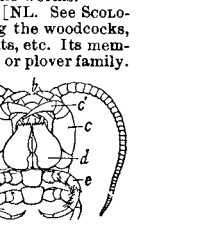
sco'li-o'sis (skō'lĭ-ō'sĭs ; skŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολίωσις crookedness, fr. σκολιος crooked.] *Med.* A lateral curvature of the spine. — **sco'li-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

sco'lite (skō'līt), *n.* [Gr. σκώληξ a worm + λιθος a stone.] *Paleon.* Any of various tubular structures found in rocks and believed to be fossil burrows of marine worms.

Scol'o-pac'i-dæ (skŏl'ō-păs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLOPAX.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds including the woodcocks, snipe, sandpipers, tattlers, curlews, godwits, etc. Its members are often included in the Charadriidæ, or plover family.

scol'o-pa'cine (-pā'sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the snipe.

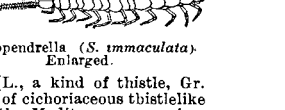
Scol'o-pax (skŏl'ō-păks), *n.* [L., Gr. σκολόπαξ.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the European woodcock and *S. saturata* of Java and New Guinea, — formerly including some other birds.



Scolopendra. Head and Anterior Segments, seen from below. *a* Antenna ; *b* Maxillary Palpus ; *cc* Poison Fang ; *d* Labium ; *e* Leg of First Pair

Scol'o-pen'dra (-pĕn'drȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. σκολοπενδρα.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of chilopodous myriapods including some of the largest centipedes. See CENTIPEDE, *Illust.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A fabulous sea fish. *Obs.*

Scol'o-pen-drel'la (-pĕn-drĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SCOLOPENDRA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small myriapods having 15 or 16 dorsal scutes and 12 pairs of short legs. The genus constitutes an order, Symphyla. — **scol'o-pen-drel'loid** (-oid), *a.*


Scolopendrella (*S. immaculata*). Enlarged.

Scol'y-mus (skŏl'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of thistle, Gr. σκόλυμος.] *Bot.* A small genus of cichoriaceous thistlelike herbs, the golden thistles, of the Mediterranean region, having prickly foliage and heads of yellow flowers. *S. hispanicus* is called also *Spanish oyster plant.*

Sco-lyt'i-dæ (skō-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολύπτειν to cut short.] *Zoöl.* A large family of bark-boring or wood-boring rhynchophorous beetles having a very short beak and clubbed antennæ, as the pine bark beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis.* They are small or minute, but very destructive to forest trees and fruit trees. The type genus is **Scol'y-tus** (skŏl'ĭ-tŭs). — **sco-lyt'id** (skō-lĭt'ĭd), *a. & n.*

Scom'bri-dæ (skŏm'brĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL ; L *scomber* mackerel + *-idæ.* Cf. SCOMBER.] *Zoöl.* A family of percomorphous acanthopterygian fishes of which *Scomber* (the genus containing the common mackerel) is the type ; the mackerel family. Its members have a fusiform body, two dorsal fins followed by a series of finlets, and the tail is slender and has long, falcate lobes. They are chiefly pelagic, and

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scle-rec'to-my (sklē-r k'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the sclera.

scle-ren'chyme (sklē-rĕŋ'kĭm), *n.* Sclerenchyma.

scle-rī'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Sclerotitis. [Sclerosed.

scle'rized (sklē'rĭzd), *a.* *Bot.*

scle'ro-base (sklē'rō-bās ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. βάσις base.] *Zoöl.* The calcareous or hornlike central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians.

scle-ro-tas'ic (-bās'tĭk), *a.*

scle'ro-cho'rĭ-oi-di'tis (-kō'rĭ-oi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Inflammation of the sclera and the choroid coat of the eye.

scle'ro-cor'ne-al, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the sclerotic and cornea.

scle'ro-derm (sklē'rō-dûrm ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A hard integument. **b** The hard tissue of the skeleton of ordinary stony or madreporarian corals. **c** One of the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. — *a.* Sclerodermatous

Scle'ro-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* a Syn. of REPTILIA in its modern sense. **b** Syn. of MADREPORARIA.

scle'ro-der'ma-tous (-tŭs). **1.** a Having a hard external covering, as of bony plates or horny *scales.* *b Having* a skeleton of scleroderm. **c** Pertaining to the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. **2.** *Med.* Having scleroderma.

Scle'ro-der'mi (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of plectognath fishes comprising the trigger fishes and filefishes.

scle'ro-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scleroderma.

scle'ro-der'mic (-mĭk), **scle'ro-der'mous** (-mŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Sclerodermatous.

scle'ro-der'mite (-mīt), *n. Zoöl* The hard integument of a segment of an arthropod. — **scle'ro-der-mit'ic** (-dẽr-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

scle'ro-gen (sklē'rō-jĕn ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-gen.*] Lignin.

scle-rog'e-nous (sklē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), **scle'ro-gen'ic** (sklē'rō-jĕn'ĭk ; sklĕr'ō-), *a.* [*sclero-* + *-genous, -genic.*] *Zoöl.* Making or secreting hard tissue.

scle-rog'e-nous (sklē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sclero-* + Gr. γένυς lower jaw, cheek.] *Zoöl.* Mail-cheeked

scle'ro-mu'cin. *n.* [*sclero-* + *mucin.*] *Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous substance contained in ergot, reputed to be an ecbolic.

scle'ro-nych'i-a (sklē'rō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr ὄνυξ, ὀνυχος, nail + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening and thickening of the nails.

scle'ro-nyx'is (-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr. νύξις a pricking.] Puncture of the sclera.

Scle'ro-pa're-i (-pă'rē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr. παρεια cheek.] *Zoöl.* = LORICATI **b**.

scle'roph-thal'mi-a (sklē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ ; sklĕr'ŏf-), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **scle'roph-thal'my** (sklē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ ; sklĕr'ŏf-). [NL *sclerophthalmia ; sclero-* + *ophthalmo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which the sclerotic coat encroaches upon the cornea.

scle'ro-sep'tum. *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* A calcareous radial septum of a coral.

scle'ro-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*sclero-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* The part of the skeleton which ossifies in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. — **scle'ro-skel'e-tal,** *a.*

Scle-ros'to-ma (sklē-rŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of nematode worms ; — prop. syn. of *Strongylus*, but still sometimes applied to certain worms, as the gapeworm of birds and the common hookworm. [sclerotium.]

scle'rote (sklē'rōt), *n. Bot.* A

scle-ro'ti-a (sklē-rō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCLEROTIUM.

scle-rot'i-cal (-rŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Anat* Sclerotic. *Rare.*

scle-rot'i-co-cho'roid-i'tis (-ĭ-kō-kō'roid-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sclerochorioiditis.

Scle'ro-tin'i-a (sklē'rō-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of ascomycetous fungi having the ascocarps springing from a sclerotium. *S. fuckeliana* injures the vine [SCLEROTIC, *a.*, 2 |

scle'ro-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* = | **sclerotium disease.** A disease of cultivated plants caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.* See SCLEROTINIA.

scle'ro-tized (sklē'rō-tīzd ; sklĕr'ō-), *a. Bot., etc* Sclerosed.

scle'ro-tome. *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tome.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A fibrous partition separating two myotomes **2.** *Surg.* An instrument used in sclerotomy.

— scle'ro-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

sclice. ✝ SLICE. [*Scot* |

scliff (sklĭf). Var of SCLAFF |

sclim, sclimb (sklĭm). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of CLIMB.

sclo. ✝ SLAY.

sclondre. ✝ SLANDER.

sclope. ✝ SLEEP.

sclowthe. ✝ SLOTH.

scluse. ✝ SLUICE.

sely, *n. & v.* [Prob. dial. form for *slide.*] Slide. *Obs. Scot.*

sclyve. ✝ SLEEVE.

sco. ✝ SHE, SHOE.

scoale. ✝ SCALE. [SCOOT. |

scoat (skōt). Var. of SCOTE, |

scob, *n.* [ME. *skobbe.*] A box, desk, or chest. *Obs.*

scob, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgolb* a splinter, a wooden pin or wattle.] A rod or splint of wood ; a sapling; also, a gag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gag. *Scot.*

scob'by (skŏb'ĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Local, British.* [Scobiform |

sco-bic'u-lar (skō-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

scob'i-form (skŏb'ĭ-fôrm ; skō'bĭ-), *a.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, sawdust, scrapings + E. *-form.*] Resembling sawdust or raspings.

scoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.

scoccha. ✝ SCOTCH.

scochen, scochon ✝ SCUTCHEON

scod. ✝ *shod*, pret. & p. p.

scodg'y (skŏj'ĭ), *n. & v.* Scrub ; drudge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scof. Scoff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

scoff, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCAFFLE.] *Naut.* To eat greedily. *Slang.*

scoff'er-y (skŏf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A scoffing ; mockery. *R.* [pr.]

scoff'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scoffing*, p.

scoft. Scoffed. *Ref Sp.*

scog (skŏg). *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shadow, shade, Norw. *skugge, skygge*, Swed. *skugga.*] Shelter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scog'an-ism (skŏg'ȧn-ĭ-zm ; skō'gȧn-), *n.* [From John (or Thomas) *Scogan* or *Scoggin*, who prob. lived in the time of Edward IV. (1461–83), and whose name was wrongly associated with a popular collection of jests in the 16th century.] Low jesting. Hence : — **scog'an-ist,** *n.* — **scog'an-ly,** *a. All Obs.*

scog'gin-ism, scog'gin-ist. Vars. of SCOGANISM, SCOGANIST. *Obs*

scog'gins (skŏg'ĭnz), *n.* A butt for ridicule. *Dial. U. S.*

scogh. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skōgr.*] Wood. *Obs.* [*Scot.*

scog'ie (skŏj'ĭ). Var. of SCODGY.

scoinson arch. [Cf. SCONCHEON.] An arch carrying a part of the thickness of a wall.

scoir. ✝ SCORE.

scoke (skōk), *n.* Poke.

scol. ✝ SKULL.

scol'ar, sco-las'tic. Scholar ; scholastic. *Ref. Sp.*

scolay. ✝ SCOLEY.

scolcrye. ✝ SNULKERY.

scolde. ✝ SCALD, *v.* ; SHOULD-

scol'de-nore (skŏl'dē-nōr), *n.* [Cf. dial. (Orkney) *caloo, coal*, perh. with F. *nord* north.] The old squaw. *New Eng.*

scolding bridle. = BRANK, *n.*, 2.

scold'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scolding*, p. pr. [*Obs.*

scolding stool. Cucking stool.

scole. ✝ SCALE, SCHOOL.

sco-le'ces, *n., pl* of SCOLEX.

scol'e-ci'a-sis (skŏl'ē-sī'ȧ-sĭs ; skŏl'ē-), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. σκωλη-κίασις being worm-eaten. See SCOLEX ; -IASIS.] *Med.* Helminthiasis.

sco'le-cid (skō'lē-sĭd), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a scolex.

Sco-lec'i-da (skō-lĕs'ĭ-dȧ ; -lē'sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HELMINTHES.

scol'e-coph'a-gous (skŏl'ē-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκωληκοφάγος. See SCOLEX ; -PHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on worms. *Rare.*

scolefere. *n.* [See SCHOOL ; FERE companion.] Schoolfellow. *Obs.*

scoler, scolere. ✝ SCHOLAR.

scoley, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escoler* to teach. See SCHOOL.] To go to school ; to study. *Obs.*

Sco'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wasps which build or dig nest, but lay their eggs on the bodies of the burrowing larvæ of various beetles. It is the type of a family, **Sco-lī'i-dæ** (skō-lī'ĭ-dē).

sco'li-ces, *n., pl.* of SCOLEX.

sco'lĭ-om'e-ter (skō'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*scoliosis* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the angle formed in scoliosis.

scolker. ✝ SKULKER.

scolle. ✝ SKULL.

scoller. ✝ SCHOLAR.

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp), **scol'lop-er,** etc. Vars. of SCALLOP, etc.

scol'o-pa'ceous (skŏl'ō-pā'shās), *a.* [See SCOLOPAX.] Resembling a snipe.

Scol'o-pen'dri-dæ (-pĕn'drĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of centipedes of which *Scolopendra* is the type. — **scol'o-pen'drid** (-drĭd), *a. & n.* — **scol'o-pen'dri-form** (-drĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **scol'o-pen'drine** (-drĭn ; -drĭn ; 188), *a.* — **scol'o-pen'droid,** *a.*

Scol'o-pen'dri-um (-drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολοπένδριον a fern.] Syn. of PHYLLITIS.

scol'y-toid (skŏl'ĭ-toid), *a.* [See SCOLYTIDÆ ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling, or pertaining to, the Scolytidæ. **b** Designating the stage next before the pupa of certain insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis.

Scom'ber (skŏm'bẽr), *n.* [L., a mackerel, Gr. σκόμβρος.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of mackerels

scom'ber-oid (-oid), *a & n. Zoöl.* Scombroid. *Rare.*

Scom'bre-soc'i-dæ (-brē-sŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *scomber* mackerel + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zoöl.* Family of synentognathous fishes of which **Scom'bresox** (skŏm'brē-sŏks), containing the saury, is the type. Usually it comprises also the halfbeaks and flying fishes, being then equiv. to *Exocœtidæ* in a broad sense.

scom'brid (skŏm'brĭd), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Scombridæ.

no fishes exceed them in swift and protracted swimming. The tunnies, albacores, and bonitos belong to the family.

scom'broid (skŏm'broid), *a.* [*Scomber* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scombridæ or Scombroidea.—**scom'broid,** *n.*

Scom-broi'de-a (skŏm-broi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large superfamily of percomorphous fishes containing the mackerels (Scombridæ) and cavallas (Carangidæ), and many related smaller families, as the swordfish (Xiphiidæ), bluefish (Cheilodipteridæ), and dolphins (Coryphænidæ).—**scom-broi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

sconce (skŏns), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esconse* a hiding place, fr. *esconser* to hide, or its source, L. *abscondere, absconsum:* cf. D. *schans* a fortification, OD. *schantse*, perh. fr. F. In some senses perh. a different word. See ABSCOND; cf. ENSCONCE.] **1.** A protection, cover, shelter, protecting cover or screen, or the like; a hut; a covered stall.

2. *Fort.* A detached or isolated defensive work; specif., a small fort or redoubt.

3. A piece of armor for the head; headpiece; helmet.

4. The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.*

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*

5. A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University. See SCONCE, *v. t.*, 3.

6. [OF. *esconse* a dark lantern, prop., a hiding place. See etym. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern or cased support, as for a candle; a dark lantern.

7. a A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks projecting or hanging from a plate or plaque, and usually forming an ornamental object, secured to a wall. **b** Erron., a similar wall plate from which projects an ornamental object, as a small shelf or cup to receive decorative objects. **c** In a candlestick, the circular socket, esp. when having a brim, into which the candle is inserted.

8. A fragment of a floe of ice. *Kane.*

9. A fixed seat or shelf, as a chimney seat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

10. A pretext; a trick; an excuse. *Dial. Eng.*

sconce, *v. t.;* SCONCED (skŏnst); SCONC'ING (skŏn'sĭng). **1** To provide with a sconce, or fortified defense. *Now R.*

2. To ensconce; imprison. *Marston.*

3. To mulct; to fine; specif., at English universities, to fine, often in ale or the like, for a breach of the rules or customs.

scon'cheon (skŏn'chŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. a dial. form of OF. *escoinson*, F. *écoinçon, écoinson.* Cf. ESCONSON, SQUINCH.] *Arch.* The part of the side of an opening from the back of the reveal to the inside face of the wall, usually forming in the masonry a rebate in which the wooden frame is set.

scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, usually baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoon (skōōn), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *skunda, skynda*, to hurry, Dan. *skynde*, Sw. *skynda.*] To skim or skip on the surface of the water. *Scot. & Dial.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope*, fr. OF. or Scand.; cf. OF. *escope*, F. *écope*, dial. F. *escoupe*, fr. Scand., and Sw. *skopa*, akin to D. *schop* a shovel, G. *schüppe*, and also to E. *shove.* See SHOVEL.] **1.** A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquids.

2. A deep shovel, or similar implement for digging out and dipping or shoveling; as, a flour *scoop;* the *scoop* of a dredge.

3. *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.

4. A place hollowed out, a basinlike cavity; a hollow.

5. Act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop.

6. An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as if with a scoop, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.*

7. = BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a.** *Newspaper Slang.*

scoop, *v. t.;* SCOOPED (skōōpt); SCOOP'ING. [ME. *scopen.* See scoop, *n.*] **1.** To take out or up with or as with a scoop; to lade out; hence, *Colloq.*, to gather in, as if taking with a scoop; as, to *scoop* in a good profit.

2. To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a boat dry.

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out; to form by digging or excavation.

4. To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). See BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a.** *Newspaper Slang.*

scoop'er (skōōp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scoops; specif., a small chisel with a scooplike blade, used by wood engravers.

2. The European avocet. *Local, Eng.*

scoop net. A kind of hand net, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.

scoop wheel. A wheel with scoops or buckets on its circumference, as for raising water. See PERSIAN WHEEL.

scoot (skōōt), *n.* [Prob. akin to *shoot.*] **1.** A sudden flow, as of water from a hose. *Scot.*

2. A squirter or shooter, as a syringe, a popgun, etc. *Scot.*

3. An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.*

4. A single logging sled; a dray. *Cant.*

scoot, *v. i. & t.;* SCOOT'ED; SCOOT'ING. **1.** To shoot or squirt forth, as water from a hose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To go suddenly and swiftly; to dart; scud. *Colloq.*

scoot'er (-ẽr), *n.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* Hence: **scoot'er-ing,** *n.*

scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim; akin to σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view, and perh. to E. *spy.* Cf. SKEPTIC, BISHOP.] **1.** A target, butt, or mark to be shot at. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. That at which one aims or to which the mind directs its view; ultimate design; intention; object. *Archaic.*

3. Range or extent of view, intent, action, or the like; as, nothing seemed outside the *scope* of Napoleon's activities.

Intellectual cultivation of no moderate . . . *scope. Hawthorne.*

4. Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; amplitude of opportunity; free conrse or vent; liberty.

Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind *Burke.*

5. A tract of land, esp. a wide tract. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.

7. An act of license or excess. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn.—See RANGE.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός watcher, spy. See SCOPE.] Combining form usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in *microscope.*

-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk). [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix signifying *examining, looking, pertaining to observation;* as, hydroscopic, microscopic, telescopic, etc.

sco'po-lam'ine (skō'pō-lăm'ĭn; -lȧ-mēn', 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *scopolamin*, fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A *Scopoli* (1723–88), of Pavia) + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, of the nature of a tertiary base, occurring in the roots of *Scopolia* and other solanaceous plants, and yielding on hydrolysis scopoline and tropic acid. It is used as a mydriatic. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory and crystallizes with one molecule of water, but an inactive variety is also known, whose monohydrate is *isoscopolamine*, and its dihydrate, *atroscine.*

sco-po'le-ine (skō-pō'lē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Scopolamine; also, by extension, any ester of scopoline.

sco'po-line (skō'pō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline tertiary base, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, obtained by decomposition of scopolamine. It apparently contains a ketone group and a hydroxyl group, the latter reacting with organic acids to form esters, the scopoleines.

scop'u-la (skŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. **-LAS** (**-lȧz**), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom.] *Zoöl.* A bushlike tuft of hairs, as a scopa, or that on a spider's foot that is used in making the web.

Scopula of a Spider (*Salticus*). *b* Lower Side; *c* Side View, with Claws and Hairs of the Foot. Much enlarged.

scop'u-late (-lăt), *a. Zoöl.* Brushlike.

-scopy. [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix denoting *viewing, examination, scrutiny, observation;* as, microscopy, stethoscopy, etc.

scor'bute (skŏr'būt), *n.* [LL. *scorbutus*, prob. fr. an early form of D. *scheurbuik:* cf. F. *scorbut.* See SCURVY, *n.*] Scurvy. *Rare.*

scor-bu'tic (skŏr-bū'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *scorbutique.*] *Med.*
scor-bu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to scurvy; of the nature of, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy; as, *scorbutic* persons' complaints.—**scor-bu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.;* SCORCHED (skôrcht); SCORCH'ING. [ME. *scorchen*, prob. akin to *scorclen* to scorch; cf. Norw. *skrokken* shrunk up, *skrekka, skrökka*, to shrink, to wrinkle up, dial. Sw. *skråkkla* to wrinkle (cf. SHRINK); but influenced by OF. *escorchier* to strip off bark, to flay, to skin, F. *écorcher*, LL. *excorticare;* L. *ex* from + *cortex, -icis*, bark, because the skin falls off when scorched.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch the surface of by heat; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming; as, to *scorch* linen, paint, meat, etc.

2. To affect painfully with or as with heat; hence, fig., to assail with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like.

3. To burn; to destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*

Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi 8.

Syn.—SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. upon surfaces. To SCORCH is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to SINGE is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* one's clothes before the fire, to *singe* one's hair or eyebrows by going through flames; cf. to *singe* a chicken. PARCH emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling, SEAR, that of hardening of tissues, CHAR, that of reduction to cinder; as, to *parch* corn; cf. "my *parched* lips" (*Shak.*); to *sear* the flesh; cf. "having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron" (1 *Tim.* iv. 2); the *charred* rafters of a burned building, *charcoal.*

scorch, *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched; to be dried up.

2. To burn or be burnt. *Rare.*

The scarlet letter, which forthwith seemed to *scorch* into Hester's breast, as if it had been red hot. *Hawthorne.*

3. To ride or drive at great, usually at excessive, speed; —applied chiefly to automobilists and bicyclists. *Colloq.*

scorch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCORCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Parching or shriveling with heat; hence, withering; caustic; stinging.—**scorch'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**scorch'ing-ness,** *n.*

‖ **scor-da'to** (skôr-dä'tō), *a.* [It., lit. made discordant.] *Music.* Out of tune; altered in tuning for particular effects.

‖ **scor'da-tu'ra** (skôr'dä-tōō'rä),*n.* [It.] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.

score (skôr; 201), *n.* [Of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *skor* incision, twenty, akin to Dan. *skure* a notch, Sw. *skåra*, Dan. *skaar*, AS. *scor* twenty, *sceran, scieran*, to shear, cnt. See SHEAR.] **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as a tally mark; hence, a mark or line made for the purpose of keeping account; also, formerly, a stick on which an account was so kept; a tally (which see).

2. An account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally; hence, any acconnt; also, amount due; indebtedness.

He parted well, and paid his *score.* *Shak.*

3. The number of points gained by contestants in a game or other contest; hence, an account of points made and other specific items in a game or contest.

4. Account; reason; motive; also, *Obs.*, behalf.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score.* *Dryden.*

5. A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw.

6. *Music.* The original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance;—so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. A full, or orchestral, score has a separate staff for each kind of instrument. A piano score has the instrumental parts condensed upon two staffs. A vocal score usnally has a staff for each voice part, or one staff for the two upper, and one for the two lower, voice parts.

7. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, a *score* of people; the disease killed more by *scores.*

8. Twenty yards;—a term used in ancient archery.

9. A weight of 20 or 21 pounds. *Dial. Eng.*

10. *Naut.* The groove cut at the ends and sides of a block to admit the strap.

in score, *Music*, having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition.

score (skôr; 201), *v. t.;* SCORED (skôrd); SCOR'ING (skôr'ĭng). **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut notches or furrows in; to notch; scratch; furrow; as, to *score* timber for hewing; to *score* the back with a lash.

2. Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally.

3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep record or account of; to set down; to record; charge.

Nor need I tallies thy dear love to *score.* *Shak.*

4. To engrave, as upon a shield. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

5. To gain for addition to the score, as points, runs, etc., in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success.

6. *Music.* To write out in score, as an overture.

7. To decide the rating of (a bird) according to a standard.

8. To bring to the mark ready to start, as a horse in a race.

score (skôr), *v. i.* **1.** To keep the score in a game.

2. To make or count a point or points, as in a game; to tally; also, to win or have the advantage.

3. To run up a score, or account of indebtedness.

4. To appear at the mark for starting, as a horse in a race.

5. To mark lines, as by incision.

scor'er (skôr'ẽr; 201), *n.* One that scores.

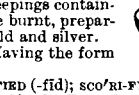
sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.; pl.* SCORIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκῶρ dung, ordure.] The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, cellular, slaggy lava or a fragment of it;—usually in *pl.*

sco'ri-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to scoria; consisting of, or of the nature of, scoria.

sco'ri-fi-ca'tion (skō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201),*n.* [See SCORIFY.] Act, process, or result of scorifying; specif., in assaying, a process involving the use of a scorifier and consisting either in an oxidizing fusion of the ore or other product with lead, borax, etc., to produce a slag and leave the gold and silver in a lead button, or in such a fusion of the lead button (obtained either as above or by fusion in a crucible) to reduce its size or purify it for cupellation. In scorification the volatile materials (lead oxide) produced form a slag, in cupellation they are absorbed by the cupel.

sco'ri-fi'er (skō'rĭ-fī'ẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One that scorifies, as a small bowl-shaped cup used in assaying. See SCORIFICATION.

2. A furnace in which sweepings containing waste gold or silver are burnt, preparatory to extracting the gold and silver.



Scorifier, 1.

sco'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of scoria.

sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* SCO'RI-FIED (-fīd); SCO'RI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*scoria* + *-fy:* cf. F. *scorifier.*] To reduce to scoria, or slag; to subject to scorification.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [ME. *scorn* (cf. ME. *scarn*, fr. OF. *escarn*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *skern* mockery, *skernōn* to mock, from which this was perh. altered under influence of *scorn*, v.). See SCORN, *v.*] **1.** Extreme contempt; haughty disregard; disdain.

Scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*

2. An expression of extreme contempt; gibe; flout. *Obs.*

Then, if sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*, continue then. *Shak.*

3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps* xliv. 13.

Syn.—Derision, contumely, despite, dishonor, mockery.

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scom'bri-form (skŏm'brĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl* Mackerel-like.

Scom'bri-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Scombroidea.

scome. † SCUM, SHAME.

scomer † SCUMMER.

scomerfare, *n.* [See SCUMER; FARE, *n.* v v.] Piracy. *Obs.*

scomferture † SCOMFITURE.

scom'fish. Var. of SCUMFISH

scom'fit, *n & v.* Discomfit; defeat *O.s.*—**scom'fi-ture,** *n. Obs.*

scomm (skŏm), *n.* [L. *scomma* a taunt, jeer, scoff, Gr. σκῶμμα, fr. σκωπτεῖν to mock, scoff at.] *Obs* **1.** A flout; jeer; gibe

2. A buffoon.

scom-mat'ic, *a.* [Gr. σκωμματικός] Derisive; scoffing. *Obs.*

scomme. † SCUM.

scomye. † SHAME, *v.*

scon. †SHUN. [SCONE. *Scot.*]

scon (skŏn; skŭn). Var. of SCONCE.

scone'li-ble (skŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a sconce, or fine.

scond'ful, *a.* [AS. *sceandfull.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs*

scondliche, *a.* [AS. *sceandlīc.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*

sconfit. † SCOMFIT.

sconke † SHANK.

scon'ner. Var. of SCUNNER.

scooch (skōōch), *v. i.* To crouch *Dial. U. S.* [shade

scoog (skōōg). Var. of SCUG, **scool.** School. *Ref. Sp.*

scoole. † SCHOOL. [*Ref Sp.*]

scoon'er. Schooner. *Obs. &*

scoop (skōōp). Scot. & dial Eng var. of SCOPE.

scoop bonnet A bonnet with a front shaped somewhat like a scoop, formerly much worn by women.

scoopt. Scooped. *Ref. Sp.*

scoor (skōōr). Scot & dial Eng var. of SCOUR.

scoot. A scoter. *Local, U. S.*

scoot. Local Brit. of SCHUYT.

scoot'er. Var of SCOTER.

scoot'er, *n* One that scoots. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE

scop, *n.* [AS. *scop, sceop*] A bard; poet. *Obs. or Hist.*

sco'pa (skō'pȧ), *n.; pl.* SCOPÆ (-pē). [L., broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.

sco'pa-rin (skō'pȧ-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from the flowers of broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

sco'pate (skō'pāt),*a.* [L *scopae, scopa*, a broom.] *Zoöl.* Brushlike; scopiferous

scope. † SCOUP, to run; SKIP.

scope (skōp). Obs. or dial. Eng var of SCALP; SCOOP.

scope'ful, *a.* Extensive; inclusive. *Obs.*

scopelarie. † SCAPULARY.

scope'less. *a* See -LESS.

Sco-pel'i-dæ (skō-pĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPELUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MYCTOPHIDÆ. See LANTERN FISH. — **sco-pel'id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **sco-pel'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **scop'e-loid** (skŏp'ẽ-loid), *a. & n.*

scop'e-lism, *n.* [Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] Rockiness *Obs.*

Scop'e-lus (skŏp'ẽ-lŭs),*n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MYCTOPHUM. See LANTERN FISH. *Illust.*

sco-pet' (skō-pĕt'). Dial.var of ESCOPETTE. *Southwestern U. S.*

scop'ic (skŏp'ĭk),*a.* [See -SCOPIC.] Visual;—said of a kind of telegraph.

scopid. Obs. pret. of SCAPE

Scop'i-dæ (skŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. σκιά shadow.] *Zoöl.* Family consisting of the umbrette.

sco-pif'er-ous (skō-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a tuft of brushlike hairs.

sco'pi-form (skō'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a brush.

sco'pi-ous, *a.* [From SCOPE, *n.*] Spacious. *Obs.*

sco'pi-ped (skō'pĭ-pĕd), *a. & n.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Scopuliped.

scop'per-fl (skŏp'ẽr-ĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skopparakringla* a top, *skoppa* to spin like a top.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a A teetotum; a spinning top. b A restless, active creature, esp. a squirrel or lively child. c A seton

scop'pet, *v. t.* [Cf. SCOOP, *v. t.*] To lade or dip out. *Obs.*

scops owl. An owl of the genus *Scops*, esp. the European *S. scops.*

scop'tic, *n.* A jeer; a flout. *Obs.*

scop'tic (skŏp'tĭk), **scop'ti-cal** (skŏp'tĭ-kăl),*a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός, fr. σκώπτειν to mock.] Jesting; jeering; scoffing.—**scop'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. All Obs. or R.*

Scop'u-la'ri-a (-ŏ-lā'rĭ-ȧ,115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPULA.] *Zoöl.* A group of hexactinellid sponges having scopulate spicules.—**scop'u-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

scop'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scopula* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scopula or scopulas.

scop'u-li-form' (skŏp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*scopula* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a small brush.

Scop'u-lip'e-des (skŏp'ū-lĭp'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom (fr. *scopae* a broom) + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* A group of solitary nonparasitic bees having a brush of hairs on the hind legs for collecting pollen It includes the carpenter bees and various others.—**scop'u-li-ped'** (skŏp'ū-lĭ-pĕd'), *a. & n.*

scop'u-lous (skŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scopulosus*, fr. *scopulus* a rock, Gr σκόπελος.] Rocky. *Obs.*

scor † SCORE.

scorch (*dial.* skŏch), *v. t.* [Cf SCOTCH to score.] To cut; score; scratch; flay. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

scorch'er (skôr'chẽr), *n.* One that scorches; specif.: a Anything very hot, as a day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. b One who rides or drives at an excessive rate or speed. *All Chiefly Slang.*

scorcne, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn] To scorch. *Obs*

scor'di-um (skôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόρδιον a plant smelling like garlic, fr. σκόρδον garlic.] The water germander (*Teucrium scordium*), having a fancied garliclike odor. *Obs.*

score. † SCOUR.

scorel. † SQUIRREL.

score'less. *a.* See -LESS.

sco'rey (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ). Var of SCAURIE. *Scot.*

scorf. † SCURF.

scorge. †SCOURGE. [ceous. *R.*]

sco'ri-ac (skō'rĭ-ăk),*a.* Scoria-

sco'rie (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ) Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.* [raceous.

sco'ri-ous (skō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sco-

scor'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn.] To scorch. *Obs.*

scorn. † *shorn*, p. p. of SHEAR

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scorn (skôrn), *v. t.;* SCORNED (skôrnd); SCORN′ING. [ME. *scornen*, fr. OF. *escorner* to mock, prob. orig. to deprive of horns, F. *écorner*, fr. L. *ex* out, from + *cornu* horn; confused with ME. *scarnen* to scorn, fr. OF. *escarnir*, of G. origin (see SCORN, *n.*). Cf. HORN.] **1**. To hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; to despise; contemn; disdain.

I *scorn* thy meat: 't would choke me. *Shak*

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride. *Now Rare.*

To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemn, disdain. See DESPISE.

scorn, *v. i.* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely or derision; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, *scorned* at me. *Shak.*

scorn′er (skôr′nẽr), *n.* One who scorns; a mocker.

scorn′ful (skôrn′fŏŏl), *a.* **1**. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; — often with *of.*

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, . . . nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful.* *Ps* i. 1.

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. *Obs. or R.*

The *scornful* mark of every open eye *Shak.*

Syn. — Contumelious, insolent. See CONTEMPTUOUS.

— **scorn′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn′ful-ness**, *n.*

scor′o-dite (skŏr′ō-dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit;* — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, fr. Gr. σκόροδον garlic.] *Min.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in orthorhombic crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate, $FeAsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.3.

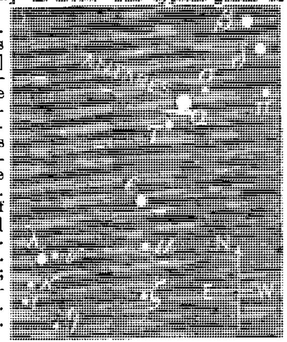
Scor-pæ′ni-dæ (skŏr-pē′nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scorpaena* a kind of fish, Gr. σκόρπαινα.] *Zoöl.* A large family of marine spiny-finned fishes, of the group Loricati. They have a large head with usually one or more pairs of spiniferous ridges above, wide gill openings, and are usually covered with ctenoid scales. The dorsal fin is usually supported by strong spines, which in some forms have poison glands and inflict severe wounds. They are most abundant in the temperate parts of the Pacific. Nearly all are used for food. The type genus is **Scor-pæ′na** (-nȧ), containing numerous species of warm and warm-temperate seas. — **scor-pæ′nid** (-nĭd), *n.* — **scor-pæ′noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

scor′pene (skôr′pēn), *n.* [F. *scorpène.*] A fish of *Scorpæna* or allied genus, as the hogfish *S. scrofa* of Europe, and *S. guttata* of the coast of southern California.

Scor′pi-id (-pĭ-ĭd), *n* [*Scorpio* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in Scorpio.

Scor′pi-o (-ō), *n.* [L.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of scorpions.

2. *Astron.* **a** [*gen. Rare,* SCORPIONIS (-ō′nĭs); cf. SCORPIUS.] A southern constellation partly in the Milky Way, and adjoining Libra, pictorially represented as a scorpion; the Scorpion. It contains the bright star Antares. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs. See SIGN.



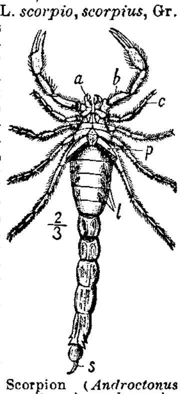
The Constellation Scorpio.

scor′pi-oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. σκορπιοειδής; σκορπίος a scorpion + εἶδος form.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Like a scorpion; pert. to the Scorpioidea.

2. Curved at the end, like a scorpion's tail; circinate; — chiefly *Bot.*, and applied chiefly to inflorescence.

scorpioid cyme, *Bot.*, any type of cymose inflorescence which is circinate when young; specif., a cincinnus.

scor′pi-on (skôr′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio, scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1**. Any of numerous arachnids, of most warm and tropical regions, constituting the order Scorpionida, having an elongated body divided into a cephalothorax and a segmented abdomen, the posterior part of the latter forming a narrow segmented tail (generally carried curled up over the back) bearing a venomous sting at the tip. There are four pairs of walking legs and in front a pair of limbs (pedipalpi) bearing large pinchers, and a pair of mandibles. They breathe by lungs and are viviparous. Scorpions are nocturnal, and prey on insects, spiders, etc., and sometimes enter houses. Some become four or five inches long, a few even eight or more. Their sting is very severe, though rarely fatal to man. Cf. WHIP SCORPION.



Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Chelicerae; *b* Pedipalpi; *c* First Pair of Legs. *p* Comb or Pecten; *l* Stigmata; *s* Sting.

2. Any of various lizards, esp. the pine lizard. *Local, U. S.*

3. Short for SCORPION FISH.

4. *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points. 1 *Kings* xii. 11.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO, 2.

6. *Antiq.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones, etc.; orig., a catapult; later, an onager.

scorpion bug. A water scorpion.

scorpion fish. Any fish of the family Scorpænidæ.

scorpion fly. Any species of *Panorpa.* See MECOPTERA.

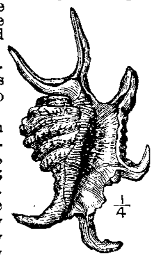
Scor′pi-on′i-da (skôr′pĭ-ŏn′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of Arachnida constituted by the true scorpions.

scorpion lobster. Any slender burrowing crustacean of the family Thalassinidæ.

scorpion plant. **a** A Javanese orchid (*Renanthera arachnitis*) having white flowers somewhat resembling a large spider. **b** The scorpion thorn.

scorpion senna. A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Coronilla emerus*) having a slender jointed pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and to be used sometimes to adulterate senna.

scorpion shell. Any of numerous tænioglossate gastropods of the genus *Pteroceras* of the family Strombidæ, which have the outer lip of the aperture produced into a series of long, curved spines.



Scorpion Shell (*Pteroceras chiragra*).

scor′pi-on's-tail′ (skôr′pĭ-ŭnz-), *n.* Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Scorpiurus;* — so called in allusion to the circinately coiled pod.

scorpion thorn. A thorny broom (*Genista scorpius*) of southern Europe.

Scor′pi-u′rus (skôr′pĭ-ū′rŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. σκορπιουρος; σκορπιος scorpion + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, having contorted pods. They have simple leaves and small yellow flowers on naked peduncles.

Scor′zo-ne′ra (skôr′zō-nē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *escorzonera* snakeweed, prob. fr. *escuerzo* a kind of toad formerly thought to be venomous; — used against venomous bites.] *Bot.* A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of middle and southern Europe. They have narrow leaves and solitary heads of yellow flowers on long peduncles, with plumose pappus and ribbed, beakless achenes. *S hispanica* is the black salsify.

scot (skŏt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skot;* or OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, LL. *scottum, scotum*, from a kindred German word; akin to AS. *scot*, and E. *shot, shoot;* cf. AS. *scéotan* to shoot, to contribute. See SHOOT; cf. SHOT.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; mulct; fine. — **scot and lot**. **a** A parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability. **b** Fig., obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay *scot and lot* as they go along. *Emerson*

Scot, *n.* [L. *Scoti, Scotti*, pl.; cf. AS. *Scotta*, pl. *Scottas, Sceottas.*] **1**. One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century.

2. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

scotch (skŏch), *v. t.;* SCOTCHED (skŏcht); SCOTCH′ING. [Cf. E. dial. *scote* a prop, and Walloon *ascot* a prop, *ascoter* to prop.] To prop or bolster up; esp., to block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent rolling or slipping.

scotch, *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping or rolling; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log.

scotch, *v. t.* [Earlier *scorch*, prob. fr. *score*, v., influenced by *scorch;* or OF. *escorchier.* See SCORCH.] **1**. To cut superficially; to wound; score; scratch.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

2. To dry (the air), as a steam radiator.

scotched collops (skŏcht), *Cookery*, a dish of beef or veal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion, etc.

scotch, *n.* **1**. A slight cut or incision; a notch; a score.

2. A ground line marked for a game, as hopscotch.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* [From SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch asphodel, a melanthaceous herb (*Tofieldia palustris*) of the north temperate zone, having a dense raceme of small greenish flowers. — **S. attorney**, any tropical plant of the genus *Clusia*, in allusion to their habit of squeezing the life out of the trees which they envelop. — **S. barley**, hulled barley. — **S. blessing**, a vigorous rebuke; a scolding. *Dial.* — **S. bluebell**, the harebell. — **S. boiler**. See BOILER, 3. — **S. bonnets**. **a** The fairy-ring mushroom. **b** The garden capsicum. — **S. boot**, an instrument of torture by which the legs were crushed. — **S. bowl**, a somewhat shallow cooking bowl or kettle (see *Illust.*). — **S. broom**, the common broom. *U. S.* — **S. broth**, a rich soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables, and thickened with cooked barley. — **S. cambric**, a fine cotton fabric resembling linen cambric. — **S. cap**. *U. S.* **a** The wild black raspberry. **b** The salmonberry. — **S. carpet**, ingrain carpet; — so called from being much made in Scotland. — **S. catch** *or* **snap**, *Music*, the rhythmic division of a beat into a short tone followed by a longer, the reverse of the common dotted-note rhythm: — as in ♬. — **S. crocus**, a lilac-flowered species of crocus (*Crocus biflorus*). — **S. curl′ies** (kûr′lĭz), a variety of kale. — **S. deerhound**, the true deerhound (see DEERHOUND). — **S. dipper**, **S. duck**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dumpling**, a codfish stomach stuffed with chopped cod liver and meal and boiled. — **S. elder**, a kind of tobacco. — **S. fiddle**, the itch. *Low.* — **S. fingering**, a loose woolen yarn much used in knitting. — **S. fir**, the Scotch pine. — **S. foursome**, *Golf*, a four-ball match; — incorrectly so called. — **S. gambit**. See 1st CHESS, 1. — **S. grass**. = PARÁ GRASS **a**. — **S. hands**, a pair of small paddles for cutting and handling butter. — **S. hearth**. = ORE HEARTH. — **S. heath**. **a** The common heather; — so called in the United States. **b** The European heath *Erica cinerea.* — **S. Justinian**, King David I. (1124–53) of Scotland. — **S. kale**, a kind of kale or horecole with light green, tightly curled leaves. — **S. lovage**, the apiaceous plant *Ligusticum scoticum.* — **S. marriage**, *Law*, a common-law marriage. — **S. mercury**, the common foxglove. — **Scotch mile**. See MILE. — **S. mist**, a dense mist, like fine rain. — **S. nightingale**, sedge warbler. *Eng.* — **S. oath**, an oath taken merely with adjuration by invocation of the deity with uplifted hand. *Eng.* — **S. pebble**, cryptocrystalline quartz (agate, chalcedony, etc.) of various colors, occurring abundantly in parts of Scotland in the form of pebbles, which are cut, polished, and used for ornament. — **S. pine**, **a** valuable pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) of northern Europe, with spreading or pendulous branches and short, rigid, twisted leaves. Its hard yellow wood is one of the most valuable of European timbers, being known in carpentry as *northern pine, yellow fir, red fir, Scotch fir*, and *red deal.* — **S. pink**, the pheasant's-eye pink. — **S. reel**. See 1st REEL, 1 **a**. — **S. rose**, a very thorny species of rose (*Rosa spinosissima*), of Europe and Asia, with usually nine small leaflets, pink or white flowers, and globose black fruit. — **S. snap**. *Music.* See SCOTCH CATCH. — **S. stone**. = AYR STONE. — **S. teal**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. terrier**, the Scottish terrier. — **S. thistle**, any of several European thistles, as the cotton thistle, the musk thistle, or the spear thistle, used as national emblems of Scotland. — **S. topaz**, **a** kind of cairngorm resembling yellow topaz. — **S. trowel**, a square trowel. — **S. troy weight**. See TROY WEIGHT. — **S. whisky**, whisky having a certain smoky flavor. See WHISKY. — **S. whist**, a game, played with a pack of 36 cards, in which the jack (the best trump) counts 11, ace 4, king 3, queen 2, and ten 10. There is an additional count for cards. Forty-one points make a game. — **S. woodcock**, scrambled eggs on buttered toast spread with anchovy paste.

Scotch Bowl.

Scotch (skŏch), *n.* **1**. Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. According to Ripley, the Scotch comprise three ethnic types: a tall, red-blond, heavily built type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, also heavy, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population. The Lowlanders represent a predominant strain of the Teutonic, the Highlanders of the Celtic, blood.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Cf. GAELIC, *n.*

3. Short for SCOTCH WHISKY. *Cant.*

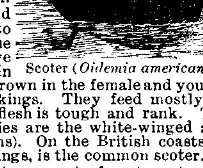
scotch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOTCH. Specif.: *n. Masonry.* Act of dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch′man (skŏch′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. [*l. c.*] *Naut.* **a** A piece of metal or wood, or a cover of canvas or stiff hide, placed on shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafing; chafing gear. **b** A ring in an eye on a piece of metal seized to a stay or shroud, used to hook a tackle into or to lead a rope through.

3. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

sco′ter (skō′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *scote, scoot*, to run away, to hurry off.] Any of several sea ducks constituting the genus *Oidemia*, inhabiting the northern coasts of the Old and New World and occurring also on some larger inland waters; a surf duck. The species, usually called *coots* in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots (genus *Fulica*), have the plumage chiefly black in the adult male and dusky brown in the female and young, with or without white markings. They feed mostly on marine animals, and their flesh is tough and rank. The commonest American species are the white-winged and surf scoters (see these terms). On the British coasts *O. nigra*, without white markings, is the common scoter.



Scoter (*Oidemia americana*).

scot′-free′ (87), *a.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

sco′ti-a (skō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, fr. σκότος darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. Cf. CAVETTO. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Sco′tism (skō′tĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines of (Joannes) Duns Scotus, a Franciscan Scholastic (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor.* The chief significance of Scotism is its emphasis of individual will and efficiency, as opposed to *Thomism.* — **Sco′tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **Sco-tis′tic** (skō-tĭs′tĭk), **Sco-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Scot′land Yard′ (skŏt′lănd). A short street off Whitehall in London, for a long time (until 1890) the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, now located at New Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment. Hence, figuratively, the Metropolitan Police force at headquarters, esp. the detective department. — **Scot′land Yard′er** (yär′dẽr).

scot′o-graph (skŏt′ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing. **b** *Physics.* A radiograph.

scot′o-my (skŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *scotomia*, fr. Gr. σκότωμα dizziness, fr. σκοτοῦν to darken, fr. σκότος darkness.] **1**. Dizziness with dimness of sight. *Obs.* *Lanfranc.* **2**. *Med.* Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish. See SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).

Scots Greys, a famous regiment of dragoons in the British army, raised in Scotland about 1683; — so called from the gray chargers ridden by all the members. It is now the Second Dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys. — **S. Guards**. *Mil.* See GUARD, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **S. money**, the money of Scotland previous to its union with England. See 3d POUND, 3 **b**; SHILLING, 2 **a**; PENNY, 2 **b**. — **S. pine**. Var. of SCOTCH PINE.

Scots (skŏts), *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

Scot′ti-cism (skŏt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish.] An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To cause to be or become like the Scotch; to make Scottish.

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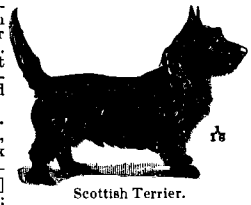
scornd. Scorned. *Ref. Sp.*
scorn′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCORN.
scorn′ly, *adv.* Scornfully. *Obs.*
scorn′y, *a.* **a** Deserving scorn; paltry. *Obs.* **b** Scornful. *Dial.*
scorp. ✝ SKRIP. [SCAUPER.]
scor′per (skôr′pẽr). Var. of
scor′pi-ac (skôr′pĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. SCORPION.] Scorpionlike. *Obs.*
Scor-pid′i-dæ (skŏr-pĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scorpis*, name of a genus.] *Zoöl.* A small family of squamipinnate fishes of the Pacific Ocean having a deep, compressed body, well-developed teeth, and single dorsal fin
scor-pid′i-on, *n.* [Gr. σκορπίδιον.] *Mil.* A scorpion. *Obs.*
Scor′pi-i, *n.* See SCORPIUS.
scor′pi-oi′dal (-oi′dăl), *a.* Scorpioid.
Scor′pi-oi′de-a (skôr′pĭ-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. SCORPIOID.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA. [THORN.]
scorpion broom = SCORPION
Scor′pi-o′nes (-ō′nēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA.
scorpion grass. = FORGET-ME-NOT **a**.
Scorpion's Heart. See ANTARES.
scorpion spider. Any one of the Pedipalpida.
scorpion weed. The tropical heliotrope *Heliotropium indicum.*
scor′pi-on-wort′ (skôr′pĭ-ŭn-wûrt′), *n.* **a** A fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of southern Europe, having slender curved pods **b** Scorpion grass.
Scor′pi-us (skôr′pĭ-ŭs), *n.; gen.* SCORPII (-ī). [L., a scorpion.] *Astron.* The constellation Scorpio. In designating stars *Scorpii*, instead of *Scorpionis*, is usually used as the genitive.
scorse (skôrs; skŏrs), *n. & v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. COSS a bargain.] Barter; exchange; trade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scorse. *v. t.* To chase. *Obs.*
scors′er, *n.* A (horse) dealer. *Obs.* [monger. *Obs.*]
scor-ta′tor, *n.* [L.] A whore-
scor′ta-to-ry (skôr′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scortator* a fornicator, deriv. of *scortum* a prostitute.] Lewd.
scor′vy. ✝ SCURVY.
scot. *v. i.* **1** To pay scot.
2. To participate; share. *Obs.*
Scot. *Abbr.* Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scot′ale (skŏt′āl), **scot′al** (-ăl), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A local contribution formerly levied by the sheriff for his own emolument
sco′tare′ (skō′târ′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
scotch, *v. i.* [Cf. SCOTCH to score.] To notch; also, to wedge firmly; hence, to check (one's self). *Obs.*
Scotch′er-y (skŏch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Scottish character.
scotch′-hop′per, *n.* Hopscotch.
Scotch′-I′rish, *a.* Of both Scottish and Irish extraction. — *n. pl.* Persons of Scottish and Irish extraction; often, specif., Orangemen.
scote (skōt), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCOTCH to prop.] Prop; scotch. *Dial. Eng.*
scoth, *v. t.* To shroud in darkness. *Obs.* [Scotland. *Poetic.*]
Sco′ti-a (skō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.]
Scot′ic (skŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Scots, esp. the original Scots of Ireland.
‖**Scot′i-ce** (skŏt′ĭ-sē), *adv* [NL.] In Scotch fashion or language.
sco-ti′no (skō-tē′nō), *n.* [It *scotano, cotino.*] The Venetian sumac; also, its dried leaves.
Scot′ize (skŏt′īz), *v. i.* To imitate the Scottish; *Eccl. Hist.*, to follow the Scottish Presbyterians in opposing prelacy.
scot′o-din′i-a (skŏt′ō-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκότος darkness + δῖνος whirling.] *Med.* Dizziness with headache and impairment of sight.
sco-to′ma (skō-tō′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκότωμα.] *Med.* Scotomy. [with scotomy. *Obs.*]
scot′o-mat′i-cal, *a.* Affected
scot′o-scope (skŏt′ō-skōp; skō′tō-), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-scope.*] An instrument for disclosing objects in the dark or in a faint light. [Scotchman.]
Scots′man (skŏts′măn), *n.* A
scott (skŏt), *n.* *Lumber Trade.* A very defective piece of lumber, the lowest grade.
Scott′-con-nect′ed, *a.* *Elec.* = T-CONNECTED.
scot′ter-ing (skŏt′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Obs.*
‖ **Scot′ti-ce** (skŏt′ĭ-sē). Var. of SCOTICE.

Scot'ti-fy (skŏt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (fī'ĭng). [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish + E. *-fy.*] To Scotticize. — **Scot'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scot'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From SCOT a Scotchman: cf. AS. *Scyttisc*, and E. SCOTCH, *a.*, SCOTS, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, their language, or their literature; Scotch; as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; a *Scottish* dialect.

Scottish Episcopal Church. See *Episcopal Church in Scotland, the*, under EPISCOPAL, *a.* — **S. Ho'garth** (hō'gärth), David Allan (1744-96); — so called because of his sketches, bordering on caricature, of Italian manners, esp. at Rome during the carnival. — **S. rite,** *Freemasonry*, the ceremonial observed by one of the masonic systems, called in full the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite; also, the system itself, which confers thirty-three degrees, of which the first three are nearly identical with those of the York rite. — **S. school,** *Philos.*, a group of Scottish philosophers including Thomas Reid (1710-96), James Oswald (1727-93), James Beattie (1735-1803), Dugald Stewart (1753-1828), Thomas Brown (1778-1820), Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), Sir Wm. Hamilton (1788-1856), Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71), and James McCosh (1811-94). The characteristic doctrine of the school was *natural realism* (which see). — **S. Solomon, the,** James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; — so called in jest. — **S. terrier,** one of a breed of long-bodied, short-legged terriers originating in the Scottish Highlands, and noted for intelligence and courage. Their very rough wiry coat is usually iron gray, grizzled, or black; they should carry the tail erect.



Scottish Terrier.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Prob. fr. E. dial. *scunner, scouner*, to loathe, shrink with fear, akin to AS. *scunian* to shun. See SHUN.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; a man without honor or virtue.

scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; scoundrelly.

scoun'drel-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; rascally.

scour (skour), *v. i.;* SCOURED (skourd); SCOUR'ING. [OF. *escorre, escourre*, to run out or forth, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. Cf. EXCURSION.] To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something; to scamper.

scour, *v. t.* To pass over, or traverse, swiftly (the ground, a region, etc.); also, to go over or through carefully and thoroughly in or as if in search of something; as, to *scour* the coast in search of a vessel; to *scour* a book for quotations.

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

scour, *v. t.* [Akin to LG. *schüren*, D. *schuren, schueren*, G. *scheuern*, Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura;* all possibly fr. LL. *escurare*, fr. L. *ex* + *curare* to take care: cf. OF. *escurer* to clean. Cf. CURE.] **1.** To rub hard, esp. with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; to make clean and bright by friction; as, to *scour* knives.

2. To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing in some liquid; as, to *scour* wool, articles of dress, etc.

3. To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; to flush; as, to *scour* a ditch.

4. Fig.: To remove as if by rubbing or cleaning; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land.

5. To purge; as, to *scour* a horse; also, fig., to cause the evacuation of, as by purging.

6. To free (wheat) from dust, etc., before milling.

7. *Leather.* To take the flesh from (a hide) by rubbing, etc.

to scour the cramp ring, to wear fetters; to lie in chains. *Thieves' Cant.*

scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To become clean and smooth or bright by rubbing.

4. To be purged freely; to have a diarrhea.

scour, *n.* [See SCOUR to rub, purge.] **1.** Act of scouring; specif., scouring action of a current of water.

2. Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.*

3. A place scoured, specif. one scoured by running water.

4. *Sulphuric Acid Manuf* A scar.

5. The cleansing agent used in scouring wool, or the like.

6. A large draft, as of liquor. *Scot.*

scour'age (skour'ăj), *n.* Refuse liquid after scouring.

scourge (skûrj), *v. t. & i.;* SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [ME. *sco(u)rge, scurge*, OF. *escorgier*, L. *excoriare* to excoriate. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** To whip; lash; flog.

2. To punish or afflict with severity; to chastise; to afflict, esp. for sins or faults and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb* xii. 6.

To *scourge* and impoverish the people *Brougham*

scourge, *n.* [ME. *sco(u)rge, scurge*, OF. *escorge*, fr. *escorgier* to scourge; cf. OF. *éscorgiée* a scourge, F. *écourgée, escourgée*. See SCOURGE, *v.*] **1.** A lash, switch, or whip, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment.

2. A means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; hence, a punishment; also, an infliction or affliction; as, a *scourge* of mosquitoes or of adversity.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shak*

Scourge of God, Attila, king of the Huns. — **S. of Princes,** Aretino (1492-1557), the Italian satirist.

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUR. — **scouring ball,** a ball composed of detergents for removing stains from cloth. — **s. barrel,** a tumbling barrel (which see). — **s. cinder,** basic slag produced in the iron blast furnace, rich in ferrous oxide, which attacks the furnace lining by taking silica from it. — **s. rush,** the common horsetail *Equisetum hyemale*, used, esp. in Europe, as a scouring material; the Dutch rush. — **s. stock,** *Woolen Manuf.*, a kind of fulling mill.

scour'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

scour'way (-wā'), *n.* *Geol.* A channel formed by a strong current; esp., one of the channels of temporary streams associated with margins of Pleistocene ice sheets.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Cf. LOBSCOUSE.] *Naut.* A sailor's baked dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v. t.;* SCOUT'ED; SCOUT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skūta* a taunt, *skūta* to jut out, *skota* to shove, *skjōta* to shoot, to shove. See SHOOT.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to flout; as, to *scout* an idea or a person. "Flout 'em and *scout* 'em." *Shak.*

scout, *v. i.* To scoff; — with *at;* as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* [ME. *scoute*, OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter, escolter*, to listen, to hear, F. *écouter*, fr. L. *auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to. See AUSCULTATION.] **1.** A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; esp., *Mil & Nav.*, a soldier or vessel sent out in war to reconnoiter, and gain information of the whereabouts, movements, and condition of the enemy, or one intended for use on such service.

2. *Mil.* A member of an organization composed of Filipinos, with officers detailed from the officers and enlisted men of the regular army, which serves as an auxiliary military force of the United States in the Philippine Islands; — commonly called the *Philippine scouts.*

3. Act of scouting, reconnoitering, or keeping a lookout.

While the rat is on the *scout* *Cowper.*

4. A reconnoitering party. *Obs.*

5. A watchman or constable. *Obs.*

6. A college student's or undergraduate's servant; — so called at Oxford, England; — at Cambridge called a *gyp;* and at Dublin, a *skip. Cant.*

7. In cricket, rounders, etc., a fielder who plays at a considerable distance from the batsman. *Local, Eng.*

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

scout, *v. i.* [ME. *scouten;* cf. OF. *escouter* to hear. See SCOUT, *n.*] **1.** To look or search. *Obs.*, exc., specif., *Chiefly Mil.*, to go about to explore a region or country or to obtain information of the movements of an enemy; to act as a scout; also, rarely, to keep watch.

Scout far and wide into the realm of night *Milton*

2. To go out seeking or watching for something; — with *for;* as, he spent the day *scouting* for work. *Colloq.*

scout, *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout; as, to *scout* the enemy.

2. To pass over or through as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a country.

scove (skōv), *v. t.;* SCOVED (skōvd); SCOV'ING (skōv'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *skōf* the crust at the bottom of a pan, Norw. dial. *skova* the crust at the bottom of a vat.] *Brickmaking.* To cover the outside exposed surfaces of (bricks in a kiln) with a mask of clay so as to economize heat in burning.

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] *Naut.* **a** A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends, — chiefly used as a lighter or for transporting refuse to its place of disposal. **b** A yacht of very light draft, broad beam, blunt bow, and long overhangs, designed chiefly for racing. *Colloq.*

scowl (skoul), *v. i.;* SCOWLED (skould); SCOWL'ING. [ME. *scoulen*, prob. fr. Dan. *skule;* cf. LG. *schulen* to hide one's self, D. *schuilen.*] **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to look gloomy or threatening; to lower.

scowl, *v. t.* To affect, influence, bring, express, send, drive, etc., by or as if by scowling; as, to *scowl* one into silence.

Syn. — See FROWN.

scowl, *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; a frown.

2. Hence, a gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect. *Burns.*

scrab'ble (skrăb'l), *v. i.;* SCRAB'BLED (-ld); SCRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of dial. *scrab* to scrape, scratch, akin to E. *scrape.* Cf. SCRAMBLE, SCRAWL, *v. t.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble.

He fell *scrabbling* in the dirt . . crying "Have mercy!" *Kipling.*

2. To clamber with hands and feet or knees; to scramble.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to *scrabble* on his way. *Bunyan.*

3. To scribble; scrawl.

David . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate 1 *Sam* xxi. 13

scrab'ble (skrăb'l), *v. t.* **1.** To gather hastily as by scraping or clutching; to scramble; — with *up, together*, etc.; as, the beggar *scrabbled* the pennies together.

2. To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble.

scrab'ble, *n.* A scrabbling; a scramble; also, a scribble.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *skraka* a great dry tree, a long, lean man, *skragg* something haggard, old, or torn.] Any of various objects that are thin or lean and tough; specif.: **a** A ragged or rough crooked tree or branch. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. *Colloq.* **c** The back or nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep. **d** A scrag whale.

scrag, *v. t.;* SCRAGGED (skrăgd); SCRAG'GING (skrăg'ĭng). [Cf. SCRAG neck.] **1.** To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; specif., to hang by the neck; to kill by hanging. *Colloq.*

2. *Mech.* To bend, as spring steel to test it.

scrag'ged (skrăg'ĕd), *a.* Scraggy (in either sense). — **scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*

scrag'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Irregular; jagged; ragged, scraggy, as a rock; unkempt, as a beard

scrag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* SCRAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCRAG'GI-EST. **1.** Rough with irregular points; scragged. *J. Philips.*

2. Lean and rough; scragged; scrawny. "His sinewy, *scraggy* neck." *Scott.*

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.;* SCRAM'BLED (-bl'd); SCRAM'BLING (-blĭng). [Nasalized form of *scrabble;* cf. dial. *scramb* to rake together with the hands, *scramp* to snatch at. See SCRABBLE.] **1.** To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; to progress clumsily or with difficulty, as if on all fours; to scrabble; as, to *scramble* up a cliff or over rocks; to *scramble* through difficulties.

2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown or being on the ground; hence, to struggle or strive unceremoniously for something; as, to *scramble* for a seat; to *scramble* for spoils; to *scramble* for money in the street.

scram'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To collect by scrambling; — usually with *up* or *together;* as, to *scramble* up wealth. "The *scrambled* dinners in the small cabin." *W. Black.*

2 To toss or mix together confusedly, as cards

3. To scale or traverse by scrambling, as a cliff. *Colloq.*

scrambled eggs, eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking, or eggs beaten slightly, often with a little milk, and stirred while cooking.

scram'ble, *n.* A scrambling; specif.: **a** A climbing or moving on all fours; a clambering. **b** A jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for possession; a scrabble; as, a *scramble* for office.

scram'bling (-blĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by, or suggesting, the awkwardness, struggle, or irregular progression of one who scrambles; as, a *scrambling* frontier town; *scrambling* streets. — **scram'bling-ly,** *adv.*

scran'nel (skrăn'l), *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skran* weak, Norw. dial. *skran* thin, lean, dry. Cf. SCRAWNY.] Slight; thin; lean; weak; poor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw *Milton*

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [ME. *scrappe*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skrap* trifle, cracking. See SCRAPE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small detached piece; a bit; fragment, as, *scraps* of food; *scraps* of news, of learning.

I have no materials — not a *scrap.* *De Quincey.*

2. Specif., a fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt; an extract; as, to read *scraps* of a letter. Also, something, esp. a picture, cut out or detached from a book or the like for use in a scrapbook or the like.

3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; cracklings; as, pork *scraps.*

4. *sing. or pl.* Scrap metal.

scrap, *v. t.;* SCRAPPED (skrăpt'); SCRAP'PING. To make into scrap or scraps; to discard as refuse; to put on the scrap heap; as, to *scrap* machinery. *Cant.*

scrap, *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments, valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal, *scrap* steel.

scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and papers may be pasted.

scrape (skrāp), *v. t.;* SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAP'ING (skrāp'ĭng). [ME. *scrapen, scrapien*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel *skrapa*, Sw. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe;* akin to D. *schrapen, schrabben*, G. *schrappen*, and prob. to E. *sharp:* cf. OF. *escraper* to scrape, of D. or LG. origin.] **1.** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument that removes portions of the surface; to make smooth or clean by or as by superficial rasping; as, to *scrape* a bone; also, to grate harshly over; as, to *scrape* a slate with a finger nail.

2. To remove by rubbing or scraping (as above).

I will also *scrape* her dust from her. *Ezek* xxvi. 4

3. To collect by or as by a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; — often followed by *together* or *up;* as, to *scrape* money together.

4. To draw harshly or roughly over; to rub so as to make a scrape or grating; as, do not *scrape* your feet on the floor.

5. To express disapprobation of, as a play, or to silence,

Scot'tish-man, *n.* = SCOTCHMAN.

scotylle † SCUTTLE, a basket.

scou. † SHOVE.

scouch (skouch), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scouk* to lie hid, or OF. *escouchier* to lie down.] To crouch. *Dial.*

scoug. † SCUG, shade. [SKULK.]

scouk (skōōk) Scot. var. of SCOUMFYT.

scoumfyt. † SCOMFIT.

scoun'drel-dom (skoun'drĕl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ISM.]

scoun'drel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See SCOUNER. † SCUNNER.

scoup, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skopa, skåpa*, to dance, to hop.] To run; scamper; skip; leap. *Obs.*

scoupe. † SCOPE.

scoup'er, *n.* A dancer; a jumper; a restless creature *Obs. Scot.*

scourd. Scoured. *Ref Sp.*

scourer. Aphetic of DISCOVERER. [*Obs.* 1. A runner.

scour'er, *n.* [See SCOUR to run.] 2. One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief.

scour'er, *n.* [See SCOUR to purge.] One that scours, cleanses, or purges, as a device for cleaning wheat.

scourey. Var. of SCAURIE.

scour'fish', *n.* [*scour* to rub + *fish.* Its rough skin is used for scouring.] The escolar

scourg'er (skûr'jẽr), *n.* One that scourges; specif., *Obs. or Hist.*, a flagellant.

scourgy. † SCROGGY.

scourse (skōrs). Var. of SCORSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scour'wort' (skour'wûrt'; *dial. also* skōōr'wûrt'), *n.* The common soapwort. *Dial. Eng.*

scour'y (skou'r'ĭ), *a.* [Cf SCOUR diarrhea.] Shabby; mean; ragged *Scot.*

scout. † SCHUIT. [SCOOT.]

scout (skōōt). Scot. var. of **scout** (skout; skōōt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skūta* to jut out, *skūti* a cave formed by jutting rocks. Cf. SCOUT to reject.] A high rock, or projecting ridge. *Obs. or Dial.*

scout. *n.* [Eng. dial., also *scoot.* Cf. SCOTER.] **a** The common guillemot. **b** The razor-billed auk. *Local, Brit.*

scout'er (skout'ẽr), *n* **1.** *Quarrying.* A workman who splits off large flakes of stone from projecting masses with the plug and feather or other tools.

2. *Cricket, etc.* A scout. *Eng.*

scouth (skōōth), *n.* Room; range; scope; also, plenty. *Scot.*

scouth'er (skōōth'ẽr; skōōth'-). Var. of SCOWDER, *n. & v.*, burn.

scouth'er (skōō th'ẽr), *n.* A slight shower or fall of snow. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To drizzle or snow slightly *Scot.*

scout'i-al'lan, scout'i-al'len (skōōt'ĭ-al'ĭn), **scout'i-nal'lin** (-ăl'ĭn; -ŏl'ĭn), **scout'i-nal'len** (-nal'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skit-auli*, lit., a muting gull.] The parasitic jaeger. *Scot.*

scout'ing-ly, *adv.* of SCOUTING.

scout'y-al'len, scout'y-au'lin Vars. of SCOUTIALLAN.

sco'van lode (skō'văn) [Cf. SCOVE.] A lode of tin, esp one showing no gossan. *Cornwall.*

scove (skōv), *n.* Rich, clean tin ore. *Cornwall*

scov'el (skŭv'l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, dim. of *ysgub* a broom, fr. L. *scopae.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Dial. Eng.*

scoverour. † DISCOVERER.

sco'vil-lite (skō'vĭl-līt), *n.* [From the *Scoville* mine in Salisbury, Conn.] *Min.* Rhabdophanite.

scov'y (skŭv'ĭ), *a* [Cf SCOVE, *v.*] Blotchy; streaky; smeared. *Dial. Eng.*

scow, *v. t.* To convey in a scow

scow'bank', scow'bank'er, *n.* A worthless, idle fellow; a member of a scow's crew; a lubberly sailor. *Dial. Eng. & Naut.*

scow'der (skou'dẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.

scow'der (skō'dẽr; skōō'-), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCALD, *v.*] Burn; scorch; singe *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scow'der (skō'dẽr; skōō'-), *n.* Confusion; bustle. *Dial Eng*

scowl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scowling*, p. pr.

scowp. † SCOUP, to run.

scowth'er (skōō th'ẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.

scoymous. † SQUEAMOUS.

scp. *Abbr.* Script.

scr. *Abbr* Scruple.

scra (skrä). Scot var. of SCRAW.

scraa (skrä). Dial. var of SCRAW. *Isle of Man.*

scrab (skrăb), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *schrabben* to scrape, Dan. *skrabe.*] Scratch *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

scrab (skrăb), *n* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stunted tree or shrub; a stump. **b** A crab apple.

scrab'er (skrăb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf Dan. *skrabe* a scraper, the shearwater.] **a** The black guillemot. **b** The Manx shearwater. *Local, Eng.*

scrab'l Scrabble. *Ref. Sp.*

scrabroun, *n.* [LL. *scrabro, -onis;* prob. fr. confusion of L. *crabro* hornet with L. *scarabaeus* beetle.] A hornet. *Obs.*

scrach Scratch. *Ref. Sp.*

scracht Scratched. *Ref. Sp.*

scrae (skrā), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skrā* dry skin, Norw. dial. *skraa* tough wrinkled leather, a scrap of leather.] A shoe, esp. when worn and shriveled; also, a skinny person or animal. *Scot*

scraf. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.

scraf'fle (skrăf'l), *v. i.* [See SCRAMBLE; cf. OD. *schraeffelen* to scrape.] To scramble or struggle: to wrangle; also, to be industrious — *n.* A scramble; wrangle. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scragen. *a.* Scraggy; lean. *Obs.*

scrag'gi-ly (skrăg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCRAGGY.

scrag'gi-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

scrag'gling (-lĭng), *a.* Scraggy.

scrag whale. Any of various small whales with no dorsal fin, but having protuberances on the dorsal ridge near the tail, usually regarded as young or abnormal examples of the right whale, though sometimes considered distinct under the name *Balæna* (or *Agephalus*) *gibbosa*

scraich, scraigh (skrāk). Scot. vars. of SCREECH.

scram (skrăm; skrăm). Dial Eng var of CRAM.

scram (skrăm). *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *scrim* to benumb, AS. *scrimman* to shrink, contract.] To benumb; paralyze. — *a.* Benumbed; withered; puny; also, clumsy. *Both Dial Eng.*

scram'bl. Scramble. *Ref. Sp.*

scram'bld. Scrambled *Ref. Sp.*

scram'bler (skrăm'b'lẽr), *n.* (One that scrambles. Specif.: *Bot.* See HOOK CLIMBER.

scran (skrăn; skrän), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skran* rubbish, marine stores.] Broken victuals; scraps; food; hence, a scrap; morsel; refuse. *Dial. & Slang*

scranch (skränch), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *schransen* to eat greedily, G. *schranzen.* Cf. CRAUNCH, CRUNCH, SCRUNCH.] To craunch; crunch. *Colloq. & Dial*

scrank (skrăngk). **scrank'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Thin; scrawny *Scot. & Dial.*

scran'ning (skrăn'ĭng; skrän'-), *n.* Begging for food. *Slang.*

scranny (-ĭ), *a* [See SCRANNEL] Scrawny; scanty; meager. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scran'ny, *a.* Distracted; crazy. *Dial. Eng.*

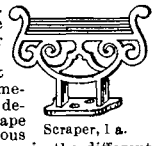
scrap (skrăp), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. *scrape.) Fight; quarrel;* **scuffle.** *Slang.*

as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with *down*. *Eng.* *Macaulay.*
6. To play, as a fiddle, by drawing a bow across. *Derogatory.*
to scrape acquaintance, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction. *Farquhar.*
He tried *to scrape acquaintance* with her. *G. W. Cable.*
— **to s. cotton**, to hoe the growing plants. *Southern U. S.*

scrape (skrāp), *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; also, to rub harshly or gratingly along.
2. To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously; as, he *scraped* and saved until rich.
3. To play on a violin or like instrument. *Derogatory.*
4. To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, bowing and *scraping.*

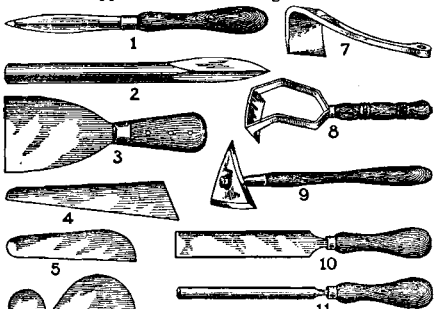
scrape, *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound; a hole, heap, etc., made by scraping; as, a *scrape* of a pen.
2. A drawing back of the foot when bowing; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. *H. Spencer.*
3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexity; a difficulty, esp. one due to one's own fault.
The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*. *Bp. Warburton.*
4. A hard resin or turpentine from incisions in pine trees.
5. A scraper. *Colloq.*
6. A dredge, esp. for taking crabs or oysters. See DREDGE, 3.

scrape'-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a. Mech.* Finished to a smooth, level surface with the scraper, as a lathe bed after being milled.


Scraper, 1 a.

scrap'er (skrāp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that scrapes; an instrument with which something is scraped. Specif.: **a** A metal device fixed near an entrance, used to scrape dirt, etc., from shoes. **b** Any of various instruments, tools, or machines used esp. in the different trades for scraping metal, wood, leather, etc., to produce a clean or a smooth finished surface, or for cutting grooves, shaping objects, or the like, by scraping away superfluous material. **c** Any of various appliances for removing an extraneous coating or layer from something, as a broad hoe for cleaning roads, stables, etc., a device for scraping up snow from ice, a hoelike implement for raking out ashes, a small dredge for gathering shellfish, etc. **d** An apparatus, drawn by horses or oxen, for scraping up earth in making roads, digging canals, etc. **e** A device, armed with curved knives, forced through a pipe line to clear out obstructions. **f** *Mining.* A contrivance for cleaning out the detritus (bore meal) from a borehole. **g** *Lithography.* In the old form of press, a board or blade the edge of which rubs over the tympan sheet to make the impression.
2. One who scrapes. Specif.: **a** A fiddler; — usually contemptuous. **b** One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.

Boiler Flue Scraper.


Scrapers, 1 b and c. 1 Scraper for removing burr in line engraving; 2 Scraper used in Mezzotint; 3 Wall Scraper; 4, 5, 6 Molding Scrapers; 7 Butcher Block, 8 Box, and 9 Deck, Scraper; 10, 11, 12 Machinists' Scrapers.

Scraper, 1 d

scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRAPE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that scrapes.
2. Something scraped off, up, or together; — usually in the *pl.*; as, the *scrapings* of the street.
3. *pl.* Hard earnings; savings collected in small portions.

scrap'ple (skrăp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap.*] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. It is sliced and fried before serving.

scrap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a *scrappy* lecture or dinner.

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.;* SCRATCHED (skrăcht); SCRATCH'ING. [ME. *cracchen*, influenced by ME. *scratten* to scratch, both prob. of Scand. orig.: cf. Sw. *kratsa* to scrape, *kratta* to rake, to scratch, Dan. *kradse* to scratch, to scrape, Icel. *krota* to engrave, akin to D. *krassen* to scratch, G. *kratzen*, OHG. *krazzōn*. Cf. GRATE to rub.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as claws, or a nail.
Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew*
2. To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, to allay irritation, cause a pleasant sensation, or the like; as, to *scratch* a dog's neck.
3. To write or draw hastily or roughly; as, to *scratch* a note. *Colloq.* "*Scratch* out a pamphlet." *Swift.*
4. To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; as, to *scratch* an item from an account; hence: **a** To refrain from voting for (a candidate), as by obliterating or drawing a line through his name on a ballot, esp. when the candidate is one of a group for most of whom the voter casts a ballot. *U. S.* **b** To withdraw (a horse) from the entries in a race, as by crossing its name off from the list of entries.
5. To dig or excavate with the claws.
to scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party or factional ballot; to refuse to vote the party or factional ticket in its entirety. *U. S.*

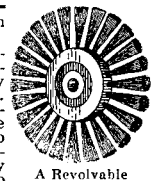
scratch (skrăch), *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc.; to make scratches.
2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough.
3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding.
4. To scratch the ticket of one's party or faction.
5. *Billiards.* To score by some fortunate chance.
6. *Pool.* To make a scratch. See SCRATCH, *n.*, 9.

scratch, *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by rubbing or rasping with anything pointed, hard, or rough; a mark, furrow, or incision so made.
The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*
2. A slight, superficial wound.
3 *pl. Veter.* See SCRATCHES.
4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.
5. The line from which contestants start in a race.
6. A line formerly drawn across a prize ring, up to which boxers were brought to join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch.*
7. In a game or contest where handicaps are allowed, the starting time, station, or other regulated circumstances, of a competitor who neither is allowed odds nor receives a penalty; also, rarely, a competitor who receives neither a handicap nor a penalty in a handicap contest.
8. In billiards, a shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke; hence, in general, a fluke.
9. In pool, a shot which fails to comply with some requirement of the game and involves a penalty of loss of one or more balls or points.
10. A written scrawl; a scribble. *Colloq.*

scratch, *a.* **1.** Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; as, a *scratch* hit or shot. *Colloq.*
2. Arranged or put together with little selection of material; haphazard; as, a *scratch* crew, dinner. *Colloq.*
3. In sports, without handicap or allowance, — said of a contest or of a contestant.

scratch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* A kind of smooth-surfaced chalk-covered cardboard with line or stipple tint, for drawing on with crayon, pen and ink, etc., the lights being scratched out with a penknife. Called also *scratchcard.*

scratch'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metal. — *v. t.* To brush or mark with or as with a scratchbrush.


A Revolvable Scratchbrush.

scratch coat. The first coat in plastering, roughened by scratching or scoring so that the next coat may firmly adhere to it; — called also *scratchwork.*

scratch division. *Math.* An old Arabian form of division supplanted since the 17th century by long division; — so called because, since the partial products were not set down at all, but only the remainders, it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time above it.

scratch'er (skrăch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that scratches; as: **a** An implement for scratching. **b** One who scratches a ticket. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** A rasorial bird; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. A cider mill in which the fruit is disintegrated or torn to pieces, a method said to be better than crushing.
3. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook *Colloq.*
4. = BARK BLAZER.

scratch'es (skrăch'ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n.* Sometimes construed as a *pl. Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, the formation of transverse fissures in the skin, and in severe cases leading to suppuration. It usually causes lameness Called also *clay fever.*

scratch figure. *Print.* A cast type of a figure crossed by a line, (thus 8), to denote canceling, or, in mathematical symbols, negation (as, ≠, meaning *not equal to*).

scratch gauge *or* **gage.** A metal worker's scriber or gauge resembling the carpenter's marking gauge.

Adjustable Scratch Gauge

scratch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by scratches or scratching; specif.: **a** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **b** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, *scratchy* drawing.

scrawl (skrôl), *v. t.;* SCRAWLED (skrôld); SCRAWL'ING. [Prob. contracted fr. *scrabble.*] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to write on or to mark in such a fashion; as, the margin of a book *scrawled* with pencil notes.

scrawl, *v. i.* To write awkwardly or carelessly.

scrawl, *n.* Unskillful, inelegant, or carelessly hasty writing; that which is so written.

scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *a.* [Cf. SCRANNEL.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny. *Chiefly U. S.* — **scraw'niness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

screak (skrēk), *v. i.;* SCREAKED (skrēkt); SCREAK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skrækja* to screech. Cf. SCREECH.] To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a hinge.

screak, *n.* A creaking; a screech; a shriek. *Bp. Bull.*
screak of day, daybreak; dawn. *Scot.*

scream (skrēm), *v. i.;* SCREAMED (skrēmd); SCREAM'ING. [ME. *scremen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skræma* to scare, terrify; akin to Sw. *skräma*, Dan. *skræmme.* Cf. SCREECH.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright, extreme pain, hysterical anger or joy, etc.; also, fig., of inanimate things, to emit a similar sound.

scream, *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream; as, to *scream* an alarm.

scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror, extreme pain, anger, etc.; also, a similar sound made by an inanimate object. "*Screams* of horror." *Pope.*

scream'er (skrēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that screams; specif., *Zoöl.:* **a** Any of a small group of South American birds of uncertain affinities constituting a family, Palamedeidæ, and a suborder, Palamedea. They show some relationship to the Anseres, but the bill is short and stout, suggesting that of a fowl, the toes are elongated and scarcely webbed, and each wing bears two spurs. The ribs do not have uncinate processes. The crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*) are the only members of the group. The seriema also is called *crested screamer.* **b** The swift. *Local, British.*
2. Something so remarkable as to provoke a scream, as of joy. *Slang.*
3. An exclamation mark. *Printers' Slang.*

Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*).

Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*)

scream'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering or emitting screams.
2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream.
3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.

scree (skrē), *n.* [Prob. fr. the *pl. screes*, for *screethes*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skriða* a landslip on a hillside.] A pebble, a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky débris; a talus. *Great Britain.* *Southey.*

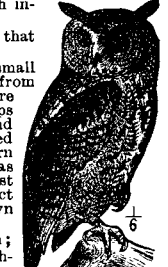
screech (skrēch), *v. i.;* SCREECHED (skrēcht); SCREECH'ING. [Also, formerly, *scritch*, ME. *skrichen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skrækja* to shriek, to screech, *skrækja* to titter, Sw. *skrika* to shriek, Dan. *skrige;* also ME. *skriken*, *schriken*, dial. forms of the same original word. Cf. SHRIEK, *v.*, SCREAM, *v.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to shriek.
"The screech owl, *screeching* loud." *Shak.*

screech, *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech.

screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects.

screech'er (skrēch'ĕr), *n.* One that screeches.

screech owl. **a** Any of numerous small owls of the genus *Megascops*, ranging from southern Canada to Brazil. They are closely related to the Old World scops owls, and have erectile ear tufts and plumage streaked and vermiculated with blackish. The species of eastern North America is *M. asio*, which has many geographical varieties in the west and southwest. It exhibits two distinct phases of coloration, a reddish brown and a gray. **b** The barn owl. *Brit.*


American Screech Owl.

screech'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh; also, given to screeching; as, a *screechy* child.

screed (skrēd), *n.* [E. dial., a shred, a long thin strip. See SHRED.] **1.** A fragment, esp. one torn off; a shred. *Scot.*
2. A long strip or band, as around the border of a cap, around a piece of goods, or the like. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.*
3. A tearing; rent; breach. *Chiefly Scot.*
4. A long tirade on any subject, oral, written, or printed
The old carl gae them a *screed* of doctrine. *Scott.*
5. Drink or a drinking bout. *Scot.*
6. *Plastering.* A strip of plaster, or sometimes of wood, of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide.

screed (skrēd), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To rend; tear.
2. To say glibly; to reel off. *Burns.*

screen (skrēn), *n.* [ME. *scren*, OF. *escren*, *escran*, F. *écran*,

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scrape'-good', *a* Miserly; grasping. *Obs or R.*
scrape'penny, *n.* One greedy for money; a miser.
scrape'-scall', *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
scrap'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scraping*, p. pr.
scrappage, *n. [Cf. SCRAP a bit.]* Snappage. *Obs.* [of SCRAP]
scrapped (skrăpt), *pret & p. p.*
scrap'per, *n.* One that scraps; esp., a pugilist. *Slang, U. S.*
scrap'pi-ly (skrăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCRAPPY.
scrap'pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.*
scrap'ping, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SCRAP.
scrap'py, *a.* Quarrelsome *Slang, U. S.*
scrap rubber. = RURUCHA.
scrat (*dial.* skrăt, skrăt), *n. & v.* [ME. *scratten*, v. Cf. SCRATCH.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Scratch. **b** Toil; drudge. **c** Anything puny, mean, or insignificant — *v. i. & t.* To scratch; also, to drudge.
scrat, *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skratti* a goblin, a wizard] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A devil; a hobgoblin.
2. A hermaphrodite. [BOARD.]
scratch'card', *n.* = SCRATCH-WORK'. *n.* = SCRATCH COAT, GRAFFITO, 2.
scratch comma. A mark (/) formerly used as a comma
scratch cradle. Cat's cradle.
scratch grass. **a** The common tearthumb (*Polygonum sagittatum*). **b** Cleavers.
scratch'in, scratch'ing (*dial.* skrăch'ĭn, skrăch'ĭng), *n.* [For earlier *cratchin(g)s*; cf. ME. *crakan* brushwood, LG *krack*, Sw. dial *krake.*] In *pl.*, refuse strained from melted grease. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [ing, p. pr.]
scratch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scratching*
scratch'weed', *n.* Cleavers.
scratch wig. = SCRATCH, *n.*, 4.
scratch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* =
scratch comma. A mark (/)
scrat'tle (skrăt'l; skrăt''l), *n.& v* [Freq. of *scrat* to scratch.] Scratch; scramble *Dial. Eng.*
scrat'chle (skrăt''k'l), *n. & v.* Clamber. *Scot.* [SCREIGH. *Scot.*]
scraugh (skrăk). Var. of SCRAUNCH (skrănch; *dial.* skrônsh, skrônsh). Dial. Eng. & colloq. var. of SCRANCH.
scraw (skrô), *n.* [Ir. *scrath* or Gael. *sgrath*, *sgroth.*] A turf. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*
scrawk (skrôk), *n. & v.* [Cf. ME. *skriken*, v., E. *screech.*] Scratch; squeak; screech. *Dial. Eng.*
scrawl (skrôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAWL.
scrawld. Scrawled *Ref Sp*
scrawl'er, *n* One who scrawls.
scrawl'y, *a.* Ill-formed; carelessly irregular. *Colloq.*
scrawm (skrôm), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRAMB.] Scramble; climb; scratch; scrawl *Dial. Eng.*
scray, scraye (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgraien*, *ysgraell*, a tern, Bret. *skrar.*] The common tern. *Local, Brit*
scre'a-ble (skrē'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *screare* to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. Obs.
screade. + SHRED.
screak (skrēk). + SCRIKE.
screamd. Screamed. *Ref. Sp.*
scream'y (skrēm'ĭ), *a.* Like a scream; screaming — **scream'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n. Both Rare.*
screape. + SCRAPE.
scree (skrē), *n.* [From dial. *screer* a sieve; cf. Gael & Ir. *criathar*] A sieve or strainer *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screech bird, screech cock The fieldfare; — from its cry.
screech hawk. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
screech martin. The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*
screecht. Screeched. *Ref. Sp.*
screek (skrēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCREECH.

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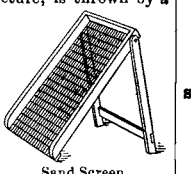
orig. uncert.] **1.** Anything in the nature of a partition or curtain, as a portable covered framework, that cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire *screen;* a window *screen.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. *Arch.* A dwarf wall or partition of stone, metal, or wood, — solid or pierced and often ornamental, — carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church. See CHOIR SCREEN, ROOD SCREEN.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall, etc., upon which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, solar microscope, etc.

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, a revolving perforated cylinder, or the like, for separating coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, or gravel; also, any of various somewhat similar devices intended to allow the passage of smaller portions or objects and prevent that of larger.



Sand Screen.

5. *Cricket.* An erection of white canvas or wood placed on the boundary opposite a batsman to enable him to see the ball better.

6. A large scarf worn on the head. *Scot.*

7. A sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, used in photographing for half-tone reproduction. See HALF-TONE, *a.*

screen (skrēn), *v. t.;* SCREENED (skrēnd); SCREEN'ING. **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill.

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands. *Macaulay.*

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate one part from another; to sift.

Syn. — See SHELTER, SIFT.

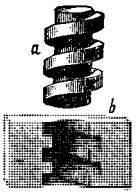
screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse after screening; specif., weeds, seeds, straw, etc., removed when wheat is screened.

screen plate. *Photog.* A plate in which the color filters necessary for taking and projecting a color image are incorporated in the plate itself.

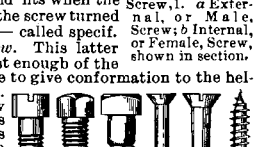
screeve (skrēv), *v. t. & i.;* SCREEVED (skrēvd); SCREEV'ING (skrēv'ĭng). [Cf. Dan. *skrive* to write, and E. *scrivener.*] To write (as begging letters); to draw (designs or appeals) upon a sidewalk, in order to attract passers and elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.* — **screev'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

screeve, *n.* A begging letter; a sidewalk drawing designed to elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.*

screw (skrōō), *n.* [Formerly *scrue,* OF. *escroue, escroe,* female screw, F. *écrou;* orig. uncert.; cf. D. *schroef* a screw, G. *schraube,* Icel. *skrūfa.*] **1.** Any of several varieties of a common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank or spindle from which it projects; — called specif. *external,* or *male, screw.* Also, the corresponding part into which this external, or male, screw advances and fits when the end of it is inserted and the screw turned in the proper direction; — called specif. *internal,* or *female, screw.* This latter may be considered as just enough of the material around the hole to give conformation to the helical rib and depression. Cf. NUT, *n.*, 8. The screw is used in its various forms to unite parts, as of wood or metal, to give an accurate traversing movement (as in changing the rotary motion of machine wheels into a slow traverse for a feed motion or the like), to give the final adjustments to delicate instruments, to transmit power (esp. when a large mechanical advantage is desired), etc. There are many special shapes of threads for machine screws, the common standards being shown in the *Illust.* See ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, DIFFERENTIAL SCREW, HINDLEY'S SCREW, INTERRUPTED SCREW, LEFT-HANDED SCREW, MACHINE SCREW, RIGHT-HANDED SCREW, WOOD SCREW, WORM, etc.

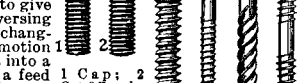


Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.



1 Cap; 2 Set; 3 Coach; 4 Flathead; 5 Drive; 6 Dowel.

Screws.



Screw Threads. 1 V; 2 Sellers' (U. S. Standard); 3 Whitworth (British Standard). 1 and 2 Angle of 60°; 3 Angle of 55°.

2. A screw propeller, or, rarely, a vessel propelled by one.

3. A turn of a screw; also, any twist like the turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement.

4. A small packet of tobacco, snuff, or the like; — so called because often wrapped in paper with the ends twisted. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

5. An amphipod crustacean. Cf. SAND SCREW.

6 [Cf. Dan. *skrog* a carcass.] A worn-out, broken-down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.*

7. An extortioner; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint.

8. Salary; pay; esp., small pay; as, a clerk's weekly *screw. Slang, Chiefly Brit.*

9. An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. *Cant, American Colleges.*

10. **a** *Billiards, etc.* The spin of a cue ball due to screwing it; also, a shot made by screwing the cue ball; a screw shot. *Eng.* **b** A similar spin imparted to the ball in various other games, as in ping-pong.

11. *Math.* An axis in space associated with a fixed length termed *pitch;* — used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be conceived as a translation parallel to an axis simultaneously with a rotation about it.

12. A prison guard or keeper. *Slang.*

a screw loose, something out of order, so that things do not go smoothly; as, there is *a screw loose* somewhere either with the man, his business, or his methods. — **to put the screws on,** to torture by or as by an instrument of torture tightened by screws. Also fig.

screw (skrōō), *v. t.;* SCREWED (skrōōd); SCREW'ING. **1.** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, fasten, make firm, move, or the like, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To turn as if by a screw; as, to *screw* the body around.

3. To force as if by the pressure of screws.

But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shak.*

4. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions or conditions; as, to *screw* one's tenants.

5. To twist; to distort; as, *screwed* with rheumatism.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

6. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. *Cant, American Colleges.*

7. *Billiards, etc.* To hit (the cue ball) low down so that it will be deflected through a right angle, more or less, after striking an object ball. *Eng.*

to screw back. *Billiards, etc.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 16 **c.** *Eng.*

screw, *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw.

2. To practice extortion, oppression, or exactions.

3. To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around uneasily in his chair.

screw anchor. An anchor in the form of a sharp-pointed screw with broad flanges. It is used principally for moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

screw bean. **a** The curious spirally twisted pod of a mimosaceous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. **b** The tree itself. Its heavy hard wood is used for fuel, for fencing, and for railroad ties.

screw bell. An internally threaded, bell-shaped device for recovering tools dropped down a borehole.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er** (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place; a turnscrew. It has a thin wedge-shaped end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

screwed (skrōōd), *a.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw, or a pattern resembling such threads.

2. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

screw gear. *Mach.* A screw wheel: also, a gear composed of, or having as a chief essential, a worm and worm wheel. — **screw gearing.**

screw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCREW. Hence: *p. a.* Exacting, oppressive, or extortionate; also, excessively economical; parsimonious.

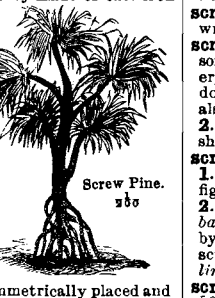
screwing machine, *Mach.,* a screw machine.

screw machine. *Mach.* Any of various machines for making machine, wood, or other screws; specif., a capstan lathe with a hollow mandrel through which a bar can be fed to be cut into bolts, studs, and other screws, or any small repetition work, as handles, spindles, or the like.

Bottom of Screw Pile.

screw pile. A kind of pile, commonly made of cast iron and hollow, having a broad screwlike flange of usually from one to two turns.

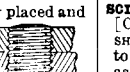
screw pine. Any monocotyledonous plant of the genus *Pandanus,* esp. *P. tectorius,* the textile screw pine of Polynesia, and *P. utilis* and *P. veitchii,* common in cultivation. They have spirally arranged leaves and aërial roots. See PANDANUS.



Screw Pine.

screw plate. *Mech.* **a** A screw stock. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A hardened steel plate with a series of threaded holes, slit longitudinally on opposite sides, and graded in size, for cutting small external screw threads.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with 2, 3, or 4 similar radiating blades symmetrically placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface (like that of a screw thread) or having a shape approximating this, used to propel steamships, motor-boats, airships, etc.



Screw Rivet.

screw rivet. A short bolt screwed throughout its entire length and slightly riveted over on the ends when in place.

screw stock. *Mech.* **a** A die-stock. See STOCK, *n.* **b** = SCREW PLATE **b.**

screw tree. Any sterculiaceous plant of the genus *Helicteres;* — in allusion to the spirally twisted capsules.

screw wheel. A gear wheel with teeth intersecting the pitch surface in helical lines, and thus being parts of the threads of a many-threaded screw.

Screw Wheel.

screw worm. The larva of a fly (*Lucilia macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which occurs in the warmer parts of North and South America and sometimes lays its eggs in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of animals, including man. The larvæ, which are armed with rings of small spines, bore into the flesh, causing serious and often fatal results.

screw'y (skrōō'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling a screw or its action. **2.** Inclined to oppress; oppressive; also, niggardly; mean. **3.** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **4.** Useless; worn out, as a horse. *Colloq.*

scrib'al (skrīb'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a scribe, or clerk. **2.** Of or pertaining to a Jewish scribe or scribes.

scrib'ble (skrĭb'l), *v. t.;* SCRIB'BLED (-ld); SCRIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Sw. *skrubbla* to card wool.] *Woolen Manuf., etc.* To card coarsely; to perform the preliminary operation of tearing apart (the more or less felted fibers) so as to mix them thoroughly, but without attempting to lay the fibers in parallel lines as in carding proper.

scrib'ble, *v. i.* [Freq. fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter.

2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing, or with meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl; to make meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

scrib'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

scrib'bler, *n.* One that scribbles (wool fibers); a scribbling machine.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba,* fr. *scribere* to write; cf. Gr. σκάριφος a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), E. *scarify.* Cf. ASCRIBE, DESCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIVENER, SCRUTOIRE, SHRIVE.] **1.** One who writes; a penman; a writer; esp., an official or public writer; an amanuensis; a copyist.

2. *Jewish Religion & Hist.* One of a class of men (*sopherim*) devoted to the study and exposition of the law; a doctor or teacher of the law; a lawyer. The earlier scribes were men of sacred letters — copyists, editors, students, and interpreters of Scripture and esp. of the law; the scribes of the New Testament were mainly jurists.

3. *Mech.* Any of various pointed instruments for marking wood, metal, brick, etc.; a scriber.

scribe (skrīb), *v. t.;* SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). [Cf. L. *scribere.* See SCRIBE, *n.*] **1.** To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe; also, *Rare,* to write or inscribe (something). *Spenser.*

2. Specif., to mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines with a pointed instrument, as a scriber or a pair of compasses; also, to make (a line or the like) by such means.

3. *Carp.* To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or *scribes,* with compasses the line that he later cuts.

scribe, *v. i.* To make a mark; to write.

scrib'er (skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that scribes; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.

scrib'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIBE. — **scribing block,** *Mech.,* a scriber mounted in an adjustable stand for marking off castings, etc. It is used with a surface plate. — **s. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **s. gouge.** = PARING GOUGE. — **s. iron,** an iron-pointed instrument for scribing casks, logs, etc. — **s. machine,** a machine for cutting squelettes, or veneers of wood, for making match boxes.

scrib'ism (skrīb'ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics, teachings, writings, etc., of the Jewish scribes in the time of Christ.

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* **1.** A light, coarse cotton or linen fabric, sometimes woven in openwork patterns, used in embroidery, for window curtains, for temporary windows and doors in an erection nearing completion, etc.; — called also *India scrim.*

2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* [An alteration of *skirmish.*] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. **a** *Rugby Football.* = SCRUMMAGE. **b** *American Football.* The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back when the teams are on their lines of scrimmage. It does not end until the ball is dead. See *line of scrimmage,* under LINE.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.;* SCRIMPED (skrĭmpt); SCRIMP'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe,* G. *schrumpfen,* D. *krimpen.* Cf. SHRIMP, SHRINK.] **1.** To make too small, short, scanty, or the like; to be sparing or niggardly in or with; to limit too closely; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat; to *scrimp* food.

2. To provide insufficiently with something; to be niggardly in providing for; to put on short allowance; as, to *scrimp* a son for money; to *scrimp* one's household.

scrimp, *v. i.* To be niggardly.

scrimp, *a.* Short; scanty; deficient; as, a *scrimp* wind.

scrimp, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard. *Colloq.*

scrimp, *v. i. Cloth Manufacturing.* To wrinkle or double on account of strain caused by tension; — said of cloth.

scrimp, *n. Cloth Manufacturing.* A wrinkle lengthwise of a fabric, caused by excessive tension.

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screend. Screened. *Ref. Sp.*
screen'er. *n.* One that screens.
screen'man. *n.* A man who screens something, esp. coal.
screet (skrēt) Dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
screeve (skrēv). Var. of SCRIVE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screffe. † SHERIFF.
screffe. Obs. p. p. of SHRIVE.
screigh (skrēk; skrāk), **screik** (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCREECH.
screik. † SHRIEK.
screme. † SCREAM.
scren. † SCREEN.
screpe. † SCRAPE.
screve, screv'er. Obs. or dial. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER. [-ABLE.]
screw'a-ble (skrōō'ă-b'l), *a.* See] **screw alley.** = SHAFT TUNNEL.
screw auger. See AUGER, 1.
screw bolt. A bolt having a screw thread on it.
screw box. **a** A socket for a screw, as of a screw vise or an interrupted-screw breechblock. See INTERRUPTED SCREW. **b** A kind of screw stock for cutting wooden screws.
screwd. Screwed. *Ref. Sp.*
screw'er. *n.* One that screws.
screw eye. A screw, usually a wood screw, with a head in the form of a loop or eye. [wort.]
screw fern. The ebony spleen-
screw hammer. A kind of monkey wrench having a hammer head. [threaded shank.]
screw hook. A hook with a
screw jack. A jackscrew.
screw key. A wrench or spanner for turning a screw or nut.
screw'less. *a.* Having no screw.
screw nail. A wood screw.
screw peg. A small screw without a head, used esp. for fastening boot and shoe soles.
screw pod, *or* **screw-pod mesquite.** The screw bean.
screw shell. A long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, as those of *Turritella* and allied genera. See TURRITELLA.
screw stair. A spiral stair, esp. one with steps radiating from a vertical newel.
screw stake. = SCREW PILE.
screw stay. = STAY BOLT.
screw'stem', *n.* [*screw* + *stem.*] Any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Bartonia,* having slender and occasionally twisted stems.
screw stone. The fossil stem of a crinoid.
screw tool. = 2d CHASER, 2.
scrib. *n.* [Cf. SCRIMP, SCRUB.] A miser. *Obs.*
scrib'a-ble (skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fit to write on. *Obs.*
scri-ba'cious, scri-ba'tious (skrī-bā'shŭs), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fond of, or addicted to, writing. *Rare.* — **scri-ba'cious-ness, scri-ba'tious-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*
scrib'bet, *n.* A painter's pencil. *Obs.*
scrib'blage (skrĭb'lăj), *n.* Writings, collectively. *Rare.*
scrib'bla-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Given to scribbling. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
scrib'ble-ment, *n.* A scribble.]
scrib'bling (skrĭb'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st or 2d SCRIBBLE. — **scribbling lark,** the flicker. *Local, U. S.*
scrib'en-der, *n* [Cf. SCRIVENER, SCRIBE.] A scribe. *Obs.*
|scri-bez'di rec'te sa'pe-re est prin-ci'pi-um et fons (skĭp'ĕ-rē. prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm, fŏnz). [L.] The beginning and source of writing well or correctly is to be wise. (*Horace, Ars Poetica,* 309).
‖ scri'bi-mus in-doc'ti doc-ti'que. [L.] Learned and unlearned we (all) write. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles,* II. i. 117).
scrib'l, scrib'ld. Scribble; scribbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Scri-ble'rus, Mar-ti'nus (mär-tī'nŭs). An imaginary personage in the satirical "Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus," written chiefly by Arbuthnot, as stated by Pope, to ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of capacity, who had dipped, injudiciously, into every art and science.
Scri-ble'rus Club (skrī-blē'rŭs). An authors' club, founded by Swift in 1714, its object being to satirize literary incompetence. Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke were members.
scrich. † SCREECH. [*Rare.*]
scrid (skrĭd), *n.* Screed; shred.
scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrefa* to stride, Dan. *skræve,* Norw. dial. *skrera.*] To glide along — *v. t.* To reel off (a story or song). *Scot.*
scrieve (*dial.* skrēv), **scriev'er.** Vars. of SCRIVE, SCRIVENER. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial Eng.*
scrift. *n.* [Cf. SCRIEVE.] A made-up story; a yarn. *Obs. Scot.*
scrift. † SCRIT.
scrike. † SHRIEK.
scrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
scrime (skrīm), *v. i.* [F. *escrimer.*] To fence (with swords). *Archaic.* — **scrim'er** (skrĭm'ẽr), *n. Archaic.*
scrim'mage, *v. i. & t. Football.* To take part in, or to throw into, a scrimmage. *Colloq.*
scrim'ming, *n.* [Cf. SCRIMMAGE.] Skirmishing. *Obs.*
scrim'mish. † SCRIMMAGE.

scrimp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIMP. — **scrimping bar**, a device used in calico printing to stretch the fabric breadthwise so that it may be smooth for printing.

scrim'shaw′ (skrĭm′shô′), *v. i. & t. Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (often) rubbing ink or pigments into the incised lines. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw′, *n. Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; esp., a shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scrimshawed. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw′, *a. Naut.* Made by scrimshawing.

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, LL. *scrippum*, perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *scharpe* a wallet, Icel. & OSw. *skreppa*, also OF. *escrepe*, *esquerpe*, F. *écharpe* scarf. Cf. 1st SCARF.] A small bag; a wallet. *Archaic.*

> And in requital ope his leathern *scrip*. *Milton.*

scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list.

> Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*
> Bills of exchange . . . [cannot] pay our debts abroad . . . till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something either absolutely or conditionally; also, such documents collectively; specif.: **a** A preliminary certificate (often called a **scrip certificate**) issued after the allotment, usually on payment of the first installment, to one who has subscribed for stock of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount subscribed for, the amount already paid, and the dates when the installments are due; as, insurance *scrip*, consol *scrip*, etc. When all installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate. *Scrip* carries no right to vote or receive dividends, but often bears interest. **b** A certificate for a fractional part of a share of stock or of a bond, usually convertible into a share or bond when presented in an amount equal to the face value of a share or bond, as those issued to bondholders for sums less than the full value of a bond upon reorganization or to stockholders in lieu of a cash dividend. **c** A piece of the fractional paper currency formerly issued in the United States by the State or Federal governments or by banks; a "shinplaster;" also, such currency collectively. *Colloq., U. S.* **d** A certificate of indebtedness in the form of a promise to pay or a certification that a person is entitled to receive a sum of money or goods issued by a business concern, as one issued to circulate in lieu of government currency, or an order for money or goods issued in payment of debt by a business concern in need of funds or by a corporation that pays wages partly in orders on a company store, a warrant on a city treasury, etc. **e** A certificate, usually one issued by the Federal or a State government, that the holder is entitled to take up or receive an allotment of a certain amount of land. *U. S.*

scrip'ee′ (skrĭp′ē′), *n.* One to whom land scrip is issued; — so called in the Department of the Interior. *U. S.*

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [ME. *scrit*, OF. *escrit*, F. *écrit*, L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write. See SCRIBE; cf. SCRIP a writing.] **1.** A writing. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document. **3.** Written characters; style of writing. **4.** *Print.* Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script

scrip'tion (skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *scriptio*, *-onis*. Cf. SCRIPT.] Handwriting; style of writing, as of a certain period. *Now R.*

scrip-to'ri-um (skrĭp-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RIA** (*-ä*). [LL. See SCRIPTORY.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

scrip'to-ry (skrĭp′tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Of or pert. to writing; expressed in, or used in, writing; as, *scriptory* wills. *Rare.*

scrip'tur-al (skrĭp′tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Written, or pertaining to writing. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical; as, a *Scriptural* doctrine.

Scrip'tur-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being Scriptural; also, literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres literally to the Scriptures as the foundation of his religion or philosophy; also, one learned in, or a student of, the Scriptures. **2.** *Moham. Law.* A kitabi. See KITAB.

scrip'ture (skrĭp′tŭr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write: cf. OF. *escripture*, *escriture*, F. *écriture*. See SCRIBE.] **1.** Anything written; a writing or a passage from a writing; a document; a manuscript; an inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The *scripture* on the tomb . . . was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in *pl.* **3.** [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or R.*

> Twined thread of one doubtful *Scripture*. *Milton.*

4. Any sacred writing; as, Buddhist *scripture*.

Scrip'tur-ist (skrĭp′tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One deeply versed in the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.*; SCRIVED (skrīvd); SCRIV'ING (skrīv′ĭng). [OF. *escrivre* to write, L. *scribere*. See SCRIBE.] To scribe; write; score; specif., *Shipbuilding*, to cut (a line) on a scrive board.

scrive board. *Shipbuilding.* A large wooden platform on which copies of parts of the body plan showing the frames, floors, etc., are made for the smiths to work by.

scri-vel'lo (skrĭ-vĕl′ō), **scri'vaille**′ (skrē′vâl′y′; -vä′y′), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than twenty pounds.

scrive'ner (skrĭv′nẽr; skrĭv′n-ẽr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain*, F. *écrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** A professional or public writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings. *Shak.*

2. A money broker. *Obs. Dryden.*

scro-bic'u-late (skrō-bĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch or trench.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows; pitted.

scro-bic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., a small ditch, dim. of *scrobis* ditch.] *Anat. & Med.* A small pit, furrow, or depression. — ‖ **scro-bi'cu-lus cor'dis** (skrō-bĭk′ū-lŭs kôr′dĭs) [L. *cordis*, gen. of *cor* heart], *Anat.*, the pit of the stomach.

scrod (skrŏd) } *n.* [Cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred.] A
scrode (skrōd) } young codfish split and prepared for cooking. *Local, U. S.*

scrod'gill′ (skrŏd′gĭl′), *n.* [*scrod* + *gill*.] A group of hooks fastened back to back for fishing; a pulldevil. — **scrod'gill**′, *v. t. & i.*

scrof'u-la (skrŏf′ū-lä), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow, perh. by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs; perh. akin. to Gr. γρομφάς an old sow: cf. F. *scrofules*. Cf. SCROYLE.] *Med.* A morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, mucous membrane, bones, joints, and other parts; tuberculous lymphadenitis; king's evil. It is most common in childhood.

scrof'u-lism (-ĭz′m), *n. Med.* State of being scrofulous.

scrof'u-lo-derm′ (-lō-dûrm′), **scrof'u-lo-der'ma** (-dûr′mä), *n.* [NL. *scrofuloderma*. See SCROFULA; -DERM.] *Med.* Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.

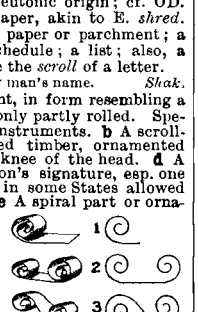
scrof'u-lo'sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL; *scrofula* + *-osis*.] *Med.* State of being scrofulous; scrofulous diathesis.

scrof'u-lous (skrŏf′ū-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scrofuleux*.] **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body. **2.** Diseased or affected with scrofula. — **scrof'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrof'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *scroue*, *scrowe* (whence E. *escrow*), OF. *escroe*, *escroue*, F. *écrou* entry in the jail book, LL. *scroa* scroll, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred, slip of paper, akin to E. *shred*. Cf. SHRED, ESCROW.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule; a list; also, a draft; an outline; as, to preserve the *scroll* of a letter.

> Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

2. Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled. Specif.: **a** The curved head of viol instruments. **b** A scrollhead. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber, ornamented with fancy scrolls, bolted to the knee of the head. **d** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, esp. one intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. *U. S.* **e** A spiral part or ornament of furniture, etc. **f** *Mach.* Any of various parts shaped more or less like a scroll; as: (1) A spirally shaped rib or slot for gearing with a slot or projecting fin so as to cause it to move in towards, or out from, a center. See CHUCK, *n.*, *Illust.*, 2. (2) A casing for a turbine wheel, having a spiral waterway of converging aperture. **g** *Her.* A ribbon with a motto inscribed. **h** In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms, whether self-contained or continuous, based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. **i** A somewhat scroll-like molding, common in medieval work. **3.** *Geom.* = SKEW SURFACE.



1-5 Scroll, 2 **h**, showing derivation of Conventionalized Forms.

scroll (skrōl), *v. t.*; SCROLLED (skrōld); SCROLL'ING. **1.** To write upon a scroll; to inscribe; record; also, to draft. **2.** To form into or like a scroll; to adorn with scrolls or scrollwork.

Scroll, 2 i.

scroll, *v. i.* To take the form of a scroll or scrolls; to roll or curl up like a scroll, as a photographic film-negative.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; as, *scrolled* work.

scroll gear. *Mach.* A device consisting of a gear rack curved in the form of a flat scroll so as to have the teeth showing on one face; — called also *scroll wheel*.

scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

scroll'work′ (skrōl′wûrk′), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

Scrooge, Ebenezer (skrōoj). In Dickens's "Christmas Carol," an exceedingly hard, avaricious man represented as visited by spirits on Christmas Eve and made kindly by what they show him of human life.

scroop (skrōōp), *v. i.*; SCROOPED (skrōōpt); SCROOP'ING. [Imitative.] To make a sound as of crunching, squeaking, or grating; to creak; squeak; grate. *Chiefly Dial.*

scroop, *n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, crunching, or grating; sometimes, specif., the crisp rustle of silk.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a (skrŏf′ū-lā′rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL. So called because it was reputed to be a remedy for *scrofula*, or from its knotty root.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Scrophulariaceæ, natives of temperate regions. They are chiefly coarse herbs, with small flowers borne in a terminal thyrsus. The corolla is gibbous, with four erect lobes and one spreading lobe, or lip; there are four anthers and one staminode. The species are known as *figwort*.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCROPHULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 190 genera and over 2,000 species of very wide distribution, the figwort family. They have exstipulate leaves, a more or less irregular bilabiate corolla with four didynamous stamens, and a 2-celled ovary. The species of some genera possess medicinal properties. Among the important genera are *Pentstemon*, *Veronica*, *Gerardia*, *Antirrhinum*, *Paulownia*, *Digitalis*, *Mimulus*, etc. — **scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

scro'tal (skrō′tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the scrotum.

scro'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scrotum* + *-form*.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

scro'to-cele (-tŏ-sēl), *n.* [*scrotum* + Gr. κήλη a tumor.] *Med.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

scro'tum (skrō′tŭm), *n.* [L.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles; the cod.

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.*; SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [ME. *scrobben*, prob. of D. or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, D. *schrobben*, LG. *schrubben*; perh. akin to *scrape*.] **1.** To rub hard in washing; to wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten; as, to *scrub* a floor. **2.** To wash (a gas). Cf. SCRUBBER, 2.

scrub, *v. i.* **1.** To rub something hard, or to cleanse or brighten something by rubbing, as with a wet brush. **2.** To work hard and steadily and, usually, to live savingly; to drudge. *Chiefly Dial.*

scrub, *n.* [See SCRUB to rub.] **1.** Act or process of scrubbing; a washing and rubbing; as, to give one's self a *scrub*. **2.** One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow. **3.** [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree, and E. SHRUB.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, which are often thick and impenetrable, growing in poor soil or in sand; — applied esp. to the palmetto barrens of the southern United States, and to the "bush" of Australia and South Africa. **4.** *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality. **5.** *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal not of good or pure breed, esp. when inferior in size, etc. *U. S.* **6.** A worn-out brush or broom. *Ainsworth.* **7.** *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a member of a scrub nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, sometimes, a scrub team, erew, or the like. **8.** *pl.* A class of fullers' teasels. **9.** Anything undersized, mean, or inferior. *Colloq.*

scrub, *a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry.

> How solitary, how *scrub*, does this town look! *Walpole.*

2. *Sports.* Of a crew, nine, eleven, or other team, composed of "scrubs" without previous training or practice together. Hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

scrub'ber (skrŭb′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing. **2.** Any of various apparatus for washing (scrubbing) coal gas or other gases, as: (1) a tower containing coke (**coke tower**) or other material down which water or a watery solution trickles and through which the gas ascends; or, often called *washer*, (2) a vessel in which the gas is forced through the liquid, or a tank in which the gas passes over rotating blades or brushes that dip into the liquid. **3.** *Australia.* **a** A domestic animal run wild in the scrub. **b** A mean, vulgar, or underbred person; a scrub. *Slang.*

scrub bird. A small bird of the abnormal passerine genus *Atrichornis*, inhabiting bushy scrub in Australia. Two spe-

scrimp'i-ness (skrĭm′pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp'ing-ly, *adv.* of SCRIMP.
scrimp'ly, *adv.* of SCRIMP.
scrimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp rail. = SCRIMPING BAR.
scrimp'tion (skrĭmp′shŭn), *n.* A pittance; a little bit. *Dial.*
scrim'pum scram'pum Hodgepodge. *Obs.* [scrimp. *Colloq.*]
scrimp'y (skrĭm′pĭ), *a.* Scanty; **scrim'shan'der** (skrĭm′shăn′dẽr), **scrim'shan'dy** (-dĭ). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrim'shon (-shŏn), **scrim'shorn** (-shôrn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrin (skrĭn), *n. Mining.* A small ore vein. *Local, Eng.*
scrine (skrīn), *n.* [L. *scrinium* a case for books, letters, etc.: cf. OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin*. See SHRINE.] A chest, bookcase, or the like, for writings or curios. *Obs.*
scringe (skrĭnj). Scot. & dial. var. of CRINGE.
scringe (skrĭnj; skrĭnzh), *v. t. Dial. Eng.* To squeeze or rub with force. *Obs. or R.*
scrip (skrĭp), *v. t.* Also, to pry; search; glean
scri'ni-um (skrĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SCRINIA (*-ä*). [L.] A chest or box for books, papers, etc.
scrip, *n.* A mocking gesture. *Obs.*
scrip company A company having shares which pass by delivery; — inaccurately so used, as scrip may be either inscribed or pass by delivery. *Eng.*
scripil, scriple † SCRUPLE.
scrip'page, *n.* Contents of a scrip, or wallet. *Obs.* [tural.]
Script. *Abbr.* Scripture; Scriptural.
‖ scrip'ti-o con-ti'nu-a (skrĭp′shĭ-ō kŏn-tĭn′ū-ä). [L.] Continuous writing.
scrip'tor (skrĭp′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.
scrip-to'ri-al (skrĭp-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to script or writing.
scrip-to'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, writing. *Obs.*
Scrip'tur-al'i-ty (skrĭp′tŭr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being Scriptural. *Rare.* [TURAL.]
Scrip'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of SCRIP-
Scrip'tur-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS
scrip'tured (skrĭp′tŭrd), *a.* Written upon; inscribed. *Rare.*
Scrip-tu'ri-an (skrĭp-tū′rĭ-ăn), *n.* A Scripturist. *Obs.*
scrip-tu'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *scripturiens*, p. pr. of *scripturire* to desire to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing. *Obs.*
scrip'u-lum (skrĭp′ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A scrupulus. See WEIGHT.
scrit, scrite, *n.* [See SCRIPT.] Writing; document; scroll. *Obs.*
scritch (skrĭch), *n. & v.* Screech. *Dial. or R.*
scritha, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skriða* to glide, to slide. AS *scrīdan* to go.] To go; glide; escape; to turn aside; to err. *Obs.*
scri-toire' (skrĭ-twär′). Var. of ESCRITOIRE.
scrivaille. Var. of SCRIVELLO.
scrivan, *n.* [Pg. *escrivão*, or Sp. *escribano*.] A scribe. *Obs.*
scrive (skrīv; skrēv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skrīfa* to write, Dan. *skrive*, fr. L. *scribere*. Cf. SCRIBE.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** A writing; also, handwriting. **b** A scratch; a scribing tool. **c** A carving. [a scrivener. *Obs.*]
scrivein, scriv'en, *n.* A writer;
scriv'en (skrĭv′n), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRIVENER.] To write; to act as scrivener. *Archaic.*
scrive'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
scrive'ner's pal'sy. See WRITER'S CRAMP.
scriv'en-ish, scriv'en-ish-ly, *adv.* Like a scrivener. *Obs.*
scriv'en-ry (skrĭv′n-rĭ), *n.* Scrivenership.
scriv'er (skrĭv′ẽr; skrēv′ẽr), *n. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* One that scrives; specif., **a** An inferior writer. **b** A scriber, for marking. **c** *Wood Turning.* A parting tool.
scrobben. † SCRUB.
scrob'ble (skrŏb′l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRABBLE to scrape.] Scratch; scramble; tangle; scrawl. *Dial. Eng.*
scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [L. *scrobis* ditch.] *Zoöl* a A groove, specif. that to receive the base of the antenna of a weevil, or one on the outer surface of a mandible. **scro-bic'u-la** (skrō-bĭk′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. See SCROBICULATE.] *Zoöl.* One of the smooth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin.—**scro-bic'u-lar** (-lär), *a.* **scro-bic'u-lat'ed** (-lā′tĕd), *a.* Scrobiculate. [A scrobicula.
scrob'i-cule (skrŏb′ĭ-kūl), *n.*
scro'bis (skrō′bĭs), *n.* [L.] [fish. *Local, U. S.*
See ALTAR.
scrod (skrŏd), *v. t.* To shred, as
scroff (skrŏf). Dial. var. of SCURF, SCRUFF.
scroff, *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] Refuse; scraps, as of fuel, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
scrofula plant. a Frostweed. b Figwort. [violet. *U. S.*]
scrof'u-la-root', *n.* Dog's-tooth
scrof'u-la-weed', *n.* Rattlesnake plantain. [swelling. *Obs.*]
scrofule. *n.* [F.] A scrofulous
scrof'u-lide (skrŏf′ū-līd; -lĭd), *n. Med.* Scrofuloderm. [ulous.]
scrof'u-lit'ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Scrof-
scrog (skrŏg), *n.* [ME. *scrog* scrub, brushwood; orig. uncert.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; scrub; also, usually *pl.*, scrubby land. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
scrog'gy (skrŏg′ĭ), *a.* Stunted; thorny; full of underbrush. *Scot.* [vars of CORONACH.
scronoch, scronogh. Obs. Scot.
scroll chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
scroll'head′, *n.* A scroll-like ornament at the bow of a vessel.
scroll lathe. A wood-turning lathe devised esp. for cutting scrolls and spiral work.
scroll step. *Arch.* A curtail step. See CURTAIL, *n.*, 2.
scroll wheel. = SCROLL GEAR.
scron'ach (skrŏn′ăk). Scot. var. of CORONACH.
scroo (skrōō), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skrūf* haycock, Norw. dial. *skrur*, *skru*.] Stack. *Scot.*
scrooch (skrōōch), *n. & v.* Crouch. *Dial.*
scroodge, scrooge (skrōōj). Dial. vars. of SCROUGE.
scroof (skrōōf). Scot. & dial. Eng var of SCURF. [*Slang.*]
scrope. *n.* A farthing. *Obs.*
scrophelary. *n.* [Cf. SCROPHULARIA.] Water betony. *Obs.*
scro-ti'tis (skrō-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *scrotum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.
scrouge (skrouj; skrōōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press; squeeze. —
scroug'er (-ẽr), *n. Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*
scrow, scrowe. † SCROLL.
scrow (skrou; skrō), *n.* [Cf. ESCROW, SCROLL.] A clipping from skins; currier's cuttings, used for making glue.
scrow, *n.* A mess; litter; quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escrouelles*, *escroieles*, pl., scrofula, F. *écrouelles*, fr. (assumed) L.L. *scrofellae*, for L. *scrofulae* See SCROFULA.] Fellow; wretch. *Obs.*
Scrub, *n.* In the "Beaux' Stratagem," by Farquhar, Lady Bountiful's witty man of all work
scrub-ba'do, *n.* [Formed fr. *scrub*, like *scabbado* fr. L. *scabies*.] Scabies. *Obs. Cant.*
scrub'bed (skrŭb′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

cies (*A. clamosa* and *A. rufescens*) are known. They are peculiar, possessing only two pairs of syringeal muscles and only rudimentary clavicles.

scrub'by (skrŭb'-ĭ), *a.;* SCRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCRUB'BI-EST. **1**. Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; shabby; as a *scrubby* cur.
2. Having much scrub, or underbrush; as, *scrubby* woods.

scrub oak. Any of several American dwarf oaks. The scrub oaks of New England and the Middle States are *Quercus nana* and *Q. marilandica;* of the Southern States, *Q. catesbæi*, *Q. pumila*, and *Q. myrtifolia;* of California, *Q. dumosa;* of the Rocky Mountain region, *Q. gambelii*. See BEAR OAK, TURKEY OAK **b**, BLACKJACK, 7 **a**.

scrub palmetto. The saw palmetto.

scrub pine. **a** Any of many dwarf American pines, as *P. virginiana*, *P. rigida*, *P. clausa*, etc. The common scrub pine, or Jersey pine, of the eastern United States is *P. virginiana*. **b** The Australian cypress pine *Callitris calcarata*.

scrub vine. A lauraceous climbing shrub (esp. *Cassytha melantha*), destitute of leaves, found commonly among bushes in the scrub. *Australia*.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] The nape of the neck; the loose skin of the back of the neck or the back.

scrum'mage (skrŭm'ăj; *dial. also* skrōōm'-), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE. Specif., *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (usually in a rough circle about the ball, which the sides then try to kick or heel out in order that it may be run with) made when the man holding the ball is tackled, or for some other reason; — called also *scrimmage*, *pack*, or *scrum*. Cf. SCRIMMAGE, 2 **b**; BULLY, *n.*, 1.

scrum'mage, *v. t. & i.;* -MAGED (-ăjd); -MAG-ING (-ā-jĭng). *Rugby Football*. To play or place (the ball) in a scrummage; to engage in a scrummage.

scrunch (skrŭnch; 140), *v. t. & i.;* SCRUNCHED (skrŭncht); SCRUNCH'ING. [Cf. SCRANCH, CRUNCH.] To craunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. *Colloq. & Dial.* *Dickens.*

scrunch, *n.* Act or sound of scrunching. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness: cf. F. *scrupule*.] **1**. A minute portion; a small part; esp., a small part considered as a unit. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) The smallest unit of weight, $\frac{1}{288}$ of an *as* or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce. (2) $\frac{1}{288}$ of a juger or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an uncia. (3) A coin, worth during the Republic about $0.75 and under the early emperors about $1.00. **b** A unit of weight, 20 grains or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dram, — now used only by apothecaries. The symbol ℈ denotes this weight. See WEIGHT. **c** A small portion of time; esp., among the Chaldeans and other Eastern peoples, $\frac{1}{1080}$ of an hour. *Obs.* **d** As a measure of latitude and longitude, a minute. *Obs.* **e** *Astron.* = DIGIT, 5.
2. Hesitation as to action or decision from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness.

The conflict between his tastes and his *scruples*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See QUALM.

scru'ple, *v. i.;* SCRU'PLED (-p'ld); SCRU'PLING (-plĭng). To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; to be reluctant or to hesitate, as regards action or decision, on account of considerations of conscience or the difficulty of determining rightfulness, propriety, or expediency.

We are often overprecise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

scru'ple, *v. t.* **1**. To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones, about; to hesitate at; to question; doubt. *Milton.*
2. To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple. *Obs. & R.*

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrōō'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *scrupulositas*.] **1**. Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt, caution, or hesitancy arising from fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; punctiliousness; — often implying more or less excess of the quality.

Careful, even to *scrupulosity*, .. to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

2. A scruple. *Obs.* *Lithgow.*

scru'pu-lous (skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scrupulosus:* cf. F. *scrupuleux*.] **1**. Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; marked by scrupulosity; hence, careful; cautious; exact; punctilious; as, *scrupulous* performance of duties.
2. Given to making objections; captious. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Liable to be doubted; doubtful; nice. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS. SCRUPULOUS, as here compared, implies the utmost nicety or exactness; PUNCTILIOUS suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. in the observance of forms and ceremonies; as, "a *scrupulous* correctness of statement" (*Hazlitt*); "Mr. James, so precise of outline, so cunning of fence, so *scrupulous* of finish" (*Stevenson*); "I will neither torment you nor myself with *punctilious* ceremonies" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I am sorry . . . to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door" (*Gray*). CONSCIENTIOUS implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty; as, "His [Ben Jonson's] whole character . . . was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion being cast upon his rectitude" (*A. W. Ward*); a *conscientious* workman; the *conscientious* performance of a task. See CEREMONIAL, RIGID, CORRECT, STRICT.
— **scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **scru'tin' de liste'** (skrü'tăN' dẽ lēst'). [F., voting by list.] Voting for a group of candidates for the same kind of office on one ticket or ballot, containing a list of them; — the method, used in France, as from June, 1885, to Feb., 1889, in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, each elector voting for the candidates for the whole department in which he lived, as disting. from **scrutin d'arrondissement**, or voting by each elector for the candidate or candidates for his own arrondissement only.

scru'ti-neer' (skrōō'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; examiner; investigator; specif., an examiner of votes, as at an election.

scru'ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [From SCRUTINY.] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to *scrutinize* one's conduct or motives.
Syn. — See SCAN.

scru'ti-nous (skrōō'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; critical; censorious. — **scru'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, prob. orig., to search even to the rags, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery; perh. akin to E. *shred;* cf. AS. *scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] **1**. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation and investigation.
2. *Anc. Church.* An examination, in Lent, of catechumens who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.
3. *Canon Law.* A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.
4. *R. C. Ch.* In the ordinary mode of electing a pope, a solemn casting by each cardinal at the conclave of a specially prepared secret ballot, a two-thirds majority (plus one) resulting in election.
5. *Parliamentary Practice.* An official examination, as by a committee, of the votes or ballots given at an election.
Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.;* SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skyde* to shoot, shove, push, akin to *skud* shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, and to E. *shoot*. See SHOOT.] **1**. To move or run swiftly; esp., to move as if driven forward by something.

Clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To throw a thin flat stone so as to make it skim or skip along the surface of calm water. *Scot.*
3. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale.
Syn. — See SKIM.

scud, *v. t.* **1**. To pass over quickly.
2. To slap; spank; beat. *Scot. & Ir.* *Shenstone.*
3. *Tanning.* To scrape (a depilated and trimmed hide or skin) in order to remove remaining hairs, lime, etc.

scud, *n.* **1**. Act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing.
2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind; hence, something likened to such clouds; as: **a** A slight, sudden shower, or a driving mist. *Scot. & Dial.* **b** Foam; scum. *Colloq.* **c** *pl.* Beer or ale; esp., foaming ale. *Scot.*
3. A blow; slap; spank. *Scot.*
4. A runner. *School Slang.*
5. A small flight of birds, less than a flock. *Local, Eng.*
6. Any amphipod crustacean, as a beach flea.
7. *Leather Manuf.* The matter that is worked out of hides or skins in scudding. See SCUD, *v. t.*, 3.

scu'do (skōō'dō), *n.; pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield. Cf. SCUTE.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (in the 18th and 19th centuries) in Italy and Sicily, formerly varying in value in different localities, but usually approximating 4 shillings or 97 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same.

scuff (skŭf), *v. i.;* SCUFFED (skŭft); SCUFF'ING. [See SCUFFLE.] To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.

scuff (skŭf), *v. t.* **1**. To drag while moving; to shuffle; as, to *scuff* the feet.
2. To injure or make shabby by wear. *Colloq. or Dial.*
3. To touch lightly in passing; to graze. *Scot.*

scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *v. i.;* SCUF'FLED (-'ld); SCUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *scuff*, v. i.; cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, shove, *skuff* a push, Dan. *skuffe* a drawer, a shovel, and E. *shuffle*, *shove*. See SHOVE; cf. SHUFFLE.] **1**. To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle in a rough fashion.
2. To scuff; to shuffle.

scuf'fle, *n.* A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial of strength; also, act of scuffing; a shuffle.

scull (skŭl), *n.* [Cf. SKULL of the head.] **1**. Sometimes in *pl.* A skin of metal, slag, etc., that forms on the inside of a receptacle, as a converter, foundry ladle, etc., esp. when the contained metal cools somewhat.
2. Turnings from the outsides of wooden bowls. *Local, U.S.*

scull, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A small rowboat for passengers. **b** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **c** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat, with a motion of the blade essentially like that of a fish's tail. **d** A boat, usually for racing, for one person, or sometimes two persons, using sculls or short oars.

scull, *v. t.;* SCULLED (skŭld); SCULL'ING. *Naut.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls.

scull, *v. i.* **1**. To scull a boat.
2. To skate without raising the feet from the ice.

scull'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who sculls.
2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls. *Rare.*

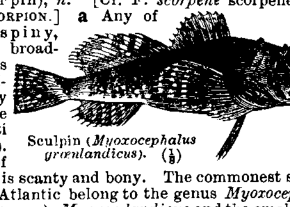
scul'ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *esculerie* the office of keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish, F. *écuelle*, fr. L. *scutella* a salver, waiter (cf. SCUTTLE a basket); cf. ME. *squyllare* a dishwasher, OF. *escuelier* keeper of dishes.] **1**. A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.
2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. *Obs.* *Gauden.*

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* (Cotgrave) a dishclout, apparently for *escouvillon*, F. *écouvillon*, a swab, which is fr. *escouve* a broom, L. *scopa*, *scopae*.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, or does other menial services in the kitchen; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

sculp (skŭlp), *v. t.* [L. *sculpere*. See SCULPTOR.] **1**. To sculpture; carve; engrave. *Obs. or Colloq. or Humorous.*
2. [Orig. uncert.] To skin or to remove the skin and blubber of (a seal). *Cant.*
3. To break (slate) into slabs, suitable for splitting.

scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scorpène* scorpene. Cf. SCORPENE, SCORPION.] **a** Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed fishes which constitute the family Cottidæ of the group Loricati (see COTTIDÆ). The flesh of most of them is scanty and bony. The commonest species of the North Atlantic belong to the genus *Myoxocephalus* (cf. FATHER-LASHER), *M. grœnlandicus* and the smaller *M. æneus* being common on the New England coasts. The genus *Hemilepidotus* includes large species of Bering Sea. **b** The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). **c** A scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna guttata*) of the southern California coast.



Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* [L. *sculptor*, fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve, akin to *scalpere* to cut, to carve, scratch: cf. F. *sculpteur*.] **1** One who sculptures.
2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut or the bronze is cast.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Cetus and Phœnix; Apparatus Sculptoris, or Officina Sculptoria.

sculp'tur-al (skŭlp'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture. — **sculp'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr), *n.* [L. *sculptura:* cf. F. *sculpture*.] **1**. Act or art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures; hence, the act or art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials.
2. Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc.
3. An engraving or illustration. *Obs.*
4. *Phys. Geog.* The modification of the forms of the earth's surface by sculpturing. See SCULPTURE, *v. t.*, 2.
5. *Bot. & Zoöl.* The impressed or raised markings, or the pattern of such markings, on the surface of any part.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr), *v. t.;* SCULP'TURED (-tūrd); SCULP'TUR-ING. **1**. To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to adorn or cover with sculpture or carved work; to carve; engrave.
2. *Phys. Geog.* To change (the forms of the earth's surface) by erosion or by erosion and deposition, as, the *sculpturing* of a cañon or a valley by a river.

sculp'tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* Carved; engraved; also, *Nat. Hist.*, appearing as if engraved by reason of having raised or impressed markings on the surface. — **sculptured glass**. = CAMEO GLASS. — **s. tortoise** *or* **turtle**, the wood tortoise.

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scrub'board', *n.* A baseboard.
scrub cattle. Bush cattle which have become half wild from living in the scrub. *Australia.*
scrubd. Scrubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
scrub dangler. Any head of a number of scrub cattle. *Australia.*
scrub fowl *or* **hen**. A megapode.
scrub'grass', *n.* [*scrub*, v. + *grass*.] The scouring rush.
scrub hickory. The rutaceous tree *Pentaceras australis*. *Australia.*
scrub'land', *n.* Land covered with scrub.
scrub myrtle. = NATIVE MYRTLE.
scrub rider. One who rides through the scrub to find stray cattle. *Australia.*
scrub robin. Any Australian singing bird of the genus *Drymœdus*.
scrub sandalwood. One of the so-called native cherries of Australia (*Exocarpus latifolius*).
scrub shrub. = GUMWOOD **b**.
scrub turkey. A megapode; esp., the leipoa.
scrub'wood', *n* = GUMWOOD **b**
scrub wren. Any small Australian singing bird of the genus *Sericornis*.
scrud, *v. t.* To rub. *Obs.*
scrud. † SHROUD.
scrudge (skrŭj; skrōōj). Dial. Eng. var. of SCROUGE.
scrue. † SCREW.
scruf, scruff (*dial.* skrŭf, skrōōf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCURF.
scruf'fle (skrōōf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of SCUFFLE.
scruft (skrōōft). Dial. Eng. var. of SCRUFF.
scruge. † SCOURGE.
scrum, *n.* *Rugby Football.* Colloq. abbr. of SCRUMMAGE.
scrump (skrōōmp; skrŭmp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMP.
scrump, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Norw. & Dan. *skrumpe* to shrivel, to shrink, E. *scrimp*.] To shrivel; squeeze. *Dial. Eng.*
scrum'ple (skrōōm'p'l; skrŭm'p'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMPLE.
scrump'tion (skrŭm'shŭn), *n.* A particle; a grain. *Irish.*
scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* *Slang.* 1. Nice; particular; fastidious. *Rare.* 2 Very fine; capital; "stunning."
scrunge (skrŭnj), *v. i.* To live on others; to sponge. *Dial., U. S.* — **scrung'er** (skrŭn'jẽr), *n.*
scrunge (skrŭnj; skrōōnj), *v. t. & i.* To crush; squeeze; press. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrunt (skrŭnt; skrōōnt), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stunted or worn-down thing; a stump. **b** A stunted person; also, a niggard.
scru'ple-ness, *n.* Scrupulousness. *Obs.* [who scruples.]
scru'pler (skrōō'plẽr), *n.* One
scru'pu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scruple; small. *Obs.*
scru'pu-list (skrōō'pŭ-lĭst). A scrupler. *Obs. or R.*
scru'pu-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* To scruple. *Rare.*
scru'pu-lus (-lŭs), **scru'pu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] See WEIGHT, MEASURE.
scrush (skrōōsh; skrŭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUSH.
scru'ta-ble (skrōō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being scrutinized; discoverable by scrutiny. *Rare.*
scru-ta'tion (skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scrutatio*.] Scrutiny. *R.*
scru-ta'tor (-tôr), *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes.
scru'ti-nant (skrōō'tĭ-nănt), *a.* Scrutinizing. *Rare.*
scru'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *scrutinare*.] = SCRUTINE. *R.*
‖ **scru'tin' d'ar'ron'disse'ment'** (skrü'tăN' dȧ'rôN'dēs'mäN'). [F., voting by arrondissement.] See SCRUTIN DE LISTE.
scrutine, *v. i.* [OF. *scrutiner*, *escrutiner*, or LL. *scrutinare*.] To scrutinize; investigate. *Obs.*
scru'ti-niz'er (skrōō'tĭ-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that scrutinizes.
scru'ti-niz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scrutinizing*, p. pr.
scru-tore' (skrōō-tōr'; 201), **scru-toire'** (-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire*. See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire. *Obs. or R.*
scrut'tle (skrŭt''l), *n.* *Her.* A winnowing basket.
scruyde. † SHROUD.
scruze (skrōōz), *v. t.* To squeeze; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scry (skrī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESCRY.] 1. To descry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. To practice or do crystal gazing.
scry, *n. & v.* [ME. *ascry*, fr. *ascrien*, *escrien*, to cry out, OF. *escrier*, F. *s'écrier*. See EX-; CRY.] Cry; shout. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scryne † SHRINE.
scryvayne. SCRIVEIN.
S.-Cu. *Abbr.* Strato-cumulus.
scuchon † SCUTCHEON.
scud-dawn' (skŭ-dôn'), *n.* [Ir. *sgadān*.] A young herring. *Local, Ireland.*
scud'der, *n.* One that scuds
scud'dick (skŭd'ĭk; skōōd'ĭk), *n.* A bit; a particle; a shilling. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*
scud'dle (skŭd''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scud:* cf. SCUTTLE to hurry.] To hurry; scuttle. *Obs. or Scot.*
scu-del'la, *n.* [It.] Porringer. *Obs.*
scud'lar, **scud'ler** (skŭd'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *scutellarius* one in charge of dishes.] A scullion. *Obs. Scot.*
scue. † SCUW: SKEW, *v. i.*
scuff (skŭf; skōōf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skopt*, *skoft*, hair, Goth *skuft*. Cf. SCRUFF.] The scruff of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*
scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *n.* Short for SCUFFLE HOE, SCUFFLE HARROW
scuf'fle, *v. i.* To use a scuffle hoe or harrow.
scuffle harrow. A harrow or horse hoe having cutting blades.
scuffle hoe. *Agric.* A Dutch hoe; a thrust hoe.
scuf'fler (skŭf'lẽr), *n.* 1. One who scuffles (with the feet). 2. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier.
scuff'y (skŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* skōōf'ĭ), *a.* Shabby; shabby-looking; seedy. *Scot. or Colloq.*
scuf'l. Scuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
scuf'ld. Scuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
scuft (*dial.* skōōft, skŭft). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SCUFF, nape.
scuft (skōōft), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skuva* to push, Sw. *skuffa* to nudge. Cf. SHOVE.] Cuff; buffet. *Dial. Eng.*
scuften. † SHIFT, *v.*
scuf'ter (skōōf'tẽr), *n. & v.* Bustle; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*
scug (skŭg; skōōg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Shade or shadow; shelter. **b** A place of shelter or protection, esp. the side of a hill. — **scug**, *v. t. & i.*
scug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Secrecy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Shady; dark; obscure. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scull, sculll. † SCHOOL.
scul. Scull. *Ref. Sp.*
sculch (skŭlch; skŭch). Dial. Eng. var. of CULCH. See CULTCH.
sculd. † SHOULD.
sculd. Sculled. *Ref. Sp.*
sculd, *n.* Dispersion. *Obs.*
sculde. † SHIELD.
sculder. † SHOULDER.
scule. † SCHOOL.
sculen. † SHALL.
sculk (skŭlk), **sculk'er**. Vars. of SKULK, etc.
scull (*Scot* skŭl, skōōl). Obs. or Scot. of SKULL; (*dial.* skōōl) obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCHOOL, a shoal.
scull, *n.* [Cf. dial. *scoll*, Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*. Cf. SCALE of a balance.] A bowl. *Obs.*
scull, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgulan* a large wicker basket, Icel. *skjōla* a bucket.] A shallow wicker basket. *Obs. or Obsoles. Scot.*
sculle. † SCHOOL, SKULL.
scullen. † SHALL.
scull'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* 1. Dial. var of SCALLION. 2. An imperfect or stunted fruit: — said chiefly of apples.
scul'lion-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
scul'lion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion; base. *Obs.* [work. *Obs.*]
scul'lion-ry, *n.* A scullion's
scul-logue', *n.* [Ir. *scolōg;* cf. Gael. *sgolag*, Icel. *skālkr* servant.] A farmer; a rustic. *Obs.*
sculp, *n.* A cut, print, or engraved picture. *Obs.*
sculp. *Abbr.* Sculpsit; sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.
sculp (skŭlp), *n.* [Cf SCULP, *v. t.*, 2.] The skin or pelt of a seal with the adherent blubber.
sculp'er, *n.* = SCAUPER.
‖ **sculp'sit** (skŭlp'sĭt), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. perf ind of *sculpere*.] (He or she) carved or engraved (it); — usually following a sculptor's or engraver's name.
sculpt (skŭlpt), *v. t.* [L *sculptum*, p. p. of *sculpere*.] To carve; sculpture. [ture.]
sculpt. *Abbr.* Sculpsit; sculp-
sculp'tile (skŭlp'tĭl). *a.* [L. *sculptilis*. See SCULPTOR.] Formed by carving; graven. — *n.* A graven image. *Both Obs.*
Sculptor's Tool. *Astron.* = CÆLUM.
Sculptor's Workshop. *Astron.* = SCULPTOR, 3. [sculptor.]
sculp'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female

sculp′tur-esque′ (skŭlp′t̤ūr-ĕsk′), *a.* After the manner of, resembling, or relating to, sculpture; statuelike; majestic.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skum*, Icel. *skūm*, LG. *schum*, D. *schuim*, OHG. *scūm*, G. *schaum;* prob. from a root meaning, to cover. Cf. MEERSCHAUM, SKIM, *v.*, SKY.] **1**. Foam; froth.
2. Extraneous matter or impurities risen to, or formed on, the surface of liquids; any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.
3. Refuse; offscourings; anything vile or worthless; hence, vile or worthless persons; low people.

scum, *v. t.;* SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM′MING. **1**. To take the scum from; to skim.
2. To sweep or range over; to skim. *Obs.* *Milton.*

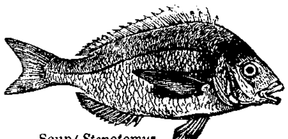
scum, *v. i.* **1**. To form a scum; to rise as scum; to become covered with scum.
2. To skim or pass lightly; — with *over*. *Obs.*

scum′ble (skŭm′b'l), *v. t.;* SCUM′BLED (-b'ld); SCUM′BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *scum*.] *Fine Arts.* To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or similarly to add to (the work), to soften the effect; to paint, draw, or produce by this process.
I'll *scumble* in a sunset effect, lighting up the dust, and striking across the backs of team and driver. *Clarence King.*

scum′ble, *n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling; the quantity, as of paint, used for scumbling.

scum′bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUMBLE. Hence: *n.* *Fine Arts.* The effect produced by, or the color applied in or as in, a scumble.

scup (skŭp), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcùp*, fr. *mishe-kuppi* large, thick-scaled. Cf. PAUGIE, SCUPPAUG.] A marine sparoid fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as a pan fish; — called also *porgy*. Also, the allied more southern species *S. aculeatus*.


Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). (1/8)

scup′per (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escopir*, *escupir*, to spit, fr. (assumed) LL. *scuppire;* perh. of imitative origin.] *Naut.* An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard.

scup′per-nong (-nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* river in N. Carolina, fr. the Amer. Indian name of the swampy regions on its banks.] **1**. An American grape, a form of *Vitis rotundifolia*, of the S. Atlantic States, often cultivated. It is large, yellowish green in color, and of plumlike flavor.
2. An aromatic wine, golden in color and usually sweet, made from this grape.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, Icel. *skurfur*, pl., D. *schurft*, G. *schorf;* all akin to AS. *scurf*, *sceorf*, and to AS. *sceorfan* to scrape, to gnaw, G. *schürfen* to scrape, and prob. also to E. *scrape*. Cf. SCURVY.] **1**. Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff.
2. = SCURVY. *Obs.*
3. Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*
4. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.
5. *Bot.* The scaly pubescence found on certain leaves.
6. A mean shabby fellow. Cf. SCAB, *n.*, 6. *Slang, Eng.*
7. Refuse material, as chips, for fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scurf′y (skûr′fĭ), *a.;* SCURF′I-ER (-fĭ-ẽr); SCURF′I-EST. [Cf. SCURVY, *a.*] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling, or consisting of, scurf.
scurfy bark louse, *or* **s. scale**, a scale insect (*Chionaspis furfurus*) injurious to apple and pear trees.— **s. pea**, any fabaceous plant of the genus *Psoralea*.

scur′rile (skŭr′ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Also **scur′ril**. [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* a buffoon, jester: cf. F. *scurrile*.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; scurrilous.
The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter. *Cowley.*

scur-ril′i-ty (skŭ-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scurrilitas:* cf. F. *scurrilité*.] Quality or state of being scurrile; also, that which is scurrile; a scurrilous remark or act.
Interrupting prayers with clamor and *scurrility*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Scurrilousness, abuse, insolence, ribaldry.

scur′ril-ous (skûr′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [See SCURRILE.] **1**. Using, or given to using, scurrile language; marked by scurrility; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.
2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.
Syn.— Abusive, reproachful, insulting, gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul-mouthed, indecent, scurrile. See OPPROBRIOUS.
— **scur′ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scur′ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

scur′ry (skŭr′ĭ), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SCOUR to run, SCUR, SKIRR.] To hasten away or along; to scamper.

scur′ry, *n.* **1** Act of scurrying; hurried movement.
2. A flurry, as of snow.

scur′vy (skûr′vĭ), *a.;* SCUR′VI-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); SCUR′VI-EST. [From SCURF; cf. SCURVY, *n.*] **1**. Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scurfy. *Obs.*
2. Mean; low; vulgar; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* trick.
That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*
— **scur′vi-ly** (skûr′vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scur′vi-ness**, *n.*

scur′vy, *n.* [Prob. from the same source as *scorbute*, but influenced by *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*, adj.; cf. D. *scheurbuik* scurvy, G. *scharbock*, LL. *scorbutus*. Cf. SCORBUTE.] *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, esp. about the thighs and legs, due to extravasation of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by general debility, and is due to confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food, or to long restriction to a limited range of food incapable of repairing the waste of the system, as among sailors, soldiers, miners.

scurvy grass. **a** Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) found on the coast in arctic regions. It is a remedy for scurvy. **b** In Australia, the dayflower (*Commelina*).

scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* a fox's tail.] A hare; also, the tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; also, rabbit's fur.

scu′tage (skū′tāj), *n.* [LL. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] *Feud. Law.* An impost tax, or fine levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for, or for default in, the render of the military service thereto attached.

scu′tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, fr. *scutum* a shield.] **1**. Buckler-shaped; peltate.
2. *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.;* SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCH′ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *escouche* scutch, swingle; cf. Norw. *skoka*, *skoko*, a flax swingle.] **1**. To whip; switch. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle.
3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fiber, etc.) from dust by beating and blowing.

scutch, *n.* **1**. An instrument or machine used in scutching flax and hemp; a scutcher.
2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax.
3. A bricklayer's hammer for cutting bricks, etc.

Scutch, 3.

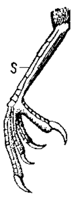
scutch′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that scutches; specif., an implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, etc.; a scutch.

scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler: cf. OF. *escu*, F. *écu*. See SCUDO.] **1**. A small shield or buckler. *Obs.*
2. An old French gold coin. Cf. ÉCU.
3. *Zoöl.* Any external bony or horny plate; a large scale; a scutum; as: **a** One of the large scales on the head of a snake or other reptile. **b** One of the broad transverse scales on the belly of a snake. **c** One of the tergal plates of a myriapod. **d** An elytron of a scaly annelid, etc.

Scu′tel-la′ri-a (skū′tĕ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scutella* salver, tray; — in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.] *Bot.* A very large genus of menthaceous herbs having purple, blue, pink, or even red, yellow, or white flowers, either axillary or in a terminal raceme. The calyx is bilabiate, with a scale or a helmetlike appendage above, whence the species are called *skullcap* or *helmet flower*.

scu-tel′late (skū-tĕl′āt; skū′tĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *scutella* a platter. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Platterlike in form.

scu-tel′late (skū-tĕl′āt; skū′tĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *scutellum*, dim. of L. *scutum*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Covered with scales, small plates, or scutella; specif., of the tarsus (or a part of the tarsus) of a bird, covered with a series of broad more or less imbricated plates. **b** Like a scutellum, or small plate.


Scutellate Tarsus. s Scutella.

scu′tel-la′tion (skū′tĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* The state of being scutellate; the entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

scu-tel′lum (skū-tĕl′ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] **1**. *Bot.* **a** In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus. **b** A specially differentiated portion of the hypocotyl in grasses. It is a shield-shaped organ through which the embryo absorbs food from the endosperm. **c** The conical cap of the endosperm in cycads.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum; often, specif., that of the mesothorax. **b** One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds.

scut′tle (skŭt′'l), *n.* [ME. *scotile*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skutill*, akin to AS. *scutel;* both fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a dish or platter. Cf. SCULLERY, SKILLET.]
1. A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A utensil for holding or carrying coal; a coal hod.
3. A kind of sugar bowl. *Dial.*

scut′tle, *v. i.;* SCUT′TLED (skŭt′'ld); SCUT′TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. *scuddle*, fr. *scud*.] To run swiftly or with affected precipitation; to scurry.

scut′tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short swift run; also, a mincing or affected gait.

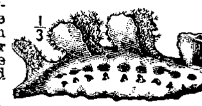
scut′tle, *n.* [OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille*, fr. Sp. *escotilla;* perh. of Teutonic orig. and akin to E. *shut*.] **1**. A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. **b** An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.
2. The lid or door which covers or closes such an opening.

scut′tle, *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel) for any purpose; specif., to sink, or attempt to sink, by making holes through the bottom of.

scu′tum (skū′tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong leather-covered shield, sometimes with an iron rim, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. See SHIELD.
2. *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate; a scute; specif.: **a** The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect, between the prescutum and the scutellum. **b** One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.
3 *O. Eng. Law.* A penthouse or awning. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] *gen.* SCUTI. *Astron.* A small constellation in the Milky Way, adjoining Sagittarius on the north, pictorially represented by a shield. Also, ‖ **Scu′tum So-bies′ki-i** (sō-byĕs′kĭ-ī), *or* ‖ **Scu′tum So-bies′ci-a′num** (sō-byĕs′ĭ-ā′nŭm). [After John *Sobieski*, King of Poland.]

scye (sī), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sey*.] The armhole, or opening in a garment for the attachment of the sleeve. *Cant.*

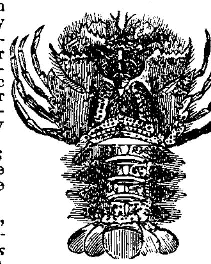
Scyl′la (sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκύλλα.] **1**. A rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis on the Sicilian coast, personified in classical literature as a ravenous female monster. Hence: **between Scylla and Charybdis**, between two perils; — alluding to the danger of the passage.
2. *Class. Myth.* **a** The monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph beloved by Glaucus, and from jealousy changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs. **b** A daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. She fell in love with Minos, who was besieging the town, and to give him the victory cut from her father's head a golden or purple lock on which his life depended. Minos, repelled by the act, drowned her.


Scyllæa (*S. edwardsii*).

Scyl-læ′a (sĭ-lē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCYLLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic nudibranchiate gastropods having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on a median crest on the posterior part of the back. The species live among and mimic the sargassum and other floating seaweeds. The genus constitutes a family **Scyl-læ′i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

scyl-la′ri-an (sĭ-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to the Scyllaridæ. — *n.* One of the Scyllaridae.

Scyl-lar′i-dæ (sĭ-lăr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Scyllarus*, generic name, fr. Gr. σκύλλαρος the hermit crab.] *Zoöl.* A family of macruran crustaceans having the body


One of the Scyllaridæ (*Ibacus peronii*) (1/4)

sculsh. Var. of SCULCH.
scum. † SKIM.
scum′ber (*dial* skŭm′bẽr, -ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escombrer* to clean out, and E. DISCUMBER.] To void excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
scum′ber, *n.* Dung, esp. of foxes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scumd. Scummed *Ref. Sp.*
scumer, *n* [OF. *escumeur*, F. *écumeur*.] Rover; pirate. *Obs.*
scum′fish (skōōm′fĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCOMFIT, DISCOMFIT.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To suffocate; choke. **b** To discomfit; defeat.
scuml. † SHAME, *v.*
scum′mer. † SCUMBER.
scum′mer, *n.* [See SCUM; cf. SKIMMER.] A skimmer. *Rare.*
scum′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUM. Specif.: *n.* Skimmings; scum; — chiefly in *pl.* *Rare.*
scum′my (skŭm′ĭ), *a.* **a** Covered with scum. **b** Of the nature of scum.
scun (skŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. SHUN.] To scold or reproach. *Dial. Eng.*
scun (skōōn), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. Scand. Cf. SCHOONER.] = SCOON. *Scot. or Dial.*
scun′cheon (skŭn′chŭn). Var. of SCONCHEON.
scun′ner (*dial.* skōōn′ẽr; -ẽ), *v. t. & i.* [See SCUN to scold.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1**. To loathe; to sicken with disgust or loathing.
2. To shrink or flinch from.
scun′ner, *n.* Disgust or loathing. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scup (skŭp), *n. & v. i.* [D. *schop*.] Swing. *Local, U. S.*
scup′paug (skŭp′ôg; skŭ-pôg′), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog*, pl. of *mishcùp*.] The scup (fish).
scup′per (skŭp′ẽr), *v. t.* Lit., prob., of a vessel, to throw on the scuppers; hence, to put or leave in danger or difficulty.
scupper pipe *or* **shoot** *Naut.* A drain pipe from a deckhouse roof to the scuppers or from the deck to an opening in the side
scup′pit (skŭp′ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *scoop*.] Spade; shovel. *Dial. Eng.*
scur. † SHOWER. [of SKIRR.]
scur (skûr). Obs. or dial. Eng.
scur (skûr), *n.* A small stunted horn not firmly attached to the skull, as in some cattle.
scure. † SKEWER.
scurel. † SQUIRREL.
scurf (skōōf; skŭf). Dial. Eng. of SCRUFF.
scurf (skûrf), *n.* A bull trout. *Dial. Eng.*
scurf, *v. t.* To whiten or cover like scurf.
scurf, *v. t.* To remove scurf, or roughnesses and irregularities, from. — **scurf′er**, *n.*
scurf′i-ness (skûr′fĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scurge. Scourge. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
scurn. † SCORN.
scurne, *v. i.* To withdraw; retire. — *v. t.* To shun. *Both Obs.*
scurr. Var. of SKIRR, whir.
scurreour, **scur′rer**, *n.* [Cf. SCOUR to run, run over.] A scout: an avant courier. *Obs.*
scur′ri-er (skŭr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that scurries.
scur′ril. Scurrile. *Ref. Sp.*
scurrour. † SCURREOUR.
scurryvaig, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escargueite*, *escarwaite*, a watching, watch, F. *échauguette* watch-tower, of Teutonic origin.] A vagabond; a dissipated fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
scurte. † SHIRT.
scu′sa-tion (*dial.* skū′sā-shŭn), *n.* [See EXCUSATION.] Excuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scuse (skūz). Aphetic form of EXCUSE.
scut (*dial.* skŭt; skōōt), *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] A short coat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scut, *a.* [Cf. SCUTTY, *a.*, SCUT a hare.] Short. *Obs.*
scu′ta (skū′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCUTUM.
scu′tal (-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a shield, scute, or scutum.
scu-ta′ti-form (skū-tā′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scutate* + *-form*.] Scutiform.
scutch (skŭch), *n.* Scutch grass.
scutchanel. † COCHINEAL.
scutch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*) of the southern United States.
scutch′eon (skŭch′ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.
scutch′eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Escutcheoned.
scutch′er-y, *n.* Knavery. *Obs.*
scutch grass (skŭch). [See QUITCH GRASS.] **a** Couch grass. **b** Bermuda grass.
scutch′ing, *n.* = SCOTCHING.
scute. † SCOUT, a vessel; SHOOT, a sprout.
scu-tel′la, *n.*, *pl.* of SCUTELLUM.
scu-tel′la (skū-tĕl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fem. dim. of L. *scutum*.] **a** = SCUTELLUM, *n.*, 2 **b**. **b** [*cap.*] See SCUTELLIDÆ.
scu-tel′lar (-ȧr), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pert. to a scutellum; having scutella.
scu-tel′la-rin (skū-tĕl′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [See SCUTELLARIA.] The precipitate of a tincture of the mad-dog skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), used as a tonic, diuretic, etc.
scu′tel-lat′ed (skū′tĕ-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Scutellate.
scutelle. † SCUTTLE, a basket.
Scu-tel′li-dæ (skū-tĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *scutella* tray, salver + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of clypeastroid sea urchins containing the sand dollars. *Scutella* is the type genus. — **scu-tel′loid** (-oid), *a.*
scu-tel′li-form (skū-tĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish + E. *-form*.] Shaped like a scutellum.
scu′tel-lig′er-ous (skū′tĕ-lĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scutella* + *-gerous*.] Having scutella; scutellate.
scu-tel′li-plan′tar (skū-tĕl′ĭ-plăn′tȧr), *a.* [See SCUTELLATE; PLANTAR.] Having the tarsi scutellate in front and behind, as certain birds; — opp. to *laminiplantar*. — **scu-tel′li-plan-ta′tion** (-plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.*
Scu′ti-a (skū′shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of rhamnaceous tropical shrubs. The leaves are used as an ointment in India and for medicine.
Scu′ti-bran′chi-a (-tĭ-brăn′kĭ-ȧ), **Scu′ti-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCUTUM; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a heterogeneous division of gastropods having a simple, shield-shaped shell. In later use nearly equivalent to *Diotocardia*. — **scu′ti-branch** (skū′tĭ-brănk), **scu′ti-bran′chi-an** (-brăn′kĭ-ăn), **scu′ti-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
scu′ti-fer (skū′tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *scutum* shield + *ferre* to carry.] A shield-bearer. *Obs. or R.*
scu-tif′er-ous (skū-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-ferous*.] Carrying a shield or buckler.
scu′ti-form (skū′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-form*.] Shield-shaped; scutate. — **scutiform leaf**, *Bot.* the peculiar cotyledon of *Salvinia*.
Scu-tig′er-a (skū-tĭj′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *scutum* shield + *gerere* to bear.] The genus containing the house centipede. It is the type of a family, **Scu′ti-ger′i-dæ** (skū′tĭ-jĕr′ĭ-dē).
scu-tig′er-ous (skū-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scute* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scute or scutes.
scu′ti-ped (skū′tĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *scutum* a shield + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *scutipède*.] *Zoöl.* Having scutellate tarsi.
scut′l. Scuttle. *Ref. Sp.*
scut′ld. Scuttled. *Ref. Sp.*
scut′ten, *n. pl.* [AS. *scytta* a shooter. Cf. SHOOT.] Archers. *Obs.*
scut′ter (skŭt′ẽr; skōōt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf SCUTTLE, *v. i.*] To scuttle; scurry. — *n.* A rapid running; a scurry. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scut′tle, *n.* A cuttlefish or octopus. *Obs. or Local.*
scuttle butt *or* **cask**. A butt or cask to contain the fresh water for the day's use in a vessel.
scuttle dish. A large flat dish, usually of wood. *Obs.*
scut′tling, *n.* **a** A beating; flogging. *Obs.* **b** Fighting; esp., in the public streets. *Dial. Eng.*
scut′tock (skŭt′ŭk; skōōt′-), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
scut′ty (skŭt′ĭ; skōōt′ĭ), *a.* Short-tailed; stumpy. *Dial.*
scut′ty, *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] The common wren. *Local, Eng*
scu′tu-lum (skū′tū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a small shield.] *Med.* One of the cup-shaped crusts common over hair follicles in favus.
scuve. † SHOVE.
scuw, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scūwa*, *scūa*, Icel. *skuggi*.] Shadow. *Obs.*
scyb′a-la (sĭb′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκύβαλον dung.] *Med.* Hardened masses of feces. — **scyb′a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
Scyl′i-o-rhin′i-dæ (sĭl′ĭ-ō-rĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύλιον dogfish + ῥίνη kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks including the spotted dogfishes. The type genus is **Scyl′i-o-rhi′nus** (-rī′nŭs). — **scyl′i-o-rhi′noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

broad and flat, the antennæ short and scalelike, and the eyes in sockets in the carapace. The species are all marine and live in shallow water, buried in mud or sand. **Scyl'larus** (sĭl'ȧ-rŭs) is the type genus. — **scyl'la-roid** (-roid), *a.*

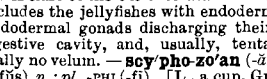
scy'phi-form (sī'fĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped.

scy-phis'to-ma (sī-fĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMÆ (-mē). [NL.; Gr. *σκύφος* a cup + *στόμα* the mouth.] *Zoöl.* An attached polyplike stage of many Scyphozoa which develops from the fertilized egg. It may remain in this condition for some time, often reproducing by budding, but eventually it becomes transversely constricted to form one or more ephyras which, becoming detached, develop into the medusa form. — **scy-phis'to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Scy'pho-zo'a (sī'fō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σκυφος* cup + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of the Cœlenterata. In most classifications it includes the jellyfishes with endodermal gastric tentacles, endodermal gonads discharging their products into the digestive cavity, and, usually, tentaculocysts. There is usually no velum. — **scy'pho-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

scy'phus (sī'fŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHI (-fī). [L., a cup, Gr. *σκύφος.*]
1. *Class. Archæol.* A cup or bowl resembling the kotyle, but more tapering and with handles lower on the sides.
2. *Bot.* **a** The corona. **b** A cup-shaped enlargement of the podetium in lichens; — also called *scypha.*

scythe (sīth), *n.* [ME. *sithe*, AS. *sīðe, sigðe;* akin to Icel. *sigðr* a sickle, LG. *segd, seged, seed, seid*, OHG. *segansa* sickle, scythe, G. *sense* scythe, and to E. *saw* a cutting instrument. See SAW.] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long, bent handle, called a *snath.*



Scythe, 1. *a* Blade; *b* Tang.

2. *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots.

scythe (sīth), *v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; to mow.

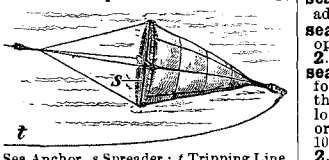
Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia, the regions anciently inhabited by the Scythians, or its language or inhabitants. — **Scythian lamb**, the shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic cyatheaceous fern (*Cibotium barometz*), sometimes used as a styptic; — called also *barometz.*

Scyth'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people (mentioned by Hesiod, Herodotus, etc.), of nomadic habits and famed for their savagery, who dwelt in two separate regions, the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. In the 7th century B. C. they overran much of western Asia, but were finally driven back. They are last heard of about 100 B. C. The race of the Scythians is unknown; but it is certain that the European Scythians of antiquity were of Indo-European speech.
2. The language of the Scythians, known only as preserved by classical authors. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

scy'to- (sī'tō-). Combining form from Greek *σκῦτος, skin.*

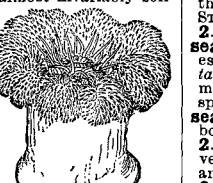
sea (sē; *the older* sā (*cf. ea in great*) *was the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [ME. *see*, AS. *sǣ;* akin to D. *zee*, OS. & OHG. *sēo*, G. *see*, OFries. *se*, Dan. *sø*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *saiws*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sink*, v.]
1. One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, on the earth; a body of salt water of second rank, more or less landlocked and generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea.*
2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea;* the *Sea* of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee.
3. The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. See TERRITORIAL WATERS; HIGH SEAS.
4. The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high *sea;* the vessel shipped a *sea.*
5. *Jewish Antiq.* = BRAZEN SEA.
6. Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a great quantity or number; a flood. "A *sea* of troubles." *Shak.*
All the space . . . was one *sea* of heads. *Macaulay.*
at sea. **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage, including the time from the beginning of the voyage till the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, or until the intention of proceeding on the voyage is abandoned. Thus, a vessel is *at sea* when she has been forced to anchor by head winds after leaving port but before she has reached the sea (3 *Hill* 118, 123); a sailor may be *at sea* for the purpose of making a nuncupative will when ashore on leave of absence while on a voyage (4 *Bradf. Surr. (N. Y.)* 154, 158). **b** Fig.: Without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered. — **beyond seas** *or* **sea**, *or* **beyond the sea** *or* **the seas**, *Law*, on the farther side of, or over, the sea; hence, out of the territory, realm, or jurisdiction of a state. In the construction of statutes of limitation of actions in the United States the term is held in some States to mean out of the United States, in other States to mean out of the State.

sea anchor. *Naut.* A float to keep a vessel from drifting, or to keep her head to the wind. *Sea anchors* are usually of canvas stretched on a frame, and so hung as to resist motion in the water as a parachute or kite does in the air. Called also *drift*, or *floating, anchor.*

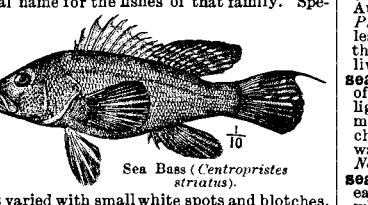


Sea Anchor. *s* Spreader; *t* Tripping Line

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps of the order Actinaria of the class Actinozoa (cf. POLYP **b**). Their form, bright and varied colors, and numerous tentacles surrounding the mouth often give them a superficial resemblance to a flower. They develop no skeleton, and rarely reproduce by budding or fission. They prey on small animals that they catch with their tentacles, which are armed with stinging cells.


Sea Anemone (*Actinoloba dianthus*) of Europe. (½)

sea bass (bȧs). **a** Any of numerous marine fishes of the family Serranidæ (which see); — often used as a general name for the fishes of that family. Specif., on the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Centropristes striatus*, an abundant and important food fish of that family. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Often called *black sea bass.* **b** A Californian sciænoid food fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*), often called *white sea bass.*


Sea Bass (*Centropristes striatus*). 1/10

sea'beach' (sē'bēch'), *n.* A beach lying along the sea.

sea bean. **1.** *Bot.* Any of various beans or beanlike seeds of tropical origin, often carried by ocean currents to remote shores, and often used as ornaments; also, any plant producing such seeds. Specif.: **a** The snuffbox bean (*Lens phaseoloides*). **b** The oxeye bean (*Stizolobium giganteum*). **c** The nicker nut (see GUILANDINA).
2. The hard rounded calcareous operculum of any of various mollusks, as those of the family Turbinidæ, which are usually flat on one side and convex on the other.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seacoast; the country bordering a seacoast.

sea'board', *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea boat. [AS. *sǣbāt.*] A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her power of maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good *sea boat.*

sea breach. A breaking or overflow of a bank, dike, etc., by the sea; also, *Rare*, seabeach; strand.

sea bream. **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidæ, esp. the common European *Pagellus centrodontus*, and allied species, of which a number occur in the Mediterranean; also the Australian species of *Chrysophrys*, of which *C. australis*, called *black bream*, is the most important. Often, any of the Sparidæ. **b** The pomfret **a.**

sea breeze. A cooling breeze blowing, generally in the daytime, from the sea.

sea catfish. Any of numerous marine siluroid fishes, mostly of little value as food, belonging to *Felichthys, Galeichthys, Tachysurus*, and related genera. They are chiefly tropical, but the gaff-topsail catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) and *Galeichthys milberti* occur on the eastern coast of the United States.

sea clam. A large clam (*Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*) common on the American Atlantic coast on ocean beaches.

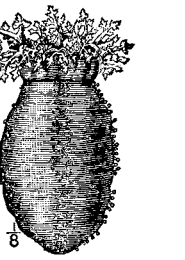
sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

sea cock. **1.** A cock or valve close to a vessel's side, to open or close a pipe which communicates with the sea.
2. The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*

sea coconut. **1.** **a** A lofty fan palm (*Lodoicea callipyge*) found only in the Seychelles. The leaves are used for hats, thatching, etc. **b** The seed of this palm, an immense bilobed nut with a smooth rind; the fruit, containing three or four of these nuts, often weighs 50 pounds and requires 10 years to ripen. Also called *double coconut.*
2. = SEA APPLE **a.**

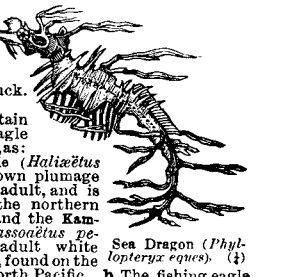
sea cow. **1.** Any sirenian, as a manatee or dugong; esp. the Steller's sea cow, or rytina. See STELLER'S SEA COW.
2. **a** A walrus. **b** A hippopotamus.

sea cucumber. A holothurian, esp. one of those of the genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*, as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).


Sea Cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

sea dog. **1.** **a** A dogfish. **b** The harbor seal.
2. *Her.* A seal depicted with a beaver's tail, a long back fin, web feet, and scaly legs and body.
3. An old sailor. *Colloq.*
4. See FOGDOG.

sea dragon. **a** A dragonet, fish. **b** A fish of the genus *Pegasus;* a sea moth. **c** Any of several beautifully colored Australian pipefishes of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, esp. *P. eques*, having leaflike appendages on the plates of their body which imitate the seaweed among which they live.


Sea Dragon (*Phyllopteryx eques*). (½)

sea duck. **a** A duck of the subfamily Fuligulinæ (which see), most of which chiefly frequent salt water. **b** An eider duck. *New Eng.*

sea eagle. **a** Any of certain eagles allied to the bald eagle which feed largely on fish, as: the **white-tailed sea eagle** (*Haliæëtus albicilla*), which has brown plumage with a white tail when adult, and is widely distributed in the northern parts of the Old World, and the **Kamchatkan sea eagle** (*Thalassoaëtus pelagicus*), having when adult white shoulders, rump, and tail, found on the coasts of the western North Pacific. **b** The fishing eagle of India. **c** The osprey. *Local, U. S.* **d** An eagle ray.

sea elephant. A very large seal (*Mirounga leonina*) of the coasts of parts of the Southern Hemisphere, which has been hunted almost to extermination for its oil. The old males, which develop a somewhat elongated proboscis, become about 20 feet long. The female is much smaller. A very similar smaller form (*M. angustirostris*) occurred on the coast of Lower California, but is probably extinct.

sea fan. Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* [*sea* + *fare.*] A mariner.

Scyl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. Syn of SCYLIORHINIDÆ. — **scyl'li-oid** (-oid), *a.*

scyment. †CEMENT. [ITAR.]

scym'e-tar, scym'i-tar. †SCIMITAR.

scy'pha (sī'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [NL.] = SCYPHUS, 2 b.

scy'phate (sī'fāt), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

scy'pher. † CIPHER.

scy-phif'er-ous (sī-fĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scyphus* + *ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scyphi, as certain lichens.

Scy'pho-bran'chi-i (sī'fō-brăn'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *σκύφος* a cup + *βράγχιον* a gill.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes including the blennioid and gobioid fishes, and related families. — **scy'pho-branch** (sī'fō-brăŋk), *a. & n.*

scy'pho-man'cy (sī'fō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκύφος* cup + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cup.

Scy'pho-me-du'sæ (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σκύφος* cup + NL. *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A division, generally a class or subclass, of Cœlenterata, which includes most of the large jellyfishes; — equiv. in its broadest and usual sense to Scyphozoa of most modern classifications, but in a restricted sense to Stauromedusæ. — **scy'pho-me-du'san** (-zăn), *a. & n.* — **scy'pho-me-du'soid** (-soid), *a. & n.*

Scy-phoph'o-ri (sī-fŏf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σκύφος* a cup + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes consisting of the families Mormyridæ and Gymnarchidæ. — **scy'pho-phore** (sī'fō-fōr; 201), *a. & n.* — **scy-phoph'o-rous** (sī-fŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

scy'phose (sī'fōs; sī-fōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* [L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. *σκύφος.*] Cup-shaped; scyphiform.

scyph'u-la (sĭf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. *σκύφος.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A scyphistoma. **b** The hypothetical ancestral form of Scyphozoa

scyph'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L., dim. of *scyphus* cup.] *Bot.* In liverworts, the vaginula.

scyame † SCHISM.

scyt'a-le (sĭt'ȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σκυτάλη.*] A method of cipher writing, used by the Spartans, in which a narrow strip of parchment was wound on a rod and the message written across the adjoining edges. Also, the parchment or message.

Scyth (sĭth), *n.* A Scythian.

scythed (sĭthd), *a.* Armed with a scythe.

scythe'man (sīth'măn), *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower.

scythe'stone', *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scyth'ic (sĭth'ĭk), *a.* Scythian.

Scyth'o-Dra-vid'i-an (sĭth'ō-drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a mixed racial type chiefly of Bombay, India, characterized by brachycephaly, medium stature, fair complexion, scanty beard, and well-formed nose.

Scy-thop'o-lis (sī-thŏp'ō-lĭs; sĭ-), *Bib.* [†-tānz). *Bib.*

Scyth'o-pol'i-tans (sĭth'ō-pŏl'ĭ-tănz), *Bib.* [See SDAIN.] Disdainful. *Obs.*

scy'to-dep'sic (sī'tō-dĕp'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σκυτοδεψικός;* *σκύτος* leather + *δέψειν* to knead.] Of or pert. to a tanner or tanning.

Scy'to-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *scyto-* + Gr. *δέρμα* a skin.] = HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **scy'to-der'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Scy'to-ne-ma'ce-æ (-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). They differ from the Rivulariaceæ in having no differentiation in the tips of the filaments. **Scy'to-ne'ma** (-nē'mȧ) is the type and most important genus. — **scy'to-ne-ma'ceous** (-nē-mā'shŭs), *a.*

scy'to-nem'a-toid (sī'tō-nĕm'ȧ-toid), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Scytonema* or the family Scytonemaceæ.

scy'to-nem'a-tous (-tŭs), *a. Bot.* Scytonematoid.

scy'to-ne'moid (-nē'moid), *a. Bot.* Scytonematoid.

Scy'to-pet'a-la'ce-æ (-pĕt'ȧ-lā'sē-ē), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales) having coriaceous leaves and small clustered flowers with numerous stamens. There are two monotypic genera, **Scy'to-pet'a-lum** (-pĕt'ȧ-lŭm), the type, of West Africa, and *Rhaptopetalum*, of Fernando Po. — **scy'to-pet'a-la'ceous** (-pĕt'ȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.*

scytyl. † SHUTTLE.

sd. *Abbr.* Sewed. [day)

s d. *Abbr* Sine die (L., without

S. D. *Abbr.* Salutem dicit (L., he (or she) sends greeting).

S. D. *Abbr.* Senior Deacon; solid-drawn; South Dakota.

S/D *Abbr. Grain Trade.* Seadamaged.

sdain, sdeign. *v. & n.* [Cf. It. *sdegno*, n., *sdegnare*, v.] Disdain. *Obs.*

S. Dak. *Abbr.* South Dakota.

'sdeath (z'dĕth), *inter.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sde-gno'so (z'dā-nyō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Disdainful; passionate; wrathful.

sdeignful, *a.* [See SDAIN.] Disdainful. *Obs.*

sdruc-cio'la (z'drōōt-chō'lä), *a. & n.* [It.] Designating triple rime, the last accent falling on the antepenultimate syllable, as in *femina, semina.*

S. D. U. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

se. † SEA, SEE, SHE, SO.

se (sē; *s'*). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.

se, *demonstrative pron. & def. art.* [AS *sē, se.* Cf. THE, article.] The; that. *Obs.*

se (sā), *n* [Jap.] See MEASURE.

Se. *Abbr. Chem.* (no period, *Se*). Selenium.

S. E., *or* **s. e.** *Abbr.* Second entrance (*Theat.*); Society of Engineers; Southeast; South-eastern (Postal District, London).

sea. † SEE, a seat.

sea acorn. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

sea adder. **a** The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*). **b** A European pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).

sea angel. The angel fish **a.**

sea ape. **a** The thresher shark. **b** The sea otter.

sea apple. **a** The fruit of a West Indian palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), often found floating in the sea. **b** The double coconut.

sea apron. Any kelp or seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad, flat thallus.

sea ash. The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.*

sea bank. **1.** The seashore.
2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

sea basket. A basket fish.

sea bat. A batfish **a.** [bear.]

sea bear. **a** Fur seal. **b** Polar

sea'beard' (sē'bērd'), *n.* A marine seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

sea beet. Wild beet (*Beta maritima*) of Europe. [THE SEA.]

Sea Beggars. = BEGGARS OF

sea bells. A convolvulaceous plant (*Convolvulus soldanella*) having pink campanulate flowers. It grows on the seacoasts of Europe and in California.

sea belt. **1.** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) growing on rocks, and having a beltlike frond often thirty feet long.
2. = SEA GIRDLE. *Obs.*

sea'ber'ry. *n.* **a** = REDBERRY. **b** Either of two Australasian species of *Haloragis* (*H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*).

sea bindweed. Sea bells.

sea biscuit. Ship biscuit.

sea bladder. The Portuguese man-of-war.

sea blite. The plant *Dondia maritima*, growing in salt marshes. It has pale green linear leaves. See DONDIA.

sea blubber. A jellyfish.

sea'board', *adv.* Toward the sea. *Rare.* [map. *Obs.*

sea book. *Naut.* A nautical

sea boots. Very high waterproof boots, used by sailors, etc.

sea'-born', *a.* Born of the sea; also, born at sea. — **Sea-Born City, the.** Venice.

sea bottle. A marine seaweed (*Valonia ventricosa*), whose thallus is a single inflated flasklike cell, — the largest known isodiametric cell.

sea'bound', *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea.
2. Bound for the sea. [BOW.]

sea bow (bō). = MARINE RAINBOW.

sea boy. A sailor boy. *Obs.*

sea brant. **a** Common brant. **b** White-winged scoter. *Local, U. S.*

sea bread. **1.** Ship biscuit.
2. A porous siliceous sponge (*Halichondria panicea*) of Europe and America.

sea brief = SEA LETTER.

sea buckthorn. **a** European and Asiatic maritime elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) with silvery leaves and bright orange-red persistent berries.

sea bugloss. The sea lungwort.

sea'bull', *n.* A sea calf. *Obs.*

sea burdock. Common clotbur.

sea cabbage. **a** Sea kale. **b** A European maritime plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., were derived by cultivation.

sea calf. The harbor seal.

sea campion. A European maritime herb (*Silene maritima*).

sea card. *Obs.* **a** Card of a mariner's compass. **b** Sea chart.

sea carp. The red morwong.

sea cat. **a** Fur seal. **b** Harbor seal. **c** A chimæra. **d** Greater weever. See WEEVER. **e** Squid. **f** Sea hare. **g** Wolf fish.

sea catgut. = SEA LACE.

sea cauliflower. A multilobed alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) of the North Atlantic fishing banks. *Local, U. S.*

seace. † CEASE.

sea chestnut. A sea urchin.

sea chickweed. A fleshy silenaceous plant (*Ammodenia peploides*) growing in tufts on the northern Atlantic seacoast.

sea club-rush. The common club-rush *Scirpus maritimus.*

sea coal. Mineral coal; — so called as disting. from charcoal, perh. because orig. brought to London by sea. *Eng.*

sea coast laburnum. The golden chain. *Australia.*

sea cob Sea gull. *Obs.* [NUT, 1 a.]

sea coco *or* **cocoa.** = SEA COCONUT.

sea colander. A large olive-green blackish seaweed (*Agarum turneri*) the frond of which is punctured with numerous holes.

sea colewort. Sea kale. [pass.]

sea compass. Mariner's compass.

sea coot. A scoter.

sea corn. The mass of yellow egg capsules of certain whelks (*Buccinum*), suggestive of maize.

sea crawfish *or* **crayfish.** A marine macruran crustacean of *Palinurus* or allied genus; a spiny lobster. See LOBSTER, 1.

sea crow. **a** Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*). **b** Cormorant. **c** Black-headed gull **d** The skua *Megalestris skua.* **e** Razor-billed auk. *Eng.* **f** The coot *Fulica americana.* **g** Black skimmer (see SKIMMER, 2). **h** Oyster catcher. *U. S.*

sea cudweed. A hoary asteraceous perennial herb (*Diotis maritima*) of Europe.

sea'cun'ny (sē'kŭn'ĭ), *n.* [Per. *sakkāni*, fr. Ar. *sakkān* helm.] A steersman or quartermaster. *Anglo-Ind.*

sead. † SEED.

sea dace. The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax.*

sea daffodil. **a** A white-flowered amaryllidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*) common along the Mediterranean. **b** A similar plant (*Hymenocallis calathina*), of Peru and Bolivia.

sea dahlia. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Leptosyne*, of the Pacific coast of the United States, with flowers resembling yellow dahlias.

sea daisy. The plant THRIFT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sea day. *Navig.* A period of 24 mean solar hours beginning at local mean noon.

seade. † SEED.

sea devil. **a** = DEVIL FISH, 1, 2, or 3. **b** The angel fish **a.**

sea dotterel. **a** The turnstone. **b** The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Both Local, Brit.*

sea dove. **a** The rotche **b** A black guillemot (*see* GUILLEMOT). [*nias chromis.*]

sea drum. *The drumfish Pogonias.*

sea'-ear', *n.* An abalone.

sea eel. [AS. *sǣæl.*] Conger eel.

sea egg. **1.** A sea urchin.

sea'far'ing (sē'fâr'ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.

sea fight. An engagement between vessels at sea.

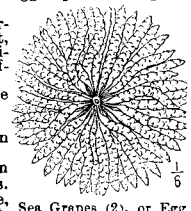
sea foam. **1.** Foam of sea water. **2.** Meerschaum, or sepiolite; — called also *sea froth.* **3.** A shampooing preparation mainly composed of alcohol, ammonia, and water. *Cant.*

sea'folk' (sē'fōk'), *n.* Seafaring people; mariners.

sea god. A deity supposed to live in or rule the sea, or a part of the sea, as Neptune. — **sea goddess.**

sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* **a** Designed or adapted for sailing the open sea in distinction from rivers or harbors; as, a *seagoing* tug. **b** Fitted to be used on a seagoing vessel; as, a *seagoing* chronometer. **c** Seafaring.

sea grape. **1.** *Bot.* **a** Gulfweed. **b** A polygonaceous tree or shrub (*Coccoloblis uvifera*) of the sandy shores of Florida and tropical America. It has large cordate leaves and clusters of grapelike berries. **c** A gnetaceous shrub (*Ephedra distachya*) of southeastern Europe. **d** Glasswort. **2.** *pl.* The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of squids (as those of the genus *Loligo*).



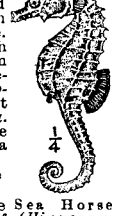
Sea Grapes (2), or Egg Cases of Squid (*Loligo*). 1/6

sea grass. **1.** Any of various maritime plants, as eelgrass, thrift, glasswort, etc.; also, any of various glasslike seaweeds, as gulfweed, etc. **2.** A cirrus cloud of wavy hairlike elements. *Colloq.*

sea green. **1.** Sea-green color. **2.** Land overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea'-green', *a.* Of a bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.

sea horse. **1.** A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented in classic mythology as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS, 1. **2.** **a** A walrus. **b** Any of a number of small lophobranch fishes, mostly of the genus *Hippocampus*, related to the pipefishes, having the head and fore part of the body suggestive of the head and neck of a horse. They are covered with rough bony plates, and the tail is prehensile. The male has an abdominal pouch in which it hatches the eggs. They occur in most warm and warm-temperate seas. The common species of the American Atlantic coast (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) reaches a length of about three inches. **c** The sea panther. *South Africa.* **3.** *Her.* A monster represented with the fore part of a horse joined to the tail of a fish, and with web feet.



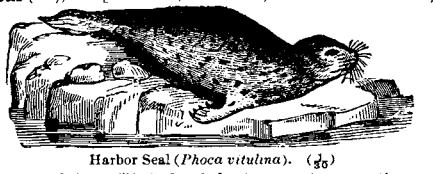
Sea Horse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*). 1/4

sea'-is'land, *a.* Of certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

sea-island cotton, a variety of long-staple cotton cultivated along the coast region of the southern United States and also under irrigation in Europe, used as one of the parents in producing improved hybrids. See COTTON, 1.

sea king. [Cf. AS. *sǽcyning.*] A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.

seal (sēl), *n.* [ME. *sele*, AS. *seolh;* akin to OHG. *selah*, Dan. *sæl*, Sw. *själ*, Icel. *selr.*] Any marine aquatic carnivorous mammal of the group Pinnipedia and family Phocidæ or Otariidæ, including, respectively, the true seals and the eared seals; any pinniped except the walrus. They mostly inhabit seacoasts and floating ice of the colder regions, but a few occur in warm regions. They feed on fish and marine animals, and have webbed flipperlike limbs with which they swim and dive well, but they crawl out on land more or less and always have their young there. In the true seals the hind limbs are partly fused with the tail and of little use except for swimming, external ears are not present, and the nostrils are somewhat dorsal. The eared seals (including sea lions, fur seals, etc.) are less modified from laud animals (see EARED SEAL for characters). Seals are hunted for fur, hides, and oil, and, as they are often highly gregarious, many species have been nearly exterminated. Hair seals, so called in distinction from fur seals, have the hair short, coarse, and without soft under fur. See FUR SEAL, SEA LION, SEA ELEPHANT.



Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). (1/50)

seal, *v. i.* To hunt seals; — chiefly used in *p. pr.*

seal, *n.* [ME. *seel*, OF. *seel*, F. *sceau*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, *n.;* cf. SCARLET, SIGIL.] **1.** An impression made on wax, wafer, or some other tenacious substance capable of being impressed; also, the piece of wax, wafer, or other substance bearing the impression. This is the traditional common-law definition, and is in some jurisdictions construed to include an impression made in the substance of the paper or parchment of a document. Originally, in English law, seals were used in lieu of signatures to authenticate documents, being annexed directly or by ribbons, cords, strips of parchment, or the like; later, the seal was made by judicial decision to import conclusively a consideration for the promise or agreement made under seal (cf. CONTRACT, 1, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, 4). By statute in some of the United States the distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments has been abolished. **2.** *Law.* Any impression, device, sign, or mark given by statute law the effect of a common-law seal, as the word "seal" or the letters "L. S." written or printed, or a scroll made with the pen, or any device made as a seal. **3.** The engraved or inscribed stamp used for making an impression in wax or other tenacious substance capable of being impressed for use upon documents. **4.** That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; ratification; confirmation; pledge; guaranty; assurance.

> Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton.*

5. A sealed instrument, as a writ or warrant. *Obs.* **6.** The office of an official sealer or authenticator. *Obs.* **7.** That which seals, firmly closes, or secures, lit. or fig.; security; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as on a door, for security.

> Now must your conscience my acquittance *seal.* *Shak.*

8. A device to prevent entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, in which tbe open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with liquid.

seal of the fisherman *or* **fisher,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax, representing St. Peter fishing.

seal (sēl), *v. t.;* SEALED (sēld); SEAL'ING. [ME. *selen;* cf. OF. *seeler, scieler*, F. *sceller*, LL. *sigillare.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; as, to *seal* a deed. **2.** To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. **3.** To give under, or as under, seal; to grant authentically.

> *Seal* up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*

4. To fasten with a seal or a fastening impressed with a seal, to guarantee security; as, to *seal* a letter; to *seal* a door. **5.** Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to confine; imprison; make fast; to keep secure or secret. **6.** To determine irrevocably; as, this *sealed* his fate. **7.** Among the Mormons, to set apart (a woman) ceremonially (to a man) as a spiritual wife. **8.** To close (a pipe) by a seal. See 3d SEAL, 8. **9.** To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like; hence, to close up the chinks, crevices, holes, etc., of, as with plaster or clay.

seal, *v. i.* To affix one's seal, or a seal. *Obs.* *Shak.*

to seal under, to become surety. *Obs.*

sea ladder. A rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a vessel's side for use in coming aboard, as at sea.

sea lamprey. A lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) of the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe, which ascends the streams to spawn. It becomes about three feet long and is esteemed as food in some places. Smaller landlocked varieties occur in some inland waters. See LAMPREY, *Illust.*

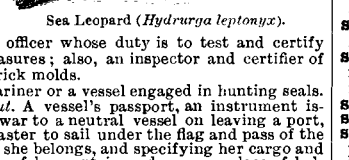
sea lawyer. **1.** **a** The gray snapper. **b** A shark. **2.** *Naut.* An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*

seal brown. The rich dark-brown color of the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed. — **seal'-brown',** *a.*

sealed (sēld), *p. p.* of SEAL, *v.* — **sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or unknowable; hence, an unknown or unknowable thing. — **s. Books of Common Prayer,** certain copies of the English Prayer Book of 1662, certified under the Great Seal as standard and ordered by Parliament in that year to be deposited in cathedrals and collegiate churches for insuring the preservation of the text. — **s. orders,** orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.

sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea; hence, freedom from seasickness. *Sailors' Cant.*

sea leopard. **a** Either of two spotted antarctic seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx* and *Leptonychotes weddellii*) of the family Phocidæ. **b** The harbor seal.



Sea Leopard (*Hydrurga leptonyx*). 1/120

seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who stamps with or affixes a seal; esp., *U. S.*, an officer whose duty is to test and certify weights and measures; also, an inspector and certifier of leather, or of brick molds.

seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

sea letter. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, the names of her captain and owners, place of lading, port of registry, and destination.

sea level. The level of the surface of the sea; specif., this level at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water, adopted as a standard for the measurement of heights, etc., and called also *mean sea level.*

seal fishery. The occupation of capturing seals for their oil or skins; also, the place where the seals are hunted.

seal'ing, *n.* Act or occupation of killing seals for gain.

seal'ing (sēl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEAL, to stamp with a seal.

sealing wax, a resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.

sea lion. **1.** Any of several large, eared seals, natives of the Pacific Ocean. Though related to the fur seals, their coat is not valuable. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *E. stelleri*) inhabits the North Pacific and reaches a length of about 12 feet. *Otaria byronia*, syn. *O. jubata*, of the Pacific coast of South America, is smaller, and has lengthened hair on the neck forming a slight mane. The California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), is still smaller. A related species (*Z. lobatus*) inhabits Australian waters. **2.** *Her.* A monster represented as the fore part of a lion with the tail of a fish and web feet.

California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*). 1/70

seal press. Any of various presses having an engraved die in one jaw, for embossing crests, making seals, etc.

seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device or containing an engraved stone; a signet ring.

Sea Lion, 2.

seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of a fur seal after the removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a jacket, coat, cape, etc., of this material.

sealskin cloth. A mohair cloth with a long nap dyed to resemble sealskin.

sea lungwort. A fleshy boraginaceous plant (*Pneumaria maritima*) of the northern coasts of both hemispheres.

seam (sēm), *n.* [ME. *seem, seam*, AS. *séam;* akin to D. *zoom*, OHG. *soum*, G. *saum*, LG. *soom*, Icel. *saumr*, Sw. & Dan. *söm*, and E. *sew.* See SEW to fasten with thread.] **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces or edges of cloth, leather, or the like. **2.** Art of sewing; also, that which is being, or is to be, sewed; hence, cloth; clothing. *Obs. & Chiefly Scot.* **3.** A line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a floor; the line of union, or joint, of two planks, metal plates, etc. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer or stratum. Of coal or other valuable mineral, a bed, not necessarily thin. **5.** A line left by a cut or wound; a scar; also, a wrinkle. **6.** *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A surface defect of limited length caused by a blowhole which working has made visible.

seam, *v. t.;* SEAMED (sēmd); SEAM'ING. **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite. **2.** To mark with a seam or something resembling a seam; to line; scar; as, his face was *seamed* with saber cuts. **3.** To make an apparent seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit in such manner; to purl.

seam, *v. i.* **1.** To become fissured or ridgy; to crack open. **2.** *Knitting.* To do seaming. See SEAM, *v. t.*, 3.

sea'man (sē'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *sǽman.*] One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied to officers and esp. to common sailors. Opposed to *landsman.* Specif.: **a** In the English Merchant Shipping Act, s. 742 (1894), any person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. **b** In the United States Revised Statutes (§ 4612), any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board a vessel.

Syn. — See SAILOR.

seaman gunner. *Nav.* In the United States navy, an enlisted man who has passed through courses of instruction in construction and handling of ordnance, torpedoes, explosives, electricity, etc. He receives extra pay and is usually soon promoted to the rating of gunner's mate.

sea'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Characteristic of, befitting, or showing the skill of, a practical seaman.

sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working, and navigating, a vessel.

sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.

seamed (sēmd), *a.* *Falconry.* Out of condition; not in good condition; — said of a hawk.

seam'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One that seams; esp.: **a** A sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. **b** A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.

sea mew. A sea gull; esp., the European *Larus canus.*

sea mile. A nautical mile. See MILE.

seam'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEAM. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming a seam; specif., overhand sewing. **2.** A kind of lace insertion formerly used to join two lengths of linen where a seam would occur; also, a similar lace, gimp, or braid to ornament seams, as in upholstery, and for edging; — called also *seam lace* and *seaming lace.* **3.** *Mungo & Shoddy Manuf.* Act or process of removing the threads from the seams of woolen garments, etc. **4.** *Fishing.* The cord or rope which is attached to the edge of a net.

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2. A European medic, or bur clover (*Medicago echinus*), with an ovoid, bristly pod.

sea feather. Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form, esp. a sea pen.

sea fennel. = SAMPHIRE **a.**

sea fern. Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.

sea fig. A Californian fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*).

sea fir. A sertularian hydroid, esp. *Sertularia abietina*, common on the British coast, which branches like a miniature fir.

sea fire. Phosphorescence of the sea. See NOCTILUCA, 2.

sea flea. A beach flea.

sea flower (flou'ẽr). *A sea* anemone or other related actinozoan.

sea foalfoot. Sea bells.

sea'-form', *n.* Seat on the sea; — in *Europa's sea-form*, alluding to the horns of the bull on which she sat. *Obs.*

Sea-for'thi-a (sē-fôr'thĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] *Bot.* See PTYCHOSPERMA.

sea fowl. [AS. *sǽfugol.*] Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.

sea fox. The thresher shark.

sea fret. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A sea fog. **b** A temporary thaw due to salt vapor during a rising tide.

sea froth. **1.** = SEA FOAM, 1 & 2. **2.** Seaweed. *Obs.*

sea furbelow. Sea tangle.

sea gasket. *Naut.* A fixed furling line, such as is used at sea.

sea'-gate', sea'-galt', *n.* A long, rolling swell of the sea. *Rare.*

seage. † SIEGE.

sea gillyflower. The plant thrift.

sea girdle. A Venus's-girdle.

sea girdles. A kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) with palmately cleft fronds.

sea girt' (sē'gûrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Chiefly Poet.*

sea goose. **a** A phalarope. **b** A dolphin; — from its beak.

sea goosefoot. The sea blite.

sea gudgeon. Any of various marine gobies.

sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

se'ah (sē'ă), *n.* [Heb. *sēāh.*] A Hebrew dry measure. See MEASURE.

sea hanger. A Venus's-girdle.

sea hare. Any mollusk of *Aplysia* or related genus.

sea hawk. A jaeger gull or skua.

sea heath. Any heathlike plant of the genus *Frankenia*, esp. the European *F. lævis.*

sea hedgehog. **a** Sea urchin. **b** Porcupine fish.

sea hen. Any of several sea birds; esp., in parts of England, the common guillemot.

sea herdsman. The great northern loon. *Local, Eng.*

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea holly. A European evergreen apiaceous plant (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [**a.** *U. S.*]

sea hollyhock. = ROSE MALLOW

sea holm. Sea holly.

sea hound. A dogfish.

sea hulver. Sea holly.

sea kale. A European fleshy brassicaceous plant (*Crambe maritima*), used as a pot herb.

sea'-kale' beet. = CHARD, 2.

sea kidney. An alcyonarian of the genus *Renilla.*

sea kittie. A kittiwake. *Eng.*

seal. † SAIL, *v.*

seal (*dial.* sē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, a willow.

seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǽlan*, v., fr. *sál* rope.] A rope or chain used to bind cattle by the neck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To fasten with a seal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sea lace. An olive-brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) having blackish cordlike fronds.

sea language. Sailors' cant.

sea lark. **a** The rock pipit. **b** Any of several small shore birds, as a ringed plover, turnstone, dunlin, or sanderling. *Local. Brit.*

sea lavender. Any plant of the genus *Limonium.* See LIMONIUM, 2.

sea laverock *or* **lavrock.** A ring plover. *Scot.*

sealch, sealgh (sēlk, sēlk), *n.* [AS. *seolh* a seal.] A sea calf; a seal. *Scot. & Ir.* [*n.*, 4.]

seal cylinder. See CYLINDER, **seald.** Sealed. *Ref. Sp.*

sea lemon. Any of several nudibranchiate mollusks of the family Doridiæ (see *Doris*) having a smooth, convex yellow body.

sea lentil. Gulfweed.

seal'er-y (sēl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A seal rookery.

sea'let, *n.* A little sea.

sea lettuce. Any seaweed of the genus *Ulva*, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

seal flower (flou'ẽr). = BLEEDING HEART **a.** [SEALCH.]

sealgh (sēlk). Scot. var. of **sea'like',** *a.* Fit or likely to keep the sea. *Obs.*

sea lily. A crinoid.

sea line. **1.** The sea horizon. **2.** A line for deep-water fishing.

sea lintie. The rock pipit. *Scot.*

sea liquor. Brine. *Obs.*

sealm. † PSALM.

sea loach. A rockling.

seal oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

sealt. † SALT.

sea luce. The European hake, 1.

sea lungs. A jellyfish, esp. a ctenophore.

sealve. † SALVE.

seal wax. Sealing wax. *Obs.*

seal'wort' (sēl'wûrt'), *n.* Solomon's-seal.

sea lyme grass. A grass of the Pacific seacoast (*Elymus arenarius*) useful as a sand binder.

seam (sēm). Var. of SAIM.

seam, *n.* [AS. *séam*, LL. *sauma*. L. *sagma* a packsaddle, fr. Gr. *σάγμα*. See SUMPTER.] A horseload; a load; hence, a varying weight or measure; specif., of grain, 8 bushels. *Now Dial. Eng.*

sea magpie. An oyster catcher. *Local, Brit.* [mermaid.]

sea'-maid', *n. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A **2.** A sea nymph. *Obs.*

sea mallow. = TREE MALLOW.

sea'man' (sē'măn'), *n.* A merman. *Rare.*

sea'man-ly, *a.* Seamanlike.

sea mantis. A squilla.

sea marigold. = SEA OXEYE.

sea mat. A polyzoan of *Flustra* (which see) or an allied genus.

sea matweed. Beach grass.

sea maw. The sea mew. *Scot*

seam'bit'er, *n.* Tailor. *Obs. Scot.*

seamd. Seamed. *Ref. Sp.*

sea milkwort. A small fleshy primulaceous herb (*Glaux maritima*) of northern seashores.

seaming lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.

sea mink. The kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis.*

seam lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.

seam'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sea monster. **1.** Any large or extraordinary sea animal; specif., a chimæra (fish).
2. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

sea moss. **1.** **a** Carrageen. **b** = SEAWEED.
2. Any branched marine polyzoan resembling moss.

sea mouse. **a** A large broad marine polychætous annelid of *Aphrodite* or allied genus, covered with long, slender, hairlike setæ. **b** The dunlin. *Local, Eng.*

seam'stress (sĕm'strĕs; *also, obsoles.*, sĕm'-), *n.* [From older *seamster*, properly fem., AS. *séamestre.* See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

sea mud. Mud from the sea; specif., a slimy deposit along the seashore sometimes used as a manure; — called also *sea ooze.*

sea mullet. Any of certain mullets; esp.: **a** *Mugil dobula*, an important food fish on the Australian coasts. The young, which frequent fresh water, are known as *hard-gut mullet, mangrove mullet*, etc. **b** In Victoria, *Agonostomus forsteri.*

Sea Mouse (*Aphrodite aculeata*), lower surface. (⅓)

seam'y (sĕm'ĭ), *a.* Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams, esp. in the rough; hence, not pleasing or presentable; dubious; more or less disreputable; "shady."
Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side. *Scott.*

sé'ance (sā'ăns; sā'ăns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A session, as of some public body
2. A meeting of spiritualists for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.

sea oat. A tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) with oatlike panicles, growing on the coast of the southern United States.

sea otter. An otter (*Latax lutris*) of the North Pacific coasts. It grows about four feet long, and has short legs, a blunt cylindrical tail, and large webbed hind feet. It feeds largely on shellfish. Its pelt furnishes the most valuable of all fur, and consists of rich dark brown under fur with an outer coat of gray-tipped coarser hairs. It is now near extinction.

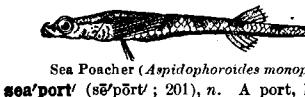
sea pass. A sea letter or passport. See PASSPORT, 6.

sea pen. Any of numerous alcyonarians, belonging to *Pennatula* and allied genera, in which the colony has a featherlike form. The stem or shaft of the colony contains a calcareous or horny axis, and is embedded at the lower end in the mud of the sea bottom. Some are over three feet long, and many are brilliantly phosphorescent.

Sea Pen.

sea perch. Any of various marine spiny-finned fishes more or less resembling the true perch; as: the European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*); the American sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*); the rosefish; and in Australia the morwong *Dactylosparus carponemus*, and fishes of the genus *Hypoplectrodes.*

sea poacher. Any of the slender, angular, mailed fishes constituting the family Agonidæ, closely allied to the sculpins; esp., the pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*) or *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* of the North Atlantic.


Sea Poacher (*Aspidophoroides monopterygius*). (½)

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 201), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.

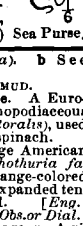
sea power. **a** A nation having formidable naval strength. **b** Naval strength.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks. They are usually of quadrangular outline, with the angles produced into filaments by which they become attached to seaweeds, etc., and commonly contain but one egg or embryo.

sea puss (pŭs). A dangerous, whirlpool-like form of undertow, due to the combined effect of several breakers; also, an undertow setting along shore; — called also *sea purse.*

sear (sēr), *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, fr. L. *sera.* See SERRY.] **a** The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock. **b** A saw.

sear, sere (sēr), *a.* [ME. *seer*, AS. *séar*, cf. *séarian* to wither; akin to D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*, OHG. *sōrēn* to wither, Lith. *sausas* dry, Gr. *αὗος* to parch, to dry, Skr. *çush* (for *sush*) to dry, to wither, Avestan *hush* to dry. Cf. AUSTERE, SORREL, *a.*] Dried up; withered; — used esp. of vegetation. *Milton.*


Sea Purse.

sear (sēr), *v. t.*; SEARED (sērd); SEAR'ING. [ME. *seeren*, AS. *séarian.* See SEAR, *a.*] **1.** To wither; to dry up.
2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; to expose to heat such as changes the color or hardness and texture of the surface; scorch; as, to *sear* the flesh.
3. To deprive of feeling by or as by heat; to make callous or unfeeling; as, vice *sears* the conscience.
Syn. — See SCORCH.
to sear up, to close by or as by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill." *Sir W. Temple.*

sea raven. **a** A cottoid fish (*Hemitripterus americanus*), of the northern Atlantic coast of America. **b** The square-tail. **c** A cormorant.

Sea Raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*). (⅛)

search (sûrch), *v. t.*; SEARCHED (sûrcht); SEARCH'ING. [ME. *serchen, cerchen*, OF. *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, L. *circare* to go about, fr. L. *circum, circa*, around. See CIRCLE.]
1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore. "*Search* the Scriptures." *John* v. 39. "To *search* the house." *Shak.*
2. To dig; turn up, as earth. *Obs. & R.*
3. To look through for plunder; hence, to plunder. *Obs.*
4. To inquire or ask after; to look or make search for.
To *search* the secret treasons of the world. *Shak.*
5. To examine or explore with an instrument; to probe; tent; hence, to pierce or penetrate.
6. To examine for measuring; hence, to measure. *Obs.*
7. To examine; to try; to put to the test.
Search me, O God, and know my heart. *Ps.* CXXXIX. 23.
Syn. — Scrutinize, seek, investigate, ransack, inquire.
to search out, to seek till found; to find by seeking.

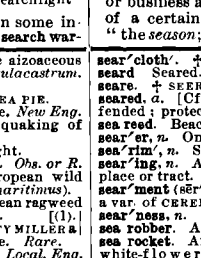
search, *v. i.* To seek; to look (for something); to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to investigate.
It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

search, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cerche.* See SEARCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of searching, or of seeking for something; quest; inquiry; as, a *search* for treasure; a *search* after health.
2. Hence, careful scrutiny or examination; investigation.
3. A searching party. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of right of search (which see).
Syn. — Scrutiny, examination, exploration, research.

search'er (sûr'chẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cercheor* inspector.] One that searches; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. Specif.: **a** Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead and report the cause of death. **b** An officer of the customs who searches ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. **c** Formerly, in Glasgow, a civil officer appointed to apprehend idlers on the street during church time on Sunday. *Scott.* **d** *Gun.* An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect defects. **e** An implement for sampling butter; a butter trier. **f** *Med.* An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.; a sound. **g** A person employed to search public records, as by a title insurance company.

search'ing, *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; penetrating; keen; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* eye. "Piercing, *searching*, biting, cold." *Dickens.* — **search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **search'ing-ness,** *n.*

search'light' (sûrch'lit'), *n.* **a** An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about. **b** The beam of light projected by this apparatus.


Acetylene Searchlight

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, originally chiefly for stolen goods, but in modern practice under statutory provisions for intoxicating liquors, gambling implements, counterfeiters' or burglars' tools, obscene literature, smuggled goods, or other articles kept or concealed in violation of the law, and in some instances for the discovery of persons. A general search warrant is either one which does not describe or name the person to be apprehended, or one which gives to the officer the right to search such places as he shall see fit. Such warrants were made illegal in England by the decision in John Wilkes's case (1763), and are forbidden in the United States by the Constitution (Amend. Art. IV).

seared (sērd), *p. a.* Scorched; cauterized; hence, fig., callous; insensible; not susceptible to moral influences.
A *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart. *Macaulay.*

— sear'ed-ness (sēr'ĕd-nĕs; sērd'nĕs), *n.*

sea risk. Risk of injury or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

sea robin. **a** Any of several gurnards, esp. the American species of the genus *Prionotus*, having more or less red or brown on the body and fins. The common species of the northern Atlantic coast is *P. carolinus.* **b** The red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.*

Sea Robin (*Prionotus evolvans*). (⅛)

sea room. *Naut.* Room or space at sea to maneuver without peril of running aground or of collision.

sea rover. One that roves the sea for plunder, a pirate. Hence: **sea'-rov'ing** (-rōv'ĭng), *a. & n.*

sea salmon. **a** A young pollack. **b** Either of two weakfishes, *Cynoscion nebulosus* and *C. nobilis.* See WEAKFISH.

sea salt. Salt obtained from sea water by evaporation.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

sea serpent. **1.** A large marine animal more or less resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen at sea. There is no known animal which answers to the popular conception of the sea serpent, and the accounts which appear from time to time are either fictitious or probably based on incomplete and deceptive views of schools of porpoises, various cetaceans, or other large marine animals.
2. A sea snake.
3. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = HYDRA, 4.

sea service. Service at sea or aboard a seagoing vessel; sometimes, naval, as distinguished from military, service.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 201), *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.
2. *Law.* All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks; the foreshore (which see).

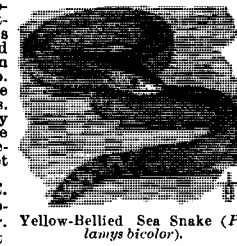
sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.

sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore.

sea snail. [AS. *sǣsnægl.*] **a** Any small creeping marine gastropod with a spiral shell, as the species of *Littorina, Natica*, etc. **b** Any of numerous small, tadpole-shaped, mail-cheeked fishes of the family Liparididæ, found in cold seas. They are covered with very lax skin and usually have a ventral sucker. The common species of the North Atlantic coasts is *Liparis liparis.*

sea snake. Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes of the subfamily Hydrophinæ. They have a flattened tail, and small scales on the under side, and with one known exception live entirely in the sea, esp. in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They feed on fishes. They are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long.


Yellow-Bellied Sea Snake (*Pelamys bicolor*).

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *sesoun*, F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E. *sow*, v., to scatter, as seed.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.
2. Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, by increased activity in any special line, as by social or business activity, by increased production or marketing of a certain commodity, etc.; as, the London *season*, or "the *season*;" the theatrical *season;* the strawberry *season.*

sea monk. The monk seal.
sea moth. Any fish of the family Pegasidæ. See PEGASUS, fish.
seam'rend', *v. t.* Also **seam'rent'.** [*seam* + *rend.*] To rend or rip at the seams. *Obs.*
seam set. Any of various sets for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leather work, etc.
seam'ster (sĕm'stẽr; sĕm'-), *n.* [See SEAMSTRESS.] A seamstress. — *v. i.* To do sewing as an employment. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [PURL, 3.]
seam stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d.
seam'stress-y, *n.* Sewing. *Obs.*
seam strip. = EDGE STRIP.
sea mugwort. The mugwort *Artemisia maritima.*
sea mulberry. The button tree (*Conocarpus erectus*). *Bermuda.*
sean (*dial.* sēn, sān). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SEINE.
seand. + SAND, message, etc.
seand. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
seand, *a.* [F. *séant* fitting, lit., sitting.] Fitting. *Obs. Scot.*
seane. + SEENE.
sea necklace. The string of disk-shaped egg capsules of the large whelks of the genus *Fulgur. Local, U. S.*
sea nettle. A jellyfish; — so called from their nematocysts.
sean'na-chie (sĕn'ă-kĭ; shĕn'-), *n.* [Gael. *seanachaidh.*] A bard; a story teller. *Obs. Scot. & Ir.*
sea oak. Any of various fucoid seaweeds, as *Fucus vesiculosus.*
sea onion. **a** The officinal squill (*Urginea maritima*). **b** See SCILLA.
sea ooze. See SEA MUD.
sea orach *or* **orache.** A European maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex littoralis*), used as a substitute for spinach.
sea orange. A large American holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) having an orange-colored convex body. Its expanded tentacles are bright red. [*Eng.*]
sea ore Seaweed. *Obs. or Dial.*
sea'-ot'ter's-cab'bage, *n.* A gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (*Nereocystis lutkeana*). See NEREOCYSTIS.
sea owl. The lumpfish.
sea oxeye. Any yellow-flowered asteraceous species of *Borrichia.*
sea pad. A starfish.
sea palm. An olive-brown seaweed of the Pacific coast (*Postelsia palmæformis*) with an erect, trunklike stalk and palmately divided fronds at the apex.
sea panther. A black-spotted South African fish (*Agriopus torvus*) of, or related to, the family Scorpænidæ.
sea parrot. A puffin.
sea parsley. Lovage; also, Scotch lovage.
sea parsnip. Any European plant of the genus *Echinophora.*
sea partridge. The European cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*).
sea pea. The beach pea.
sea peach. An ascidian (*Halocynthia pyriformis*) of the coasts of northeastern North America, having the velvety surface and color of a ripe peach.
sea pear. A stalked ascidian of *Boltenia* or allied genus.
sea peat. See PEAT.
seapiah. + SEPOY.
sea pie. Oyster catcher. *Brit.*
sea piece', *n* A seascape.
sea piet. Var. of SEA PIE.
sea pig. **a** A porpoise or dolphin. **b** A dugong.
sea pigeon **a** A small guillemot of the genus *Cepphus*; a black guillemot or pigeon guillemot (see GUILLEMOT). **b** The rock dove. *Ireland, Scotland.* **c** The dowitcher. *New Jersey*
sea pike. **a** Any of various marine fishes resembling the true pike in their elongate form and voracity, as garfish, robalo, barracuda, or hake (*Merluccius*).
sea pimpernel. Sea chickweed.
sea pincushion. **a** A sea purse. **b** A short-armed, stout-bodied starfish.
sea pink. The plant thrift.
sea plantain. A European beach plantain (*Plantago maritima*).
sea plume. Any gorgonian of plumose form, esp. *Gorgonia acerosa* or *G. setosa.*
sea poker. Var. of SEA POACHER
sea poppy. The horn poppy.
sea porcupine. Porcupine fish
sea'poy. + SEPOY.
sea pumpkin. A sea cucumber.
sea purse. = SEA PUSS
sea purslane. **a** Sea chickweed. **b** Sea orach **c** The aizoaceous plant *Sesuvium portulacastrum.*
seapy. + SEPOY.
sea pyot. Var. of SEA PIE.
sea quail Turnstone. *New Eng.*
sea'quake', *n.* A quaking of the sea
sear. + SEER, weight.
sear. Var. of CERE. *Obs. or R.*
sea radish. A European wild radish (*Raphanus maritimus*).
sea ragweed. European ragweed *Ambrosia maritima.* [(1).]
sea ragwort. = DUSTY MILLER **a**
sea rat. **1.** A pirate. *Rare.*
2. Achimæra (fish). *Local, Eng.*
searce, *n.* [ME. *sars, sarce*, F. *sas*, OF. *saas, saaz*, LL. *setatium*, fr. L. *seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve; a strainer. *Obs. or R.*
searce (sûrs), *v. t.* [ME. *sarsen, sarcen*, OF. *saacier.* See SEARCE, *n.*] To sift; bolt. *Obs. or R*
searc'er (sûr'sẽr), *n.* *Obs.* **1** One who sifts or bolts.
2. A searce, or sieve.
searce'-wise', *adv.* In the manner of a searce, or sieve. *Obs.*
search. + SEARCE. [See -ABLE.]
search'a-ble (sûr'chă-b'l), *a.*
search'a-ble-ness, *n* See -NESS.
search'ant (sûr'chănt), *a.* Searching; — after heraldic adjective in *-ant. Humorous.*
search'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
search'ful, *a.* Full of searching; inquiring. *Obs. or R.*
search lamp. = SEARCHLIGHT **a.**
search'less, *a.* Impossible to be searched; inscrutable.
sear'cloth'. + CERECLOTH.
seard Seared. *Ref. Sp.*
seare. + SEER.
seared, *a.* [Cf. OF. *seri.*] Defended; protected. *Obs.*
sea reed. Beach grass.
sear'er, *n.* One that sears.
sea'rim', *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*
sear'ing, *n.* A dry or dried-up place or tract.
sear'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* Prob. a var. of CEREMENT. *Rare.*
sear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sea robber. A pirate.
sea rocket. Any of the fleshy white-flowered brassicaceous plants of the genus *Cakile.*
sea rod. **a** Any gorgonian with long round branches. **b** A virgularian.
sea rosemary. **a** = SEA LAVENDER. **b** = SEA BLITE.
searse. + SEARCE.
sea ruff. A sea bream, esp. one of the genus *Pagellus.*
sea ruffle. A sea necklace.
sea'-run', *p.a.* Having ascended a river from the sea, as a salmon or sea trout. — **sea'-run'ning,** *a.*
sear'y (sēr'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat sear. [Beach grass.]
sea sandgrass *or* **sandreed.**
sea sandpiper. Purple sandpiper.
sea sandwort. Sea chickweed.
sea'san'guine, *n.* [*sea* + *sanguine.*] A dark red color. *Obs.*
sea scorpion. A scorpion fish.
sease + CEASE, SEIZE.
sea sedge. Any of several maritime sedges, esp *Carex arenaria* of Europe. [gonian.]
sea shrub. Any bushlike gor-
seaside aster. The sea starwort.
seaside balsam. The West Indian euphorbiaceous *Croton humilis*; also, its balsamic juice.
seaside bean. The jackbean *Canavalı obtusifolium.*
seaside finch. A salt-marsh sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*) of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*
seaside goldenrod. Beach goldenrod.
seaside grape. = SEA GRAPE.
seaside laurel. A West Indian euphorbiaceous evergreen plant (*Phyllanthus latifolius*).
seaside morning-glory. The goatsfoot convolvulus (*Ipomœa pes-caprı*).
seaside oat. = SEA OAT.
seaside oxeye. = SEA OXEYE.
seaside pea. The beach pea.
seaside pine. The pinaster.
seaside plum. **a** Hog plum *Ximenia americana.* **b** Sea grape.
seaside poppy. = SEA POPPY.
seaside radish. = SEA RADISH.
sea silk. The silky fibers of the byssus of species of the *Pinna*, sometimes woven into a fabric.
sea slug. **a** A sea cucumber. **b** A nudibranch mollusk.
sea snipe. **a** A phalarope; also, any of various shore birds. **b** A bellows fish **a.**
sea soldier. A marine. *Rare.*

3. The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; the proper conjuncture; as, the *season* for rest.
4. An occasion; opportunity; chance. *Obs.*
5. A period of time; a while; esp., a relatively short period.
Blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. *Acts* xiii. 11.
6. *Eccl.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life. The church seasons in order are Advent, Christmastide, Epiphany, Lent, Eastertide, Ascensiontide, Whitsuntide, and the Trinity season.
7. [From SEASON, *v.*] That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.* "The *season* of all natures, sleep." *Shak.*
in season. **a** In good time, or sufficiently early; seasonably; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season; normally or suitably to be eaten, had, etc., in (the particular) season; as, strawberries are now *in season*. **c** Lawfully to *be killed or* taken, as game or fish. —**in s. and out of s.**, at all times; always. —**out of s.**, not in season. See IN SEASON.

sea'son (sē'z'n), *v. t.;* SEA'SONED (sē'z'nd); SEA'SON-ING. **1.** To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; fit. *Obs.*
He is fit and *seasoned* for his passage. *Shak*
2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; inure; as, to *season* one to a climate.
3. Hence, to treat by such process as will put in the best condition for use; to mature; as, to *season* timber by exposure to the air, or a tobacco pipe by frequent smoking.
4. To fit for taste; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to *season* food.
5. Hence, to render more agreeable; to give a zest to.
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*
6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. "When mercy *seasons* justice." *Shak.*
7. To gratify; to tickle, as the palate. *Rare. Shak.*
8. To imbue; to tinge or taint. "Who by his tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth." *Fuller.*
9. To copulate with; to impregnate. *Obs. Holland.*

sea'son, *v. i.* **1.** To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.
2. To become dry and hard by escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber *seasons* in the sun.
3. To give token; to savor. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [AF.] Occurring in good or proper time; suitable to, or in keeping with, the season or circumstances; timely; as, *seasonable* cold.
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus* **xxxv.** 20.
—**sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

sea'son-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.

sea'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that seasons; that which gives a relish; a seasoning.
2. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach comber. *U. S. Cent. Dict.*

sea'son-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is seasoned.
2. That which is used to season; hence: **a** That which is added to food to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment. **b** Something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the *seasoning* of conversation. **c** *Diamond Cutting.* The diamond dust with which a lapidary's mill is charged.

sea spear grass. A grass (*Puccinellia maritima*) found on seabeaches and in salt marshes in the north temperate zone.

sea steps. *Naut.* Projecting metal plates or bars attached to the side of a vessel by which it may be boarded; —called *sea ladder* in United States navy.

seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæti*, Sw. *säte*, Dan. *sæde;* akin to MHG. *sāze*, AS. *set, sell*, and E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** The place or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on, as a chair.
2. The particular part of a thing on which one sits; as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seat* of a pair of trousers.
3. The part of the body which bears the weight when sitting; the buttocks; the gluteal region.
4. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; abode; residence; location; station; post; as, the *seat* of a disease; a country *seat;* a *seat* of learning; the *seat* of war.
5. A right to sit; a sitting; also, place of sitting; room or space to sit in; as, a *seat* in a church or theater.
6. Specif.: **a** *Stock Exchange.* A right to the privileges of membership; a membership. **b** *Shoemaking Trade.* A place, situation, or engagement to work in a shop. *Obs. Eng.*
7. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback; as, a rider has a good or bad *seat.*
8. A sitting; a session. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
9. *Mech.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; a seating; as, a valve *seat;* an engine *seat.*

seat, *v. t.;* SEAT'ED; SEAT'ING. **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; establish; fix; settle; locate.
They had *seated* themselves in New Guiana. *Raleigh.*
2. To provide seats or sittings for; to furnish with seats; to accommodate with sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.
3. To set firm; to fix on, or as on, a firm seat or base.
4. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. To put a seat in; to repair the seat of.
6. To put a seat in; to take one's seat; to settle *Obs.*
7. *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; to fit to a seat.

seat (sēt), *v. i.* **1.** To take one's seat; to settle *Obs.*
2. To rest; to lie down. *Obs.*
3. *Mech.* To fit correctly on its seat; —said esp. of a valve.

sea term. A seaman's term; a nautical word or phrase.

sea thong. **a** A fucoid seaweed (*Himanthalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike thallus rising from a top-shaped base or holdfast. **b** Any of several other seaweeds having cordlike fronds, as sea lace (*Chorda filum*), species of *Laminaria*, etc.

seat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEAT. Hence. *n.* **1.** **a** Act of providing with a seat or seats. **b** Act of making seats.
2. That which is used for, or for making, a seat or seats, as: **a** A textile fabric made of hair, used for upholstering purposes, such as seats and backs of chairs. **b** *Mech.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.

sea trout. **1.** Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn; esp., the European species *Salmo trutta*, often called *salmon trout.* It resembles the salmon, but is smaller, weaker, and has smaller scales. A number of varieties of it, or closely allied species, some of them landlocked, occur in different regions.
2. **a** Any of several weakfishes (*Cynoscion regalis* and *C. nebulosus* on the Atlantic, and *C. nobilis* on the Pacific coast). **b** A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus.*

sea trumpet. **1.** A gigantic olive-brown seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) of the South Atlantic. Its thallus consists of an elongated hollow stalk expanding into a cluster of fronds. The dried stem is used as a trumpet and as a siphon.
2. Any large marine univalve shell of the genus *Triton.*
3. *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.

sea turtle. Any of certain large turtles inhabiting the sea and having the feet modified into paddles. The existing species are the hawksbill, loggerhead, leatherback, and green turtles. They are widely distributed in warm seas.

sea urchin. Any echinoderm of the class Echinoidea (which see), esp. one of somewhat flattened globular form having a thin brittle shell or test of calcareous plates covered with well-developed (and often very sharp) movable spines, as distinguished from the disk-shaped sand dollars or cake urchins, which also belong to the Echinoidea. The typical sea urchins have the mouth situated at the middle of the lower surface, with five converging chisel-like jaws adapted for scraping small organisms from the surface of rocks or shells. They live on the sea bottom or among rocks, or bury themselves in the sand, and crawl about by means of tube feet which protrude through pores in the shell, assisted by movements of the spines. They feed on small organisms, dead animals, offal, etc., and are found in all seas. Some are esteemed as food. Cf. SPATANGOIDEA.

sea valve. *Naut.* A valve in the bottom or side of a ship communicating with the sea.

sea wall. [AS. *sæweall.*] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

sea'wan (sē'wŏn) } *n.* [Narraganset Indian *siwân* scat-
sea'want (-wänt) } tered; applied to unstrung or loose shell beads which were used as money.] Among the Eastern Algonquian Indians, the shell beads which passed as money. Cf. WAMPUM.

sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n. Naut.* **a** A moderate or rough sea; —chiefly in *in a seaway.* **b** A vessel's headway.

sea'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; specif., any marine thallophytic plant of the class Algæ; an alga. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths. They may float free or be anchored by specialized portions of the thallus (haptera). Sometimes, loosely, any of the freshwater algæ. See ALGA, ALGÆ, THALLOPHYTA.

sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand stormy weather in safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Seb (sĕb), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Myth.* The earth deified. The consort of Seb was Nut, the sky, and their children include Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and Set.

se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease: cf. L. *sebaceus* a tallow candle.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, secreting, or composed of, fat; of the appearance of fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants.
sebaceous cyst. *Med.*, a cyst formed by distention of a sebaceous gland, due to obstruction of its excretory duct. —**s. glands.** *Anat.*, small sacculated glands, lodged in the substance of the corium, and usually opening into the hair follicles, which secrete an unctuous material, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin. They are especially abundant in the scalp and face.

se-bac'ic (sē-băs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow: cf. F. *sébacique.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_8H_{16}(CO_2H)_2$, of normal structure, variously got, as by dry distillation of oleic acid and fats.

se'-bap'tist (sē'băp'tĭst), *n.* [L. *se* one's self + *baptista* a baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who baptizes himself, as is the practice of a small Russian sect. The name has been given to John Smyth (or Smith), founder of the sect of the General Baptists, who was alleged by his opponents to have baptized himself in Amsterdam in 1608.

se-bes'ten (sē-bĕs'tĕn), *n.* [Ar., fr. Per. *sipistān*, fr. *sapista* having a fetid smell.] **a** An East Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia myxa*). **b** The fruit of this tree, the **sebesten plum**, used in India for pickles, and dried as a demulcent. **c** In the West Indies, the related *C. sebestena* or its fruit.

se-bif'er-ous (sē-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Producing vegetable wax or tallow.
2. *Physiol.* Producing fat; sebaceous, as certain glands.

seb'ka } (sĕb'kä), *n.* [Ar. *sabkha* saline infiltration,
seb'kha } shallow lagoon.] In northern Africa, a smooth, flat, often saline, plain, sometimes occupied after a rain by a shallow lake; a playa; an alkali flat.

seb'or-rhe'a, seb'or-rhœ'a (sĕb'ŏ-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; stearrhea. —**seb'or-rhe'al, seb'or-rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Se'bright (sē'brĭt), *n.* [After Sir John S. *Sebright* (1767–1846), English agriculturist.] One of a breed of bantam fowls having a rose comb and the feathers laced or narrowly edged with black.

se'bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

sec (sĕk), *a.* [F.] Dry; — used of wines and opposed to *brut.*

Se-ca'le (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [L., a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses having the 2-flowered spikelets in a dense spike, the flowering glume tipped with a long awn, the empty glumes 1-nerved. There are two Old World species; *S. cereale* is the cultivated rye. See RYE.

Sec'a-mo'ne (sĕk'ä-mō'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. *secamone* for *scammonia.* Cf. SCAMMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the Old World tropics, chiefly climbing shrubs, bearing flowers with rotate corollas, the scales of the crown having distinct tips. The roots of *S. emetica* are used in India as an emetic and purgative.

se'can-cy (sē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [See SECANT.] Intersection. *Rare.*

se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line.

se'cant, *n.* [Cf. F. *sécante.* See SECANT, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbr. *sec.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.;* SE-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); SE-CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *secedere, secessum; se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move. See CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self by a solemn act; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body.

se-ced'er (sē-sēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that secedes.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a numerous body of Presbyterians originated in Scotland by the secession in 1733 of four ministers from the Established Church, who formed the Secession Church, so called. The United Presbyterian Church in North America and the United Free Church of Scotland contain the bulk of the descendants of the Seceders, but there still remain as separate divisions the United Original Seceders in Scotland, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and, in the United States, the Associate Church of North America.

se-cern' (sē-sûrn'), *v. t.;* SE-CERNED' (-sûrnd'); SE-CERN'ING. [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish.
2. *Physiol.* To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose.

se-cern', *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate.

se-cern'ent (-sûr'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *secernens*, p. pr.] Separating; secreting.—*n.* That which secretes, or promotes secretion.

se-cern'ment (sē-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of secerning.

se-ces'sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *secessio:* cf. F. *sécession.* See SECEDE.] **1.** Act of seceding; withdrawal.
2. Specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal of four ministers and their followers from the Church of Scotland in 1733; hence, the Seceders collectively. See SECEDER, 2.

se-ces'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.

se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession or secession-

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sea'son-a-bl. Seasonable. *R. Sp*
sea'son-age, *n.* Seasoning. *Obs.*
sea'son-al-ly, *adv.* of SEASONAL.
season cracks. Longitudinal cracks developed in brass and bronze tubes or rods during service. —**sea'son-crack'ing,** *n.*
sea'son-less, *a.* See -LESS.
seasoun. ✝ SEASON, SEIZIN.
sea spider. **a** A spider crab. **b** Any pycnogonid.
sea spleenwort. A European spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*).
sea squirt. A simple ascidian.
sea star. A starfish, or ophiuran.
sea starwort A common European aster (*Aster tripolium*).
sea stickleback. The fifteen-spined stickleback.
sea'strand', *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*
sea'stream', *n.* The sea. *Obs.*
seasure. ✝ SEIZURE.
sea surgeon. A surgeon fish.
sea swallow. 1. **a** A tern; esp., the common tern. **b** The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
2. *Her.* = CORNISH CHOUGH.
sea swine. **a** A porpoise. **b** The ballan wrasse.
seat. ✝ SETH.
seat (sēt; sĕt), *n.* A kind of chisel used to cut hot iron. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sea tang. Sea tangle.
sea tangle. Any of various seaweeds or kelps, esp. of the genus *Laminaria.*
seat bone. The ischium.
seat'ed, *p. a.* Situated; located; settled or established in or as in a seat. [SAITHE. *Scot.*]
seath (sēth; sŭth). Var. of **seath.** *n.* [AS. *séap.*] A pit. *Obs.*
seathe. ✝ SEETHE, SHEATH.
sea thief. A pirate. *Obs.*
sea thrift a = THRIFT. **b** The sea lavender. [*cal, Eng.*]
sea titling. The rock pipit. *Local.*
seat'less, *a.* See -LESS.
seasoun. ✝ SEASON, SEIZIN.
sea toad. a A sculpin. **b** A toadfish. **c** The angler.
sea turn. A breeze or gale from the sea, often bringing mist.
sea twine. = SEA LACE.
seat worm. The pinworm.
seau. ✝ SEW, pottage.
sea unicorn. The narwhal.
sea vampire. = DEVIL FISH, 1.
seave (sēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *siv*, Sw. *säf*, Icel. *sef.*] A rush; also, a rushlight. *Dial. Eng.*
sea'veal', *n* A sea calf. *Obs.*
seaven. ✝ SEVEN. [*Eng.*]
seav'y (sēv'ĭ), *a.* Rushy. *Dial.*
Seaw. ✝ SHIAH.
sea wand. = SEA GIRDLES.
sea'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea.
sea'ward, sea'wards (wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.
sea'ward', *n. O. Eng. Feud. Law.* A service consisting in certain guarding or watching against enemies from the sea.
sea'ware' (sē'wâr'), *n* [Cf. AS. *sæwār* seaweed.] Seaweed.
sea wax. A kind of ozocerite or mineral wax; maltha.
seawe. ✝ SHOW. [tongue fern.]
seaweed fern. The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.*
sea whip. A gorgonian having a long, flexible, little branched, or branchless, stem. [SEA LACE.]
sea whipcord or **whiplash.** = **sea whistle.** A rockweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) with bladders used by children as whistles.
sea widgeon. **a** A scaup duck. **b** Pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
sea'wife' (sē'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz') Either of two European wrasses (*Labrus vetula* and *Acantholabrus yarrelli*) related to the tautog.
sea willow. A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.
sea withwind. = SEA BELLS.
sea wolf. a Wolf fish. **b** The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax.* **c** Sea elephant. **d** Sea lion
sea woodcock. The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
sea wormwood. A European wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) growing on the coast.
sea'wor'thi-ness (sē'wûr'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sea wrack. = WRACK, 4. [knife.]
seax. Obs. or archaic of SAX,
seaye. ✝ SEE.
seaze. ✝ SEIZE.
Se'ba (sē'bä), *n.* [Heb. *Sebā.*] *Bib.* Probably, a people of central or eastern Africa.
seo'a-cate (sē'ä-kāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sebacic acid.
se-ba'cean. *n.* Sebaceous. *Obs.*
Se-ba'go salm'on (sē-bā'gō). [From *Sebago* Lake, Maine.] The landlocked salmon *Salmo salar sebago.*
se-ba'it (sā-bā'ĭt; -bīt'), *n.* [Bengali *sebāit, sebāīt*, fr. Skr. *sēva* service, worship.] *Hindu Law.* A person appointed to manage the endowment of a temple or idol; also, a devisee of a share in an ancestral estate.
Seb'ak, Seb'ek (sĕb'ăk; -ĕk), *n.* [Egyptian *Sebek.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A deity of evil, with a crocodile head, typifying the destroying power of the sun.
Se-bas'tian (sē-băs'chăn), *n.* [Gr. Σεβαστιανός; cf. σεβαστός reverenced, σέβας reverence.] Masc. proper name. L. *Sebastianus* (-chĭ-ā'n ŭs); F. *Sébastien* (sā'bàs'tyăN'); It. *Sebastiano* (sā-bàs-tyä'nō); Sp. *Sebastián* (sā-bās-tē-ä'n'); Pg. *Sebastião* (sā-bās-tyoun'); G. *Sebastian* (zā-bās'tē-ān').
Se-bas'to-pol goose (sē-bās'tō-pōl; sĕb'ăs-tō-pōl). [From *Sebastopol*, Russia.] A variety of domestic geese having many of its feathers fantastically curled and twisted.
Se-bat', *n.* Var. of SHEBAT. See JEWISH CALENDAR. [sebucate.]
se'bate (sē'bāt), *n. Chem* A|
seb'el, *n.* [Ultimately fr Ar. *sabal* cataract (of the eye); cf. OF. *sebel.*] Inflammation of the veins of the eye. *Obs.*
Se'be-ni'a (sē'bē-nī'ä). **Se'be-ni'as** (-ăs), **Se'be-on** (sē'bē-ŏn), **Se-beth'a-i** (sē-bē'thā-ī), **Se-bi'a** (sē-bī'ä). *D. Bib.*
se'bic (sē'bĭk), *a.* Sebacic. *Obs.*
se-bil'la (sē-bĭl'ä), *n.* [Cf. F. *sebille* a wooden bowl.] A wooden receptacle to hold sand and water for a stone saw, etc
se-bip'a-rous (sē-bĭp'ä-rŭs). *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-parous.*] *Physiol.* = SEBIFEROUS.
Seb-ni'a (sĕb-nī'ä). *D. Bib.*
Se-bo'im (sē-bō'ĭm) *D. Bib.*
seb'o-lith (sĕb'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sebum* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in a sebaceous gland.
seb'or-rha'gi-a (sĕb'ō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See SEBUM; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
seb'or-rhe'ic. -**rh œ'ic** (sĕb-ŏ-rē'ĭk), *a.* Seborrheal.
seb'or-rhœ'a. -**rhœ'al,** etc. Var. of SEBORRHEA, etc. [*Scot.*]
se'bow (sē'bō). Var. of SYBO.
se'bra. ✝ ZEBRA.
se-bun'dy (sē-bŭn'dĭ), *n. sing.* & *pl.*: also -DIES (-dĭz). Also
se-bun'dee. [Hind. & Per. *sibandī*; Per. *si-* three + *bandī* settlement. — orig. paid every three months.] Irregular native soldiery of the British in India.
sec. ✝ SICK.
sec. *Abbr.* Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
sec'a-bil'i-ty (sĕk'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *secabilitas.*] Divisibility.
Se-ca'cah (sē-kā'kä; sĕk'ä-kä) *Bib.*
sec'a-line (sĕk'ä-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n. Chem.* Trimethylamine.
sec'a-lose (-lōs), *n.* [*secale* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A trisaccharide sugar which is obtained from green barley and rye.
sec'a-ment. *n.* [L. *secare* to cut; cf. L. *secamenta* carved work.] That which is cut from a log or block, as chips. *Obs.*
sec'a-teur' (sĕk'ä-tûr'), *n.* [F. *sécateur.*] Pruning shears.
se-ca'tion. *n.* [L. *secare* to cut.] Act of cutting or dividing. *Obs.*
secatour. ✝ SECUTOR.
sec'chio (sĕk'kyō), *n.* [It.] A northern Italian liquid measure, containing somewhat more than ten liters. *Obs.*
‖ **sec'co** (sĕk'kō), *a.* [It.] Dry.
‖ **sec'co,** *n.*, **secco painting,** or **painting in secco.** Painting on dry plaster; — opposed to *fresco painting*, on wet or fresh plaster.
sec-coon'. Obs. corrupt. of SECOND.
secce. ✝ CEASE.
se-cesh', *n.* Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. *Obs. or Hist., Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
se-cesh'er, *n.* A secessionist. *Obs. or Hist. Slang, U. S.*
se-cess', *n.* [L. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat. *Obs.*
Se-ces'si-a (sē-sĕsh'ĭ-ä), *n* [In imitation of L. nouns. See SECESSION, SECEDE.] Secessiondom; — a popular name *Obs. or Hist., U. S.*
Secession Church See SECEDER, 2; PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*
Se-ces'sion-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860–61. *Obs. Colloq., U. S.*
se-ces'sion-er, *n.* A secessionist.

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ism; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will; esp., one who participated in, or sympathized with, the secession of the eleven Southern States in 1860-61.

se-ces'sion-ist (sĕ-sĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *a.* Of or pert. to secession or secessionists.

Sech'et (sĕk'ĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *Sekhet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* The wife of Ptah, represented as lion-headed. She typifies the destructive heat of the sun; she destroys the souls of the wicked in the underworld. She is called the "eye of Ra."

Se'chi-um (sē'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *séchion*; perh. formed fr. Gr. *σίκυος* cucumber.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian cucurbitaceous vines constituted by *S. edule*. It has racemose yellow flowers; its fruit is the *chayote*.

seck (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus*.] Barren; unprofitable; i. e., without seignory, reversion, or power of distress; — said of rents. See RENT SECK.

seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, afterwards owned by a Mr. Seckel.

se-clude' (sē-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.*; SE-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); SE-CLUD'ING (-ĭng). [L. *secludere, seclusum*; *se-* aside + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude; to withdraw, as from intercourse with others.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves *Thomson.*

2. To put in a place difficult of access; to sequester; secrete.
3. To shut or keep out; to exclude. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

se-clud'ed (sē-klōōd'ĕd; 243), *p. a.* Separated or withdrawn, as from society; solitary; retired. — **se-clud'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **se-clud'ed-ness**, *n.*

se-clu'sion (sē-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] **1.** Act of secluding, or state of being secluded; separation, as from society; a withdrawing; as, to live in *seclusion*.

> O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world. *Cowper.*

2. Act of keeping out; exclusion. *Obs. or Scots Law.*
3. A retired or solitary place.
Syn. — Solitude, separation, retirement, privacy.

se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; keeping in seclusion; secluding; sequestering.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* second, properly, following, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow; cf. SECUND.] **1.** Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other.

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen.* xli. 5

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; secondary; subordinate, inferior.

> May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth . . . be the day of our utter extirpation *Landor.*

3. Of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Cato; a *second* deluge.
4. Helpful; assisting. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. *Music.* Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch.
at second hand, through or by an intermediary; as, news obtained *at second hand*. — **Second Advent**, *Theol.*, the second coming of Christ to judge both the quick and the dead. — **S. Adventist.** See ADVENTIST. — **s. baseman.** See BASEBALL. — **s. board**, *Finance*, the second call on exchanges where there are calls of securities or grain, cotton, etc.; on the New York Stock Exchange, the second printed list of sales, for the period from 12 M. to 2 P. M. — **s. brass**, *Numis.*, the dupondius of Imperial Rome. — **s. breath**, second wind. — **s. cause**, a cause caused by something else; *Theol.*, a cause through which God works, God being the first cause. — **S. Chamber.** See LEGISLATURE, *Netherlands* and *Sweden*. — **s. childhood**, the state or time of being weak or feeble in mind from old age. — **S. Coming.** *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT. — **S. Confession of Basel.** See HELVETIC CONFESSION **a**. — **s. cousin.** See COUSIN, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature**, *Math.*, torsion. — **s.-cut file.** See 4th FILE, 1. — **S. day**, Monday; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. death**, *Theol.*, condemnation to eternal separation from God; the punishment or destruction of the souls of the lost after bodily death. *Rev.* xxi. 8. — **s. distance.** *Art.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE. *Rare.* — **s. double corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **S. Empire**, the French empire (1852-70) under Napoleon III. — **s. estate. a** In England, orig. the barons and knights, later the lords temporal. **b** In the kingdom of Scotland, orig. the tenants in chief, after 1428 the commissioners of shires. **c** In the kingdom of France, the nobles. — **s. fiddle**, in phrase, *to be* or *to play second fiddle*, to act in a subordinate capacity; to take a secondary place. — **s. fluxion**, *Math.*, the second derivative as to the time; — denoted by two dots above; as, $\dot{s}$ (read, *s* two dot), which is $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$. — **s. girl**, a female house servant who does the lighter work, as chamber work and waiting on table. — **s. growth**, the growth of trees which follows the removal or destruction of the primitive forest. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.*, 6 & 7. — **S. Isaiah.** = DEUTERO-ISAIAH. — **s. lieutenant**, *Mil.*, a commissioned officer ranking next below a first lieutenant. See LIEUTENANT, 2 **a**. — **s. mean line.** *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX. — **s. moment**, *Mech.*, a quantity, esp. of inertia, whose dimensions are those of a directed quantity multiplied into the square of another quantity at right angles to it. — **s. nerves**, *Anat.*, the optic (second cranial) nerves. — **s. number.** See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **s. order reaction**, *Phys. Chem.*, a reaction whose rate is expressed by the general equation, $\frac{dx}{dt} = k(A-x)(B-x)$; a bimolecular reaction. See REACTION, 3. — **s. pedal**, *Geom.*, the pedal of a first pedal. — **S. Republic**, the French republic of 1848-52. — **s. story, s. floor**, in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This in England is called the *first floor*, which accords with European usage generally. — **s. tap.** See TAP, *n.*, 5. — **s. thought** *or* **thoughts**, consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression; reconsideration or opinion resulting from it.

> *Second thoughts* are best. *Old Proverb.*

— **s. twilight.** = ANTI-TWILIGHT. — **s. wind**, recovered full breath or power of respiration after the first exhaustion during exertion. Hence, recovered courage; renewed heart or determination. *Colloq.*

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* **1.** One that follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, merit, etc.
2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid; a backer; an assistant; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prize fight.
3. Aid; assistance; help. *Obs.* *J. Fletcher.*
4. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; — usually in the *pl.*; esp., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it.
5. One twelfth of an inch, or prime; a line. See INCH, 1.
6. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6 **b** A toue at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a second apart. **d** The second tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic. **e** The second part in a concerted piece, popularly, the alto.
7. *Baseball.* Short for *second base*.
second of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *v. t.*; SEC'OND-ED; SEC'OND-ING. [Cf. F. *seconder*, L. *secundare*, fr. *secundus*. See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** To follow in the next place; to succeed; to supplement. *Rare.*

> Sin is *seconded* with sin *South.*

2. To follow or attend so as to assist; to act as the second of, to assist, support. "To *second* our attempt." *Shak.*
3. *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion or nomination, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote.
4. To encourage; further; forward; advance.
5. (*pron. usually* sē-kŏnd' *or* sē-kŭnd') *Mil.* In Great Britain, to retire temporarily from the service, as an officer who accepts a civil appointment under the government. He retains his rank and seniority, but forgoes his pay.

sec'ond, *n.* [F. *seconde*. See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour — as, 1 minute and 15 *seconds* of time (1 m. 15 s.) — or the degree (symbol ″); as, 5 minutes and 10 *seconds* (5′ 10″) north of this place.

☞ *Second* is sometimes used in the names of derived units; as, ampere *second*, centimeter-gram-*second*, etc.

sec'ond-a-ri-ly (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner or degree.
2. Secondly; in the second place. *Obs*
3. A second time; again. *Obs.*

sec'ond-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *secondaire*, L. *secundarius*. See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** Next below the first in importance; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; performing a similar but inferior function to what is primary.

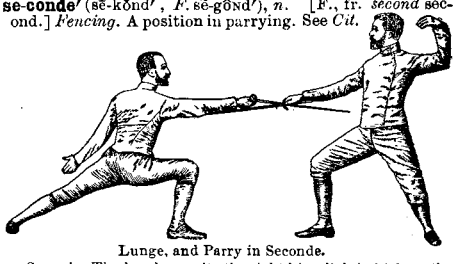
> Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange*

2. In technical uses: **a** (1) *Chem.* Having some quality, or subjected to some operation, in the second degree; as, a *secondary* salt, etc. Cf. PRIMARY, *a.*, 5 **a**. (2) *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with two other carbon atoms; as, *secondary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_3$; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See SECONDARY ALCOHOL. **b** *Min. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin; — said of rocks or minerals derived from other rocks or minerals, or of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or of characters (as cleavage, etc.), developed by pressure or other causes. **c** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Mesozoic. *Obs.* **d** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the induced current or its circuit; as, the *secondary* coil; *secondary* winding. See INDUCTION, 6. **e** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. See BIRD, *Illust.* **f** *Bot.* Produced by the activity of formative tissue other than that at the growing point; developed subsequently; as, *secondary* cortex, etc. **g** *Med.* (1) Dependent or consequent on another disease; as, Bright's disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever. (2) Occurring or being in the second stage; as, *secondary* symptoms of syphilis. **h** *Phon.* = WIDE.
Syn. — Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior.
secondary alcohol, *Chem.*, any alcohol which contains the radical $CH{\cdot}OH$ united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alcohols first form ketones and afterward acids of a smaller number of carbon atoms than the original alcohol. Cf. PRIMARY ALCOHOL. — **s. amine.** *Chem.* See AMINE. — **s. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided. — **s. axis**, *Optics*, any line through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, through the center of curvature but not through the center of the mirror. — **s. battery. a** *Elec.* A storage battery. **b** *Nav.* All of a vessel's guns of a caliber less than four inches, unless the vessel has no four-inch or larger guns, in which case all her guns compose what is called merely the *battery*. — **s. bud**, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. capitulum**, *Bot.*, one of the six small cells surmounting each of the head cells, or capitula, in the antheridium of Characeæ. — **s. cell.** = STORAGE BATTERY. — **s. circle**, *Geom. & Astron.*, a great circle through the poles of another great circle and therefore perpendicular to its plane. — **s. clay**, clay found deposited away from its place of formation. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, a color formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal or equivalent quantities. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. coverts.** *Zoöl.* See COVERT, *n.*, 3; BIRD, *Illust.* — **s. evidence.** See PRIMARY EVIDENCE. — **s. fever**, *Med.*, a fever coming on after the subsidence of the initial fever, as that at the outbreak of the eruption in smallpox. — **s. growth**, *Bot.*, growth by the activity of the cambium or other secondary meristem, as in the stems of all woody dicotyledonous plants; — opposed to *primary growth*. — **s. hemorrhage**, *Med.*, hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **s. meristem**, *Bot.*, any meristematic tissue other than that at the growing point. — **s. personality.** See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. — **s. planet.** *Astron.* See PLANET, 1. — **s. prothallium**, *Bot.*, a tissue developed by the megaspore of *Selaginella* subsequent to the formation of the true prothallium. — **s. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **s. rays**, *Physics*, rays emitted by bodies as the result of being exposed to Röntgen rays or certain other forms of radiation. — **s. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **s. roots.** *Bot.* **a** The lateral branches of the primary root or roots. **b** Adventitious roots. — **s. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **s. spore**, *Bot.*, a sporidium. — **s. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **s. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A historical tense. See HISTORICAL, *a.*, 3. **b** See PRIMARY TENSE **b**. — **s. tint**, *Paint.*, any tint, as gray, made by the mixing of the primary hues and not having strong coloration. — **s. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue formed by the activity of a secondary meristem. — **secondary twinning.** See TWINNING. — **s. union**, *Surg.*, the union of wounds after suppuration; union by the second intention. — **s. wood**, *Bot.*, wood formed by the cambium in dicotyledonous stems.

sec'ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One in a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; specif., a delegate or deputy; one second or next to the chief officer.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A satellite. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Any of the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird. See BIRD, *Illust.* (2) One of the hind wings of an insect, esp. of a butterfly or moth. **c** *Elec.* A secondary circuit or coil.

sec'ond-class', *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest; inferior; second-rate.
second-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

se-conde' (sē-kŏnd', *F.* sē-gôNd'), *n.* [F., fr. *second* second.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying. See *Cit.*



Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

Seconde: The hand opposite the right hip (slightly higher), the finger nails turned downwards, the arm straight without stiffness, the point very little lower than the hand. *Encyc. of Sport.*

sec'ond-er (sĕk'ŭn-dẽr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (sĕk'ŭnd-hănd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary; received from another; not new; as, a *second-hand* book; *secondhand* knowledge.
2. Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise; as, a *secondhand* store.

se-con'do (sē-kŏn'dō; -kōn'dō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -DI (-dē). [It.] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.

sec'ond-rate', *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, value, etc. — *n.* A second-rate thing or person.

sec'ond-sight', *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events; capacity of a seer; clairvoyance. "A fit of *second-sight*." *Addison.*

sec'ond-sight'ed, *a.* Having second-sight. *Rare.*

sec'onds pen'du-lum (sĕk'ŭndz). A pendulum requiring exactly one second for each swing. In latitude 45° at the level of the sea its length is 99.353 cm.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From SECRET.] **1.** Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy.

> "The pensive *secrecy* of desert cell." *Milton.*

2. That which is concealed; a secret. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Quality of being secretive; closeness; fidelity to a secret; forbearance of disclosure or discovery. *Hooker.*

se'cret (sē'krĕt; -krĭt; 151), *a.* [F. *secret* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto*, *segreto*, OF. *secré*), fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate, *se-* aside + *cernere*. See CERTAIN; cf. SECRETE, SECERN.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; not revealed, private; as, *secret* plans; a *secret* vow.
2. Hence: **a** Inscrutable; occult; as, the *secret* workings of Nature. **b** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or secrecy; secluded; retired.

> There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
> He with the Naïs wont to dwell *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret; not inclined to divulge confidence; secretive; close. *Rare.* "*Secret* Romans." *Shak.*
4. Separate; distinct. *Obs.*
5. *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a construction in which the method of construction is not visible or apparent from the outside; as, *secret* nailing, dovetailing, etc.
6. *Liturgics.* Low; inaudible; as, the *secret* prayers.
Syn. — Hidden, concealed, disguised, unknown, private, privy; insidious, stealthy, furtive, sly, fraudulent. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. SECRET is the general term for that which is hidden or concealed; that is COVERT which is not open or avowed; as, "These . . . virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, the *secret* graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye" (*Spectator*); "She seized a lamp . . . and hurried towards the *secret* passage" (*Walpole*); "a *covert* glance at her face, as he walked beside her" (*Dickens*); "a mischievous child, with an eye on the face of a *covertly* watching elder" (*H. James*); "How was she, who was as innocent as a child, to know what was the meaning of the *covert* addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*). That is CLANDESTINE which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent; SURREPTITIOUS emphasizes the idea of stealth or craft, an implication which is heightened in UNDERHAND; as, "the *clandestine*, insidious, treacherous admirer of Maria Bertram" (*Jane Austen*); a *clandestine* marriage, "There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco, his pipe, and his small hoards" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view" (*H. James*); "He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings" (*Jane Austen*), "I say all this to them as to you. . . . I will have nothing *underhand*" (*Byron*). See STEALTHY, LATENT, MYSTERIOUS, SIMULATION.
secret block, a block with the sheave entirely inclosed except for a hole just large enough to admit the rope, — used where there is danger of fouling. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. ink**, sympathetic ink. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. service. a** A secret political work, for the expense of which no account is given to Parliament. *Eng.* **b** The detective service of a government. In the United States, a division under the Treasury Department, chiefly charged with the detection and arrest of counterfeiters.

se'cret, *n.* [F. *secret* (cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto*, *segreto*), fr. L. *secretum*. See SECRET, *a.*] **1.** Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not, or is not to be, revealed.

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se-ces'sive. *a.* [L. *secessus*, p. p.] Set apart; isolated. *Obs.*
sech. † SEEK, SICK.
sech. [*secant* + *-h*. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.] *Abbr. Math.* Hyperbolic secant.
seche. † SEEK, SUCH.
Sech'e-ní'as (sĕk'ē-nī'ăs). *Bib.*
Se'chi-a (sē'kĭ-ă). *D. Bib.*
Se-chro'na (sē-krō'nă). *D. Bib.*
Se'chu (sē'kŭ). *Bib.*
Sech'u-a'na (sĕch'ōō-ä'nă), *n.* A group of Bantu dialects spoken southwest of the central course of the Zambezi.
seck (sĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SEEK. [var. of SACK
sec'k. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
seckatour. † SECUTOR.
seckcloth. † SACKCLOTH
secke. † SACK, SUCK.
secle, *n.* [L. *saeculum, saeclum*: cf. F. *siècle*. See SECULAR.] A century. *Obs.* [legem.
sec. leg *Abbr.* Secundum
Sec. Leg. *Abbr.* Secretary of Legation.
seclen. † SECULAR.
seclien, *v. i.* [AS. *sēcłian*. See SICK.] To be ill. *Obs.*
se-clus' (sē-klōōs'; 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] Seclusion. *Rare.*
se-clus'ness, *n.* Secludedness. *Obs.* [vors seclusion.
sē-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors seclusion.
se-clu'siv. Seclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-clu'so-ry, *n.* A place of seclusion. *Obs.*
secne. † SICKEN.
sec'o-dont (sĕk'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [L. *secare* to cut + E. *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, teeth adapted for cutting.
sec'ohm' (sĕk'ōm'), *n.* [*second* (of time) + *ohm*.] *Elec.* = HENRY.
sec-ohm'me-ter (sĕk-ōm'ē-tẽr; sĕk-ōm'-), *n.* [*secohm* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* A revolving circuit interrupter, due to Ayrton and Perry, used with a Wheatstone's bridge for inductance measurement.
secomoure. † SYCAMORE.
sec'ond-a-ri-ness (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sec'ond-first', *a.* *Eccl.* Designating the Sabbath second between Passover and Pentecost and first after the beginning of the Paschal week; — translating δευτερόπρωτος, in the received Greek text of Luke VI. 1. [& b.
second foot. = FOOT SECOND **a**.
second hand. The hand marking seconds on a timepiece.
secondine. † SECUNDINE.
sec'ond-ly, *adv.* of SECOND.
secos. = SEROS.
secre, *a.* [OF. *secré*.] Secret.
secre, *n.* [OF. *secré*.] A secret. Also: = *secret, n., b.*
secre, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*
sec. reg. *Abbr.* Secundum regulam (L., according to rule).
secrely, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*
secreness, *n.* Secrecy. *Obs.*
se'cre-sy. Var. of SECRECY.

2. A thing not discovered, or not explained; a mystery.
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
3. *pl.* The genital organs.
4. The key to the solution or explanation of something difficult, mysterious, puzzling, or the like; hidden cause or explanation; as, the *secret* of his success.
5. Secrecy. *Rare* except in *in secret* (see below).
6. *Liturgics.* A secret or silent prayer; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, *pl.*, prayers said in a low or inaudible voice by the celebrant just before the preface in the Mass.
7. *Medieval Armor.* **a** A concealed coat or piece of armor. **b** A steel skullcap worn with the camail.
8. *Theat.* A secret mechanical contrivance.
in secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.
Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.
Secrets of Enoch. See APOCRYPHA.

sec′re-ta′ri-al (sĕk′rē-tā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; befitting a secretary. *Carlyle.*

sec′re-ta′ri-at (-ăt) } *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] The office of
sec′re-ta′ri-ate (-āt) } a secretary.

sec′re-ta-ry (sĕk′rē-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, one intrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret: cf. F. *secrétaire.* See SECRET, *a.* & *n.*] **1**. One who is intrusted with secrets, a confidant. *Obs.*
2. A person employed to attend to orders, letters, public or private papers, and the like, and to have oversight in a general way of the business connected with these, for an association, a public body, or an individual.
3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive; as, in the United States, the *Secretary* of State, of War, etc. (see DEPARTMENT, 4); in Great Britain, the Secretary of State for India, for War, etc., or the Chief *Secretary* for Ireland.
4. A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire.
5. Short for SECRETARY BIRD.
Secretary of State, an official having charge of some department of business of state. In Great Britain there are five Secretaries of State, viz., for home affairs, for foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. In the United States national government the term is restricted to the cabinet officer at the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations. The Federal *Secretary of State* in the United States and the five principal *Secretaries of State* in England are now primarily executive heads of departments. . . . The *Secretaries of State* in States of the United States have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records.

sec′re-ta-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; specif., designating a style of handwriting used in engrossing, etc.

secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a bunch of pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged raptorial bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*) of Africa (chiefly South Africa). It has a powerful hooked beak, a crest of long feathers, and a long tail. Its general color is blue-gray, with black wing quills, thighs, abdomen, and bars on the tail. It feeds largely upon reptiles, and is often tamed to rid premises of them.

Secretary Bird.

se-crete′ (sē-krēt′), *v. t.*; -CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd); -CRET′ING (-krēt′ĭng). [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere.* See SECRET; cf. DISCRETE, DISCREET.] **1**. To keep secret or hidden; to keep from general knowledge; esp., to deposit in a place of hiding; to hide; conceal; as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 2.
Syn. — See HIDE.

se-cre′tin (sē-krē′tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance extracted from the mucous membrane of the intestine and characterized by its power of stimulating the pancreas to secrete its juice. It is said to be formed from *prosecretin.*

se-cre′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *secretio*: cf. F. *sécrétion.*] **1**. A secreting or concealing; as, the *secretion* of dutiable goods.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* **a** Act or process of secreting. **b** That which is secreted; material separated, elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands (see GLAND, 1). A secretion is usually produced to perform some special function, but may consist of waste matter, as urine (cf. EXCRETION, 2). The immediate source is usually the blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants. The process of elaboration is gradual, often resulting in the storing up of the products, or of some intermediate compound (cf. ZYMOGEN). By many the cell wall in plants is regarded as a secretory product.

se-cre′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Tending to keep secret or private; characterized by, or disposed to, secrecy.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* Secretory.

se-cre′tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being secretive; disposition, propensity, or tendency to conceal.

se′cret-ly, *adv.* of SECRET, *a.* Specif.: **a** In secret; not openly. **b** In secrecy or retirement. **c** *Liturgics.* Low or inaudibly.

se-cre′to-ry (sē-krē′tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sécrétoire.* See SECRETE.] *Physiol.* Secreting; connected with, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *secte.* See SUE to follow; cf. SEPT, SUIT, *n.*] **1**. A way or mode of life; hence, a faith in certain precepts for the guidance of life; a religion; a faith. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
2. Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader or authority; a following. Specif.: **a** A suite; train; retinue. *Obs.* **b** A company or set having a common allegiance distinct from others; a party; faction. **c** In religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice; esp., now, a party dissenting from an established church; a religious denomination; a separate religious organization. **d** In philosophy, the disciples of a master; a school. **e** In society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.
3. Suit; dress; apparel; likeness. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
4. A class; a kind; — confused with *sex.* *Obs. or Dial.*

-sect (-sĕkt), **-sected.** [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] Suffixes used to signify *cut*, *divided*; as in multi*sect.*

sec′tant (sĕk′tănt), *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Any of the eight portions into which space is cut by three coordinate planes.

sec-ta′ri-an (sĕk-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect or sects; devoted to, or promotive of, the tenets and interests of a denomination; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one devotedly or bigotedly attached to a sect or denomination; as, *sectarian* principles, prejudices, education.

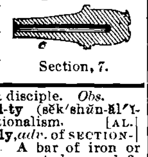
sec-ta′ri-an, *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or the like.
Syn. — See HERETIC.

sec-ta′ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings; to subject to the control of a sect.

sec′ta-ry (sĕk′tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *sectaire.* See SECT.] **1**. A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect; esp., one who separates from an established church.
I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted *sectaries.* *Milton.*
2. Specif.: [*cap.*] *Mohammedanism.* A Shiite.

sec′tile (sĕk′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *sectile.* See SECTION.] **1**. Capable of being cut; specif.: **a** *Min.* Capable of being severed by the knife with a smooth cut, but yet pulverizable; — disting. from *brittle* and *malleable.* **b** *Bot.* Cut into small divisions.
2. Designating a type of mosaic formed of relatively large pieces of marble, shaped to fit one another.
— **sec-til′i-ty** (sĕk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sec′tion (sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut; akin to E. *saw* a cutting instrument: cf. F. *section.* See SAW; cf. DISSECT, INSECT, SECANT, SEGMENT.] **1**. Act of cutting; separation by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies.
2. A part cut off or separated, or so conceived of; a division; portion; slice. Specif.: **a** A distinct part or portion of a writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law; a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division or to indicate a footnote. **b** *Music.* A division of a period (which see).
A tone succession which, extending beyond the limits of one measure, renders the meter recognizable by the ear, is called . . . specifically a *section*, when its usual extent is that of two measures. The *section*, in this sense, constitutes the fundamental element of our classical instrument forms. *J. H. Cornell.*
c A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people, considered as distinct. **d** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. See QUARTER SECTION; MEASURE. **e** *Railroads.* (1) In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth or, when these are not made up, two double seats facing each other. (2) A portion of the permanent way under the care of a particular set of men. (3) One of two or more trains running on the same schedule and for which special signals are shown. **f** *Bookbinding* (1) A folded sheet or set of sheets sewed together. (2) An offcut. **g** In certain branches of the United States government, as the Department of Agriculture, the National Museum, etc., a small organization of employees carrying on special work, and forming usually part of a *division.* See BUREAU, 3. **h** *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical unit or part of a unit; *Mil.*, a subdivision of a platoon. **i** *Microscopy.* A very thin slice. Cf. MICROTOME.
3. *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. It does not imply a fixed rank, but is variously used.
4. *Apiculture.* One of the frames, about four inches square, placed in a hive for the bees to build their surplus honeycombs in. A filled section weighs about a pound.
5. *Fort.* A profile on a plane perpendicular to the plane of the principal line or trace.
6. *Math.* **a** The assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages; as, the *section* of two curves (which is a point), of two surfaces (a curve), etc. **b** Any cut made through a plane from a branch point of an algebraic function to infinity and crossing neither itself nor any other such section. Called also *coupure.*
7. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; depiction of what is beyond a plane passing, or supposed to pass, through an object; profile. In mechanical drawing, as in these illustrations of a cannon, a **longitudinal section** (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a **cross**, or **transverse, section** (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a **horizontal section** (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally. **Oblique sections** are made at various angles. In architecture, a **vertical section** is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., as if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.



Section, 7.

Syn. — Portion, division. See PART.

sec′tion (sĕk′shŭn), *v. t.* **1**. To cut or separate into sections; to make a section of.
2. To shade, as a part of a mechanical drawing, with crosshatching to indicate a section; to represent in sections.

sec′tion-al (sĕk′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a section, or distinct part, of a larger body or territory; local.
2. Consisting of, or divided into, sections; capable of being divided into sections; as, a *sectional* (electric) trolley wire.
sectional boiler, a water-tube boiler. *Now Rare.*

sec′tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion, esp. disproportionate, to the interests peculiar to a section of the country; sectional feeling, spirit, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec′tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make sectional: **a** To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. *U. S.* **b** To make in, or divide into, sections. —**sec′tion-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

sec′tor (sĕk′tẽr; -tôr), *n.* [L., properly, a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] **1**. *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, etc.
3. **a** An astronomical instrument the limb of which embraces only a portion of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. When used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a **zenith sector.** **b** An arc-shaped attachment to an equatorial mounting, often used for communicating the motion of the driving clock to the polar axis.
4. *Mach.* A sector gear.
sector of a sphere, *or* **spherical sector**, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.

sector gear. *Mach.* **a** A toothed device resembling a portion of a gear wheel containing the center bearing and a part of the rim with its teeth. **b** A gear having such a device as its chief essential feature.

sec′u-lar (sĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* [ME. *seculer*, OF. *seculer*, F. *séculier*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world.] **1**. Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, a *secular* year.
2. Of or pertaining to the progress of ages or a long period of time; living, occurring in, or lasting through, a long process or period; aged; centuried; as, *secular* oaks.
3. Of or pert. to this present world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy; relating to, or concerned with, temporal, as distinguished from eternal, interests.
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains. *Milton.*
4. *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community; as, a *secular* priest; the *secular* clergy.
5. Belonging to the laity; lay; not clerical. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Temporal; worldly; profane. See EARTHLY.
secular acceleration (of the moon's motion), *Astron.*, a slow and apparent diminution in length of the lunar month, due to decreasing eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and amounting to about 6″ per century by mathematical theory, but rather more than this by actual observation. — **s. equation**, *Astron.*, the algebraic or numerical expression for the inequalities in the moon's or a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. — **s. games**, *Rom. Antiq.*, games in honor of gods, celebrated at long irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, feasting, and singing of **secular hymns**, hymns composed for, or appropriate to, the occasion. — **s. perturbation** *or* **variation.** *Astron.* See PERTURBATION, 2. — **s. vicar.** See CLERK VICAR.

sec′u-lar, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** An unordained official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. **c** A layman.

sec′u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. State or quality of being secular; a secular spirit; secularity.
2. The tenets or principles of secularists.

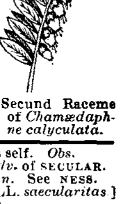
sec′u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship, and accepts only the facts and influences derived from the present life; also, one who believes that education and other civil matters should be managed without introducing any religious element.

sec′u-lar-ist, *a.* Advocating, or attached to, secularism.

sec′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sécularité*, LL. *saecularitas.*] State or quality of being secular; supreme attention to things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

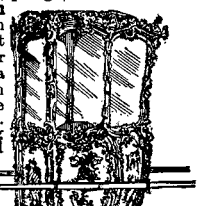
sec′u-lar-ize (sĕk′ū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *séculariser.*] To render secular; specif.: **a** To free or absolve from monastic vows or rules; as, to *secularize* a priest. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, rule, or sovereignty. **c** To make worldly or unspiritual; to exclude religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred matters from; as, to *secularize* Sunday. **d** To convert to, or imbue with, secularism. — **sec′u-lar-i-za′tion** (-lȧr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

se′cund (sē′kŭnd; sĕk′ŭnd; 277), *a.* [L. *secundus* following the current of wind or water. See SECOND, *a.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only; unilateral, as flowers in some racemes, spikes, etc.

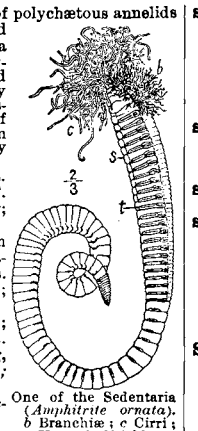

Secund Raceme of *Chamædaphne calyculata.*

se-cre′ta (sē-krē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Products of secretion.
‖ **se-cre′ta** (sē-krē′tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SECRETÆ (-tē). [LL. See SECRET, *a.*] *Liturgics.* = SECRET, 6.
se′cret-age (sē′krĕt-āj), *n.* [F. *secrétage.*] *Furriery.* The process of carroting.
‖ **se-cré′taire′** (sĕ-krā′târ′), *n.* [F.] A secretary.
sec′re-tar, *n.* A secretary; also, a keeper of secrets. *Obs. or Scot.*
sec′re-ta′ri-an (sĕk′rē-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Secretarial. *Obs.*
sec′re-ta-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
secrete. † SECRET. [rate. *Obs.*
se-crete′, *a.* Secreted; sepa-
se′cret-false′, *a.* Secretly faithless. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
se-cre′tion-al, *a.* Secretory.
se′cret-ist, *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Obs.*
se′cre-ti′tious (sē′krē-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Produced by secretion.
se-cre′tiv. Secretive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-cre′tive-ly, *adv.* of SECRETIVE. See LY.
se′cret-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cre′to (sē-krē′tō), *adv.* [L.] *Liturgics.* Secretly.
se-cre′to-in-hib′i-to-ry, *a.* *Physiol.* Checking secretion
se-cre′to-mo′tor, **se-cre′to-mo′to-ry**, *a.* *Physiol.* Designating nerves which, when stimulated, influence the velocity and pressure of blood in the vessels of a gland and at the same time influence secretion. [that secretes.
se-cre′tor (sē-krē′tẽr), *n.* One
secretory. † SECRETARY.
se-cre′tum (sē-krē′tŭm), *n* [LL.] A private seal.
secristane. † SACRISTAN.
sect. *Abbr.* Section.
sect, *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1**. A cutting; a scion. *Obs* **2**. *Math.* A finite part of a straight line.
sec-ta′ri-al (sĕk-tā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a sect; sectarian.
sec-ta′ri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [also, a sect. *Obs.*
sec′ta-rism, *n.* Sectarianism;
sec′ta-rist, *n.* A sectary. *Rare.*
sec′ta-ry (sĕk′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec-ta′tor, *n.* [L., fr. *sectari*, v. intens. fr. *sequi* to follow.] A follower; a disciple. *Obs.*
sec′tion-al′i-ty (sĕk′shŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sectionalism. [AL.
sec′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SECTION-
section bar. A bar of iron or steel rolled so as to have a definite cross section. [crotome.
section cutter. *Micros.* A mi-
sec′tion-ize, *v. t.* To divide or form into sections.
section modulus. = *modulus of a section*, under MODULUS.
section paper. = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.*
sec′ti-o-pla-nog′ra-phy (sĕk′shĭ-ō-plȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* = PLANE SECTIONING.
sect′ism (sĕk′tĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a sect. *Rare.*
sect′ist, *n.* A sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec′ti-un′cle (sĕk′tĭ-ŭŋ′k'l), *n.* [After L. dim words in *-unculus* or *-uncula.*] A petty sect. *R.*
sec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Sectile.
sect′-mas′ter, *n.* The leader of a sect. *Obs.*
sector, sectour. † SECUTOR.
sec′tor-al (sĕk′tŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sector.
sec′tored (-tẽrd), *a.* See -ED.
sec-to′ri-al (sĕk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Adapted for cutting; carnassial. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.
sector wheel. = SECTOR GEAR **a**.
sec′troid (sĕk′troid), *n.* *Math.* See GROIN, *n.*, 2 b.
secture. † SECUTOR.
sect′wise′, (sĕkt′wīz′), *a.* According to sects.
sec′u-bate, *v. i.* [L., *secubare.*] To lie by one's self. *Obs.*
sec′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of SECULAR.
sec′u-lar-ness, *n.* See NESS.
secularty, *n.* [LL. *saecularitas.*] Lay rule. *Obs.*
sec′u-lum. Var. of SÆCULUM.
sec′un-da′ri-us (sĕk′ŭn-dā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL., an ecclesiastic next below the abbot.] A lay vicar.
secundary. † SECONDARY.
se-cun′date (sē-kŭn′dāt), *v. t.* [L. *secundatus*, p. p. of *secundare* to direct favorably.] To make prosperous. *R.* — **sec′un-da′tion** (sĕk′ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* *R.*
secunde. † SECOND.
Se-cun′di-an (sē-kŭn′dĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Secundus, a dualistic Gnostic of the 2d century.

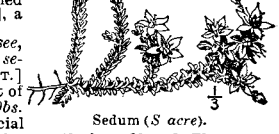
sec'un-dine (sĕk'ŭn-dīn ; -dĭn ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *secondine.*] **1.** *Bot.* The second coat, or integument, of an ovule, within the primine, and investing the nucellus.
2. [Cf. F. *secondines.*] The afterbirth ; — chiefly in *pl.*
se-cun'do-gen'i-ture (sē-kŭn'dō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *secundus* second + *genitura* a begetting, generation.] **1.** State of being the second born, esp. among sons.
2. The right or system by which inheritance belongs to the second son ; also, a property or possession so inherited.
se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus ; se-* without + *cura* care. See CURE care ; cf. SURE, *a.*] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety ; easy in mind ; not feeling suspicion or distrust ; confident. "*Secure* of soul." *Dryden.*
2. Overconfident ; incautious ; careless.
3. Confident in opinion ; not feeling, or without reason to feel, doubt ; certain ; sure ; as, *secure* of a welcome.
4. Not exposed to danger ; safe ; as, *secure* from foes.
5. Free from uncertainty of occurrence, result, execution, etc. ; assured ; sure ; certain ; as, a *secure* victory.
6. In safe keeping or possession ; secured.
7. So strong, stable, or firm as to insure safety ; safe.
Syn. — Undisturbed, easy ; confident. See SAFE.
se-cure', *v. t. ;* SE-CURED' (sē-kūrd'); SE-CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng).
1. To free from care, fear, or anxiety. *Obs.*
2. To relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger ; to guard ; protect ; make safe.
3. To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving ; to assure ; insure ; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage.
It *secures* its possessor of eternal happiness. *T. Dick.*
4. To make fast ; to close or confine effectually ; as, to *secure* a prisoner, a door, the hatches of a ship.
5. To get possession of ; to make one's self secure of ; to acquire certainly ; as, to *secure* an estate.
6. To pledge ; to assure. *Obs.*
Syn. — See INSURE.
secure arms, *Mil.*, a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather to guard the firearm from becoming wet. In the United States service the piece is held in the right, sometimes the left, hand at the balance, barrel down (or up in the cavalry), sloping downward and to the front. The right hand is supported against the right hip, the upper arm against the stock.
se-cure', *v. i.* To be fastened or secured ; to fasten.
se-cu'ri-ty (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *securitas :* cf. F. *sécurité.* See SECURE ; cf. SURETY.] **1.** Condition or quality of being secure ; secureness. Specif. : **a** Freedom from fear, anxiety, or care ; confidence of power or safety ; hence, assurance ; certainty. **b** Freedom from risk, danger, harm, or the like ; safety
We should have no *security* for our trade. *Swift.*
2. That which secures or makes safe ; protection ; guard ; defense. Specif. : **a** Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make secure, or certain, the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc. ; property given or serving to render secure the enjoyment or enforcement of a right ; surety ; pledge ; as, the *security* is poor. **b** One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation ; a surety.
3. Specif. : An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, or other instrument, etc. ; a document giving the holder the right to demand and receive property not in his possession. *Securities* are : **personal,** giving a claim against a particular person ; **on property,** giving a lien or claim on property, which may be specified, the security then being termed **specific,** or may be designated in a general way so that the identity of the property is subject to change, the security then being **shifting** or **floating** ; and of various other kinds disclosed by their names, as **corporation, trustee,** or **government securities,** etc.
Syn. — Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety ; certainty, ease, confidence ; surety, pledge, bail.
se-dan' (sē-dăn'), *n., or* **sedan chair.** [Said to be named from *Sedan,* in France, where first made or used.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men. They were formerly much used in England. They are still used at the bathing places of Bath in England and Ischl in Austria ; and similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, are used in China.


Sedan.

se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus,* p. p. of *sedare, sedatum,* to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice ; calm ; composed ; staid ; as, a *sedate* mind.
Syn. — Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, contemplative, sober, serious. See DECOROUS.
— **se-date'ly,** *adv.* — **se-date'ness,** *n.*
sed'a-tive (sĕd'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédatif.*] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize ; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation ; assuaging pain.
sedative salt, *Old Med. Chem.*, boric acid.
sed'a-tive, *n.* A sedative agent ; *Med.*, a remedy which allays irritability, irritation, and irritative activity or pain.
Sed'en-ta'ri-a (sĕd'ĕn-tā'rĭ-ā ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEDENTARY.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of polychætous annelids devoid of a protrusible pharynx and of jaws and teeth. The parapodia are reduced on the posterior segments and usually without cirri, and branchiæ, if present, are usually confined to the anterior end. Distinguishes from Errantia. **b** A group of spiders containing those which spin a web and lie in wait for their prey to become entangled.


One of the Sedentaria (*Amphitrite ornata*). *b* Branchiæ ; *c* Cirri ; *s* Ventral Shields ; *t* Tori.

sedentary soil, soil remaining on the rock by whose decay it was formed. — **s. spider,** a spider of the Sedentaria.
sedge (sĕj), *n.* A flock of herons.
sedge, *n.* [ME. *segge,* AS. *secg ;* akin to LG. *segge ;* — prob. named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to L. *secare* to cut, E. *saw* a cutting instrument ; cf. Ir. *seisg,* W. *hesg.* Cf. SAW the instrument.] **1.** **a** Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Carex,* the species of which are grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. See CAREX. **b** Hence, by extension, any other cyperaceous plant.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
sedge warbler. A small warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*) which breeds among reeds and sedges in Europe and Asia and winters in Africa. It is rusty brownish above, with dark centers to the feathers, and buffy white below. Its song is loud and sweet and often uttered at night.
sedg'y (sĕj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sedge. *Rare.*
2. Overgrown or fringed with sedge.
se-dil'i-a (sē-dĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl. ; sing.* SEDILE (-dĭ'lē). [L., pl. of *sedile* seat.] *Eccl.* Seats in the chancel near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service, usually three in number and in English churches almost always niches or recesses, in the south wall.
sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sédiment,* L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid ; settlings ; lees ; dregs.
2. *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water. — **sed'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*
sed'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédimentaire.*] Of, pert. to, formed by, or containing, sediment.
sedimentary rocks, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, mechanical or chemical ; as, esp. : (1) Clastic rocks, as conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. (2) Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.
sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depositing sediment.
se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *sedicioun,* OF. *sedition,* F. *sédition,* fr. L. *seditio,* originally, a going aside ; hence, an insurrectionary separation ; *se-, sed-,* aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire, itum,* to go. Cf. ISSUE.] **1.** A commotion, or the raising of a commotion, in a state, not amounting to an insurrection ; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act ; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.
2. Dissension ; division ; schism. *Obs.*
Syn. — SEDITION, TREASON. SEDITION is conduct which tends to TREASON, but which falls short of it for want of an overt act. See REBELLION, FACTIOUS.
se-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to sedition ; seditious. — *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.
se-di'tious (sē-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *seditiosus :* cf. F. *séditieux.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition ; as, *seditious* strife ; *seditious* words.
2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, sedition ; turbulent ; factious ; guilty of sedition ; as, *seditious* citizens.
Syn. — See FACTIOUS.
— **se-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **se-di'tious-ness,** *n.*
se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t. ;* SE-DUCED' (sē-dūst'); SE-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *seducere, seductum ; se-* aside + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of rectitude or duty ; to entice to evil ; to corrupt.
For me, the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*
2. Specif., to induce to surrender chastity.
Syn. — Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE.
se-duce'ment (sē-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A seducing ; seduction.
2. The means employed to seduce, as flattery or promises.
se-duc'er (sē-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One that seduces ; specif., one who induces a woman to surrender her chastity.
se-duc'tion (sē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seductio :* cf. F. *séduction.* See SEDUCE.] **1.** Act of seducing ; enticement, esp. to wrongdoing ; specif., the offense of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.
2. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce ; means of corrupting ; now, also, without evil implication, allurement ; attraction ; as, the *seductions* of wealth or art.
se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce ; alluring ; tempting ; attractive ; as, a *seductive* offer.
How *seductive* is the influence of example. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
— **se-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*
se-du'li-ty (sē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] Quality or state of being sedulous. *Now Rare.*
sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus,* fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously, prop., in good earnest ; *se-* without, aside from + *dolo,* abl. of *dolus* guile, fraud.] Diligent in application or pursuit ; constant, steady, and persevering in endeavors to effect an object ; persistent ; busy ; steadily industrious.
Syn. — Assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, unremitting, untiring, unwearied, persevering. See BUSY.
— **sed'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **sed'u-lous-ness,** *n.*
Se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* An immense genus of crassulaceous herbs, widely distributed in temperate and northern regions. They have fleshy, often tufted stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink tetramerous or pentamerous flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals. *S. acre* is the English wall pepper ; *S. telephium,* the orpine. Most of them are called *stonecrop.* Also *[l.c.],* a plant of this genus.


Sedum (*S. acre*).

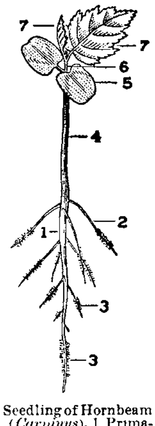
see (sē), *n.* [ME. *se, see,* OF. *sié, sied,* fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A seat ; esp., a seat of power ; a throne. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* **a** The official chair or throne of a bishop ; cathedra. *Obs.* **b** The church containing the cathedra ; cathedral. *Obs.* **c** The seat or center of the power or authority of a bishop, whether of ordinary or of higher rank (archbishop, pope, etc.) ; the diocesan center ; hence, the rank, office, power, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court) ; the jurisdiction (diocese, province, etc.) of a bishop.
see (sē), *v. t. ; pret.* SAW (sô) ; *p. p.* SEEN (sēn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE'ING. [ME. *seen, sen, seon,* AS. *séon,* akin to OFries. *sīa,* D. *zien,* OS. & OHG. *sehan,* G. *sehen,* Icel. *sjá,* Sw. *se,* Dan. *see,* Goth. *saihwan,* and prob. to L. *sequi* to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac.* Cf. SIGHT, SUE to follow.] **1.** To perceive by the eye, to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight ; to examine with the eyes ; to behold ; descry ; view ; observe ; inspect.
2. To perceive by mental vision ; to form an idea or conception of ; to note with the mind, to observe ; discern ; distinguish ; understand ; comprehend.
Jesus *saw* that he answered discreetly. *Mark* xii 34.
3. To take care or heed ; to bring about ; effect ; provide ; make sure ; — followed by a clause introduced by *that* (expressed or implied). Cf. LOOK, *v. t.*, 6.
See thou say nothing to any man *Mark* i. 44.
4. To watch over ; to guard ; as, God you *see. Obs.*
5. To accompany in person ; to escort ; to wait upon ; as, to *see* one home ; to *see* one aboard the cars.
6. To have an interview with ; esp., to make a call upon ; to visit ; as, to go to *see* a friend.
7. To meet or associate with ; to receive a call from ; to receive ; hence, to have knowledge or experience of ; as, he refused to *see* anybody ; to *see* service.
Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John* viii. 51.
8. To interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe. *Colloq.*
9. To learn or discover by observation or experience ; to ascertain ; as, he wished to *see* if it were so.
10. In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet), or to equal the bet of (a player), by staking the same sum.
Syn. — SEE, LOOK. To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, whether with or without voluntary attention ; to LOOK, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. See GAZE, SCAN, SEEM.
to have seen one's, *or* **its, best days,** to have passed one's or its acme ; to be now on the decline or wane. — **to see a wolf,** to lose one's voice, permanently or temporarily ; — from an ancient belief that for a man to see a wolf before the wolf saw him caused dumbness. — **to s. out.** **a** To see, hear, participate in, etc., to the end ; to fill out ; complete.
They are all in for it together, and must *see* it *out. T. Hughes.*
b To outdo or surpass. *Colloq.* **c** To outlive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to s. service,** *Mil.*, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war ; hence, to be put to hard use or wear. — **to s. stars,** to see flashes of light, like stars, as from concussion of the head. *Colloq.* — **to s. the back of,** to get rid of. — **to s. the elephant,** to see the chief sights, esp. those of dubious or disreputable character ; — from the elephant's being the chief exhibit of a circus, menagerie, or the like. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. the light,** to come into the light ; hence, to come into the world or into public notice ; to be made public or published ; as, his book never *saw the light.* — **to s.** (one) **through,** to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end.

se-cun'di-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the flowers secund.
se'cund-ly, *adv. Bot.* In a secund manner ; unilaterally.
‖ **se-cun'do** (sē-kŭn'dō), *adv.* [L.] Secondly.
se-cun'do-pri'ma-ry, *a.* Between primary and secondary.
‖ **se-cun'dum** (-dŭm), *prep.* [L.] According to. — **se-cun'dum ar'tem,** according to art, rule, or science. — **s. le'gem** (lē'jĕm), according to law. — **s. ma'jus** (*or* **ma'gis**) **et mi'nus** [LL.], according to more and less ; quantitatively. — **s. na-tu'ram,** according to nature ; naturally. — **s. or'di-nem,** according to, or in, order ; orderly. — **s. quid,** lit., according to something ; in some (one) respect only. — **s. re'gulam** (rĕg'ū-lăm), according to rule. — **s. ve'ri-ta'tem** (vĕr'ĭ-tā'tĕm), according to truth.
Se-cun'dus (sē-kŭn'dŭs). *Bib.*
secunni. + SEACUNNY.
se-cur'a-ble (sē-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
se-cur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [*secure* + *-ance.*] Assurance. *Obs.*
se-cure'ful, *a.* Protecting. *Obs.*
se-cure'ly, *adv* of SECURE.
se-cure'ment, *n.* **a** Security. *Obs.* **b** Act of securing. *Rare.*
se-cure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cur'er (sē-kūr'ẽr), *n.* One that secures.
Sec'u-rif'er-a (sĕk'ū-rĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *securis* ax + *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of SERRIFERA.
se-cu'ri-fer (sē-kū'rĭ-fẽr), *n.* — **sec'u-rif'er-ous** (sĕk'ū-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
se-cu'ri-form (sē-kū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *securis* ax, hatchet.] Shaped like an ax or hatchet.
se-cu'ri-tan, *n.* One who believes himself secure. *Obs.*
Se-cu'ri-ties Bill (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭz). *Eng. Hist.* A bill proposed by Charles II in 1679 to preserve the rights of the Duke of York while restraining his powers as prospective sovereign.
se-cu'ri-ties com'pa-ny (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭz). A holding company.
securly. + SICKERLY.
‖ **se-cu'rus ju'di-cat or'bis ter'rum.** [L.] The sure world judges or decides. *St. Augustine.*
secutor, *n.* [See EXECUTOR.] An executor. *Obs.*
‖ **se-cu'tor** (sē-kū'tôr), *n.* [L.] A kind of light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarius.
secy. *Abbr.* Secretary.
sed. + SAD, SEED.
sed. Obs. pret. of SEE.
Sed'a-da (sĕd'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-dan' black (sē-dăn'). A black pigment formed on fabric by action of ferrous sulphate on wood, logwood, and sumac.
sedan chair. = SEDAN.
Se-da'rim (sē-dā'rĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb. *sedārim,* pl. of *sidūr* order.] See MISHNA d.
se-date', *v. t.* To compose. *R.* — **se-da'tion** (sē-dā'shŭn), *n. R.*
sed'a-tiv. Sedative. *Ref. Sp.*
sede. + SEED.
sede. + *said,* pret. & p.p. of SAY.
sedee. Aphetic for PROCEED. *Obs.*
sedeane. + SUBDEAN.
Sed'e-ci'as (sĕd'ē-sī'ăs). *Bib.*
‖ **se de'fen-den'do** (dē'fĕn-dĕn'dō). [L.] Defending himself.
sedeful. + SIDEFUL.
Se'de-i (sē'dē-ī). *D. Bib.*
se'dent (sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sedens, -entis,* p. pr.] Sitting ; quiet.
sed'en-ta-ri-ly (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SEDENTARY.
sed'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sed'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The pursuit or attainment of a sedentary mode of life.
seder. + CEDAR.
Se'der (sā'dẽr), *n.* [Heb. *sēder,* lit., order, division.] The Jewish home festival or service on the first night of the Passover (repeated by some on the second).
se-de'runt (sē-dē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they sat.] A sitting, session, or meeting. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
‖ **se'des im-pe'di-ta** (sē'dēz ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tȧ). [LL.] *Eccl.* A see with an incumbent who cannot exercise his functions.
‖ **se'des va'cans** (vā'kănz). [LL.] A vacant see.
Sed'e-ur (sĕd'ē-ûr). *D. Bib.*
‖ **se'de va-can'te.** [LL.] The seat, or see, being vacant.
sedewale. + SETWALL.
sedge bird. The sedge warbler.
sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge. [*U.S.*]
sedge hen. Clapper rail. *Local.*
Sedgely curse. An old imprecation, usually recorded as : "The fiend ride through him booted and spurred, with a scythe at his back." *Obs.* [VER.]
sedge'sil'ver, *n.* See FISH SILVER.
sedge wren. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.* [so much for this.]
‖ **sed haec hac'te-nus.** [L.] But **sed'ia** (sĕd'yȧ), *n.* [It., chair.] A sedan chair. *Obs.*
sediciouu. + SEDITION.
se-dig'i-tate. se-dig'i-tat'ed (sē-dĭj'ĭ-tāt, -tāt'ĕd), *a.* = SEXDIGITATE. [SEDILIA.]
se-dil'e (sē-dĭ'lē), *n., sing.* of **sed'i-ment'ed,** *a.* Deposited as sediment. [AND SEDITION ACTS.
Sedition Act *or* **Law.** See ALIEN]
se-di'tion-ist, -tĭst), *n.* A seditionary.
se-di'ti-ose', *a.* [L. *seditiosus.*] Seditious. *Obs.*
Sed'ley, Amelia (sĕd'lĭ). One of the two heroines of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She is a good, but rather weak and commonplace, woman, a marked contrast to Becky Sharp. Her first husband is George Osborne, her second is Major Dobbin. Her brother, **Jos Sedley,** is a fat, vain, lazy, epicurean India official who falls a victim to Becky Sharp's wiles. [SEDILITZ.]
Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts). Var. of **sedociualy,** *adv.* Sedulously. *Obs.*
sedrisse. Obs. pl. of CEDAR.
se-duce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-duc'i-ble (sē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [p. pr.
se-duc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *seducing,*
seducioun. + SEDITION, strife.
se-du'cive (sē-dū'sĭv), *a.* Seductive. *Rare.*
se-duct', *v. t.* To seduce. *Obs.*
se-duc'tiv. Seductive. *Ref. Sp.*
se-duc'tor (sē-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A seducer. [who seduces.
se-duc'tress(-trĕs),*n.* A woman
sedull. + SCHEDULE.
sedur. ‡ CEDAR.
sedyr. + CIDER.
see. + SEA. [one is to see. *R.*]
see, *n.* That which is seen ; what

see (sē), *v. i.* **1**. To have the power of sight; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he *sees* distinctly.
Whereas I was blind, now I *see*. *John* ix. 25.
2. To have intellectual sight or understanding; to know; discern; — often followed by a preposition; as, to *see through* or *into*, to comprehend thoroughly; to penetrate.
Many sagacious persons will find us out, . and *see* through all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*
3. To be attentive; to take care; — usually with *to*, to take care about; to look after; as, to *see* to the house.
4. To look. *Obs.*, exc. imper. or interj.: Look! behold! lo!
5. To see each other; to meet. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To appear; seem. *Obs.*
☞ *Let me see* and *let us see* are used to indicate reflection, or to introduce some act of consideration or reflection.
to see about a thing, to pay attention to or consider it. — **to s. into**, *or* **through, a millstone**, to see into, or through, a difficult matter. *Colloq.* — **to s. on**, to look at. *Obs.* "She was full more blissful *on to see*." *Chaucer.* — **to s. to**. **a** To look at; behold; view. *Obs.* *Josh.* xxii. 10. **b** See def. 3, above.
seed (sēd), *n.; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [ME. *seed*, *sed*, AS. *sǣd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow; akin to D. *zaad* seed, G. *saat*, Icel. *sāð*, *sæði*, Goth. mana*sēþs* seed of men, world. See sow to scatter seed; cf. COLZA.] **1**. **a** *Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule. It is primarily the embryo sporophyte in a resting stage, which may develop by germination. Most seeds have a single integument (*testa*), some two (*testa* and *endopleura*), derived from the outer coating of the ovule, thus being morphologically a remnant of the megasporangium. The embryo is usually well developed when the seed ripens. It is often surrounded by a nutritive tissue (*endosperm*) representing the gametophyte of the parent plant. Sometimes part of the nucellus may persist as *perisperm*. The seed may also develop subsidiary appendages (*aril*, *arillode*, *caruncle*, etc.). The position and mode of attachment of the seed in the fruit are often of classificatory importance (see ANATROPOUS, ORTHOTROPOUS, CAMPYLOTROPOUS). The development of the megaspores into seed structures characterizes the highest plants, which are on this account grouped as the phylum Spermatophyta. See OVULE, 1, GERMINATION, 1, EMBRYO, 2. **b** Popularly, any small seedlike fruit, as a dandelion *seed* (achene); grass *seed* (caryopsis); beet *seed* (utricle), etc.

Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, *ca* Hypocotyl; *e* Endosperm; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe

2. *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, whether of true seeds and seedlike fruits, or of tubers, bulbs, etc.
3. *Physiol.* Semen; sperm; milt; spat.
4. Progeny; descendants; as, the *seed* of David.
5. Race; generation; birth.
Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*
6. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice.
7. **a** The eggs of an insect, as of the silkworm moth. **b** Young oysters suitable for transplanting.
8. *Her.* Any of the stamens of a rose.
9. A small bubble in glass.
seed, *v. t.;* SEED′ED; SEED′ING. [AS. *sǣdian*.] **1**. To sprinkle with or as with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow.
2. To ornament with seedlike decorations. *B. Jonson.*
3. To graft. *Obs. & R.*
4. To extract the seeds from (stone fruit, as raisins).
to seed down, to sow with grass seed. — **to s. the draw**, *Sports*, in arranging a tournament, to manipulate the drawing so that the superior contestants will not meet in the early rounds.
seed, *v. i.* **1**. To sow seed; to plant.
2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*
3. To go to seed; to grow to maturity and produce seed.
Many interests have grown up, and *seeded*, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs *Landor.*
4. To beget offspring. *Obs. & R.*
seed′cake′ (sēd′kāk′), *n.* A cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds.
seed′ed, *a.* **1**. Producing, or running to, seed; hence, matured; full-grown.
2. Supplied or sprinkled with seed; sown.
3. *Her.* Having seeds or seed vessels of specified tincture.
seed′er (sēd′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣdere* a sower.] **1**. One that sows or plants seeds; a device for sowing seeds.
2. An apparatus for seeding stone fruit; as, a raisin *seeder*.
3. A seed fish.



Seedling of Hornbeam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Young Stem; 7, 7 True Leaves

seed′ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1**. *Hort.* A plant grown from seed; — disting. from one propagated by layers, buds, etc.
2. *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.

seed oyster. A young oyster, esp. of a size suitable for transplantation.
seed pearl. A small pearl.
seed plant. A plant that bears seeds; any plant of the Spermatophyta.
seeds′man (sēdz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A sower; one who sows or scatters seed. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A person who deals in seeds.
seed snipe. Any of several South American charadriiform birds of the genera *Attagis* and *Thinocorus* constituting a family, Thinocoridæ. They are related to the sheathbill, but are quail-like in general appearance and frequent dry inland regions.
seed′time′ (sēd′tīm′), *n.* [AS. *sǣdtīma*.] The season proper for sowing.
seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit which contains the seeds, as a capsule or pod; a pericarp.
seed weevil. Any of numerous small weevils, esp. of the genus *Apion*, which live in seeds.

Seed Weevil (*Apion Sayi*). ×5

seed′y (sēd′ĭ), *a.;* SEED′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SEED′I-EST. **1**. **a** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. **b** Full of spawn; — said of a fish.
2. Having a peculiar flavor supposedly due to weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain French brandies.
3. Worn out; shabby; shabbily clothed; also, spiritless; feeling or looking miserable or wretched; as, a *seedy* coat. *Colloq.*
4. Of glass, containing small bubbles.
seedy toe, *Veter.*, an affection of the horse's foot in which there is a separation of the wall from the sole in the white line.
see′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of using one's sense of sight; sight; vision or power of vision.
2. *pl.* Eyes. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The condition of telescopic vision, as influenced chiefly by the state of steadiness of the atmosphere.
see′ing, *conj.*, but orig. a *p. pr.* In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because; — followed by a dependent clause.
Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen* xxvi. 27.
seek (sēk), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK′ING. [ME. *seken*, AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean;* akin to OS. *sōkian*, LG. *söken*, D. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, G. *suchen*, Icel. *sækja*, Sw. *söka*, Dan. *söge*, Goth. *sōkjan*, and E. *sake;* also to OIr. *saigim*, I seek, L. *sagire* to perceive keenly, Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι to lead. The *k* instead of *ch* (ME. *sechen*) may be due to Scand. influence, or to some analogy. Cf. BESEECH, EXEGESIS, RANSACK, SAGACIOUS, SAKE, SOKE.] **1**. To go in search of; to look for; to search for; as, to *seek* a wise man; to *seek* out an enemy.
The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii 15, 16
2. To inquire for; to ask for; also, to beseech; entreat.
Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.
3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at; as, to *seek* wealth or fame; to *seek* one's life.
4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to.
Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal *Amos* v. 5.
5. To try; attempt; — followed by an infinitive; as, he *sought* to bring it about; he *sought* to cry out.
6. To agitate; disturb, as with grief. *Obs.*
7. To attack; assault; also, to follow; pursue. *Obs.*
8. To search; look through; explore.
Have I *sought* every country far and near? *Shak.*
9. To observe; notice; discern; look at; consult. *Obs.*
seek (sēk), *v. i.* **1**. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Is.* xxxiv. 16.
2. To go or resort; to apply; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.*
My counselors and my lords *sought* unto me. *Dan* iv. 36
3. To go on a pilgrimage. *Obs. & R.*
to seek. **a** To be sought; wanting. "The occasion was not long to seek." *Hawthorne.* **b** Needing to seek or search; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, or unprepared; at a loss. "Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*." *Milton.* — **to s. after**, to attempt to find or take; to pursue; court. "How men of merit are *sought after*." *Shak.* — **to s. out**, to go out; leave; retire. *Obs.* — **to s. upon**, to make trial of; to follow up; persecute. *Obs.*
seek′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that seeks or searches; an inquirer; a searcher, that which is used in seeking; a tracer.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One of a small 17th-century English sect professing to seek the true church, ministry, and sacraments.
3. A slender instrument having a smooth rounded end, used in dissecting to follow up delicate tubular structures; a slender probe or tracer.
seel (sēl), *v. t.;* SEELED (sēld); SEEL′ING. Also *seal*. [F. *siller*, *ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium*.] **1**. *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head.
2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.
All conscience is *sealed* at Athens. *Lyly.*
3. To adorn with inlaid work. *Obs.*

seem (sēm), *v. i.;* SEEMED (sēmd); SEEM′ING. [ME. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæma* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to beseem, to befit, *sama* to beseem, *semja* to arrange, settle, put right, akin to AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same*. See SAME, *a.*, cf. SEEMLY.] **1**. To be fitting or suitable. *Obs.*
2. To manifest one's self or itself; to show. *Obs.*
The man doth fear God, howsoever it *seems* not in him. *Shak.*
3. To be in appearance (with or without implication of truth); to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to look to be; to appear.
All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*
4. To make pretense; to assume an appearance.
5. To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to feel no pain; I *seem* to hear strange voices.
Syn. — SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR are often used without marked distinction. They may imply opposition to what *is*, or may merely emphasize without further implication the idea of show or semblance. SEEM is the most general; that APPEARS which is thought of as presenting itself to view; LOOK suggests most definitely appearance to the eye; as, "He . . . made intricate *seem* straight" (*Milton*); "His tongue . . . could make the worse *appear* the better reason" (*id.*); "The blasted stars *looked* wan" (*id.*). See SEE, APPEARANCE.
it seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.
seem′er (sēm′ẽr), *n.* One that seems; one that carries or assumes an appearance or semblance.
seem′ing, *p. a.* **1**. Befitting; suitable; proper. *Obs.*
2. Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; ostensible; as, *seeming* friendship, truth.
seem′ing, *n.* Appearance; semblance; specif.: **a** In bad sense, false appearance; speciousness; hypocrisy. **b** In good sense, fair appearance. *Obs.*
seem′ly (sēm′lĭ), *a.;* SEEM′LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SEEM′LI-EST. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit. See SEEM, *v. i.*] **1**. Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. "To make a *seemly* answer." *Shak.*
2. Comely; handsome; beautiful. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous.
seem′ly, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.
Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad. *Milton.*
seep (sēp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpian* to take in moisture.] *Scot.*, *Dial. Eng.*, *& U. S.* **1**. To run or leak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze; to percolate slowly.
Water *seeps* up through the sidewalks. *G. W Cable.*
2. To become free from moisture by its gradual trickling away; to drain off; as, a wet garment is hung np to *seep*.
seep, *n.* [See SEEP, *v. i.*] A spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly; a small spring. *U. S. & Scot.*
seep′age (sēp′āj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; slow percolation; oozing; a fluid, or the quantity of it, that has seeped or oozed through porous soil. *U. S.*, *Dial. Eng.*, *& Scot.*
seep′y (-ĭ), *a.* Oozy; full of moisture, as ill-drained land.
se′er (sē′ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1**. One that sees.
2. (*pron.* sēr, sē′ẽr) One who foresees events; a prophet.
3. One gifted with second-sight; specif., a crystal gazer.
seer′suck′er (sēr′sŭk′ẽr), *n.* [Per. *shīr o shakkar* (Oxf. E. D.) a kind of silk cloth, lit., milk and sugar, through Hind. *shīr-shakar*.] A light linen fabric, orig. made in the East Indies, usually with alternating stripes and slightly craped or puckered; a similar cotton fabric.
see′saw′ (sē′sô′), *n.* [A reduplication of *saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing.] **1**. A children's pastime in which one or more sit upon each end of a plank balanced in the middle and move alternately up and down; also, the plank so used.
2. Any action likened to the motion of a seesaw, as a race in which two contestants frequently alternate in the lead, or as a circular definition or proof; a reciprocating motion.
A *seesaw* between the hypothesis and fact *Sir W Hamilton.*
3. *Whist.* A crossruff.
see′saw′, *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion; reciprocal.
see′saw′, *v. i.;* SEE′SAWED′ (-sôd′); SEE′SAW′ING. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move back and forth, or up and down; to alternate in the lead.
see′saw′, *v. t.* To cause to move in seesaw fashion.
seethe (sēth), *v. t.; pret.* SEETHED (sēthd), *Obs.* SOD (sŏd); *p. p.* SEETHED, SOD′DEN (sŏd′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH′ING (sēth′ĭng). [ME. *sethen*, AS. *sēoðan;* akin to D. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan*, G. *sieden*, Icel. *sjōða*, Sw. *sjuda*, Dan. *syde*, Goth. *saups* a burnt offering. Cf. SOD, *n.*, SODDEN, SUDS.] **1**. To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.
2. To digest; as, to *seethe* food. *Obs.*
3. To soak or saturate, as in liquor.
seethe, *v. i.* **1**. To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to boil; as, the rapids *seethed*.
2. To cook food by boiling. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To undergo digestion; to digest. *Obs.*
seethe, *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed. "A *seethe* of patriotic ferment." *Pall Mall Mag.*

see′a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
See′beck ef-fect′ (zā′bĕk). *Physics.* The development of an electric current by heating the junction of two dissimilar metals in a circuit, — discovered by J. T. Seebeck in 1822.
see′-bright′ (sē′brīt′), *n* [*see*, v. + *bright;* a name said to be suggested by *clary* explained as *clear-eye*.] The clary
seebule. † SEABULL.
seeburde. † SEABOARD.
see′catch′ (sē′kăch′), **see′-catch′ie** (-ĭ), *n* [Russ. *sękach*.] A grown male fur seal. *Alaska.*
seece. † CEASE. [of SEEK.]
seech (sēch). Obs. or dial. Eng.
see′coost′. † SEACOAST.
seed (sēd). Dial. & illit. pret. & p. p. of SEE.
seed′age (sēd′āj), *n.* [*seed* + *-age*.] *Hort.* Propagation of plants by seeds. [*Local, Eng.*]
seed′bird′, *n.* The mew gull.
seed′box′, *n* **a** A capsule. **b** An onagraceous plant (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) with somewhat box-shaped capsules. [plumule.]
seed bud. **a** The ovule. **b** The
seed coat *Bot.* The integument of a seed. See TESTA.
seed′cod′ (-kŏd′), *or* **seed′cot′** (-kŏt′), *n.* A seedlip. *Dial. Eng.*
seed coral. Small irregular bits of coral used in ornaments.
seed eater. **a** Any of numerous small South and Central American finches of the genus *Sporophila*. **b** Any of several African finches of the genus *Poliospiza*.
see′dee (sē′dē). Var. of SIDI.
seed fish. A fish full of ripe spawn.
seed′ful, *a.* Full of seed; teeming with promise; generative.
seed gall. Any gall which resembles a seed, esp. one caused by a phylloxera. [SEEDY.]
seed′i-ly (sēd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv* of
seed′i-ness, *n.* See NESS.
seed′kin, *n.* A little seed.
seed′-lac′, *n.* A species of lac. See 2d LAC, 1. [for wrappers.]
seed leaf. A kind of tobacco used
seed′leap′. Var. of SEEDLIP *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [less-ness. *n.*]
seed′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **seed′-**
seed′let, *n.* See -LET.
seed′lip′ (-lĭp′), *n.* [AS. *sǣdléap;* *sǣd* seed + *léap* basket] A basket or vessel in which a sower carries his seed. *Dial. Eng.*
seed lobe. *Bot.* A cotyledon.
seed′man, *n.* = SEEDSMAN.
seed′ness, *n.* Seedtime. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
see′dow (sē′dō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIDDER, ripe.
seed stalk. *Bot.* A funicle.
seed′ster, *n.* A sower. *Obs.*
seed tick. A small or young tick; esp., a young cattle tick.
seed tree Any tree bearing seed; specif., a tree providing the seed for natural reproduction.
seed wool Cotton wool not yet cleansed of its seeds.
see′dy. Var of SIDI.
seege † SIEGE.
seegh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
seeing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. —
seeing stone. A piece of crystal used in crystallomancy. *Obs.*
seek (sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICK.
seek, *n* *Hunting* The notes sounded on the hunting horn on discovering the deer's lair.
Seek. Seekh. † SIKH.
seek′a-ble (sēk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
seeke. † SICK.
seek′-no-fur′ther, *n.* A choice reddish subacid winter apple.
seel. † SEAL, CEIL. [of SELE.]
seel. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
seel, *n.* The rolling or tossing of a ship in a storm. *Obs.*
seel, *v. i.* [Orig uncert.; cf. F. *siller* to run ahead.] To keel over or roll, as a ship. *Obs.*
Se-el′a-da (sē-ĕl′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*
seeld. † SELD, seldom.
seelde Obs. pret. of SELL.
seeldome † SELDOM.
seele. † SEAL, SELE.
seel′ful, *a.* [*seel*, var. of *sele* + *ful*.] Blessed; happy; also, of good import. *Scot*
see′ly (sē′lĭ). Var. of SELY. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
seem. † SEME, load. [SAIM.]
seem (sēm; săm). Scot. var. of
seem. Obs or dial. Eng. of SEAM.
seem, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sæmr*. Cf. SEEMLY.] Seemly *Obs.*
seem, *v. t.* **1**. To beseem. *Obs.* **2**. To judge. *Obs.*
seemd. Seemed. *Ref. Sp.*
seem′ing, *adv.* Seemingly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
seem′ing-ly, *adv.* of SEEMING.
seem′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS
seem′less, *a.* Unseemly. *Obs.*
seem′li-head (sēm′lĭ-hĕd), *n.* [See -HEAD.] Seemliness *Archaic.* [LY. *R.*]
seem′li-ly (-lĭ), *adv* of SEEM-
seem′li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seem′li-ty, *n.* [See SEEMLY; 1st -TY.] Seemliness. *Obs.*
seem′ly, *n.* A person of courteous address; a lady or gentleman. *Obs. or R.*
seen. † SOON.
seen. † SIN, *adv.*, *prep*, *& conj.*
seen (sēn). Dial. & illit. pret. of SEE. [*Eng. Obs*]
seen, *n.* A cow's teat. *Dial.*
seen, *n.* [AS. *sȳn*, *sīen*, *séon*.] Sight; seeing; ability to see. *Obs.*
seen, *prep* Seeing; in view of; considering. *Obs.*
seen, *a.* *Obs. or Dial* **a** Visible; manifest. **b** Versed; skilled.
seende. † SEND.
seene. † SENNA.
seene, sene, *n.* [OF. *sene*, fr L *synodus*. See SYNOD.] A synod; a congregation of clerks. *Obs.*
seenil. † SINDLE.
seeped (sēpt), *a.* Seepy, as land.
seer. † SEAR, SERE.
seer (*dial.* sēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SURE.
seer (sēr; săr), *n.* = SER, a weight.
Seerath. † AL SIRAT.
seer′band (sēr′bȧnd), *n.* [Hind. *sirband* turban, lit., headband.] A turban. *India.*
seere. † SEAR, SERE. [etess.]
seer′ess, *n* Female seer; proph-
seer′fish′ (sēr′fĭsh′), *n.* [Pg. *serra*, lit., saw, L. *serra*.] A large scombroid fish of the East Indies (*Scomberomorus guttatus*).
seer′hand′ (sēr′hănd′), *n.* [An error for *seerband*.] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.
seer′ing, *a.* Of or pert. to a seer or his art. *Obs.*
seer′ing, *n.* The chiro (*Elops saurus*).
seer′ky. Var. of SIRKY.
seer′paw (sēr′pô), *n.* [Hind. & Per *sar-o-pā* head and feet, the whole, an honorary dress] A complete suit presented as a dress of honor by the sovereign. *Anglo-Ind.*
seer′ship, *n.* See -SHIP
seerty. † SERETY.
sees. † CEASE.
see′sawd′ Seesawed. *Ref. Sp.*
see′see (sē′sē), *n.*, *or* **seesee partridge**. A small sand partridge (*Ammoperdix bonhami*). *India.*
see′sum (-sŭm). Var. of SISSOO.
seet (sēt). Dial Eng. var. of SIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SET; obs. or dial pret. of SIT.
seete. † SEAT.
seeth (*dial.* sēth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEETHE.
seethe (sēth; sāth). Var. of SAITH. *Scot.*
seethe, *n.* Restoration. *Obs.*
seeth′er (sēth′ẽr), *n.* One that seethes, esp. a pot.
see′tul-put′ty (sē′tŭl-pŭt′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *sītal-paṭṭī* or *-pāṭī*, lit.,

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off: cf. F. *segment*. See SAW a cutting instrument.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; any part divided or cut off; a section; a portion; as, a *segment* of an orange or of a compound leaf. **2.** *Geom.* **a** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the area as is cut off by the chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. **3.** *Mach.* **a** A piece in the form of the segment, or sometimes the sector, of a circle, or part of a ring; as, the *segment* of a sectional flywheel. **b** A segment gear. **4.** *Biol. & Embryol.* Specif.: **a** A somite or metamere. **b** A division of a jointed appendage or limb of an arthropod. **c** A cell formed by segmentation or cleavage, as of a developing egg. **d** See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. **5.** *Geom.* The finite part of a line between two points in it; any of the finite parts of a divided line.
Syn. — See PART.

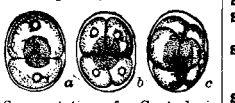
seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *v. t.* To separate into segments.

seg'ment, *v. i.* To divide or separate into parts; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.

seg-men'tal (sĕg-mĕn't*ă*l; sĕg'mĕn-t*ă*l), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a segment. **2.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** Specif., of or pertaining to the body segments (somites or metameres) of a segmented animal; repeated in successive segments of such an animal. **b** Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.
segmental arch, *Arch.*, an arch of which the intrados forms the segment of a circle, meeting the jambs or imposts at an angle. The extrados is usually parallel, or nearly so, to the intrados, and the archivolt thus forms part of a circular band, with its center below the springing line. Also, loosely, a pointed arch of two centers, both below the springing line. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **s. duct,** *Embryol.*, the duct of a segmental organ of a vertebrate embryo, esp. that of the pronephros, which persists after the degeneration of the pronephros, receiving the tubules of the mesonephros and becoming the mesonephric or Wolffian duct, and in lower vertebrates also giving rise to the Müllerian duct. — **s. organ.** **a** *Zoöl.* A nephridium (which see). **b** *Embryol.* An embryonic excretory organ of a vertebrate (the pronephros, mesonephros, or metanephros). See KIDNEY. — **s. saw.** = SEGMENT SAW.

seg'men-ta-ry (sĕg'mĕn-t*ă*-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating, segments; segmental.

seg'men-ta'tion (-t*ā*'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments, or state of being so divided; esp., *Biol. & Embryol.*, the formation of many cells from a single cell; cleavage, as in a developing egg. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.


Segmentation of a Centrolecithal Egg. *a* Two-celled, *b* Four-celled, and *c* Eight-celled, Stage.

segmentation cavity. *Embryol.* The central cavity of a blastula (see BLASTULA, *Illust.*); a blastocœle.

seg'ment-ed (sĕg'mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Divided or marked off into segments or joints; articulated.

segment saw. **a** A saw more or less segmental in shape. **b** A veneer-cutting saw made of segmental-shaped fine-toothed pieces fastened to a central disk or hub. **c** Any of various saws for cutting stuff into segmental-shaped pieces.

segment shell. *Ordnance.* A shell having an outer case filled with small cast-iron segments of concentric cylinders, designed to combine the functions of solid shot, shell, and shrapnel.

‖ **se'gno** (s*ā*'nyō), *n.* [It. See SIGN.] *Music.* A sign; specif., the sign that marks the beginning or end of a repeat, 𝄋 or :𝄋:. See AL SEGNO, DAL SEGNO.

seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-g*ā*t), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate; *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Apart, or separated, from others of the same kind; set apart; separate; select.

seg're-gate, *n. Math.* Any of an asyzygetic set of covariants of one degorder, through linear functions of which with numeral coefficients may be expressed all other covariants of the same degorder.

seg're-gate (-g*ā*t), *v. t.*; SEG'RE-GAT'ED (-g*ā*t'ĕd); SEG'RE-GAT'ING (-g*ā*t'ĭng). **1.** To separate or cut off from others or from the general mass or main body; to set apart.
They are still *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *I. Taylor*
2. *Chem., Geol., etc.* To cause to segregate.

seg're-gate, *v. i. Chem., Geol., etc.* To separate from the general mass, and collect together or become concentrated at a particular place or in a certain region, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

seg're-ga'tion (sĕg'rē-g*ā*'shăn), *n.* [L. *segregatio*: cf. F. *ségrégation*.] Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; separation from others or from the general mass or main body; also, a segregated portion or mass.

seg're-ga-tive (sĕg'rē-g*ā*-tĭv), *a.* Tending to segregate; characterized by segregation.

‖ **se'gui-dil'la** (s*ā*'gē-dēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish stanza of four or seven short verses partly assonant. **2.** A lively air to which such a stanza is sung; a dance to this air; music for such a dance or in its triple rhythm.

seiche (s*ā*sh), *n.* [F.] An oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours. It is thought to be initiated chiefly by local variations in atmospheric pressure, and perpetuated by the oscillations of the water surface, after the inequalities of atmospheric pressure have disappeared.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Also *Sedlitz.* Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.
Seidlitz powders, effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of forty grains of sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochelle salt and the other of thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic, — so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also *Rochelle powders.* — **s. water,** a natural water from Seidlitz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride. It is used as an aperient.

seign'ior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, F. *seigneur*, cf. It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, from an objective case of L. *senior* elder. See SENIOR.] **1.** A lord; a gentleman; esp., the lord of a manor. **2.** A title of honor or of address in the south of Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* in English.

seign'ior-age (-ăj), *n.* [OF. *seignorage.*] **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative. **2.** Specif.: A charge or toll (over and above the brassage) deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it. Sometimes, less properly, brassage (which see). **3.** A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

seign'ior-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a seignior; seigniorial.

seign'ior-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord of the manor.

seign-io'ri-al (sē-nyō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *seigneurial*, fr. *seigneur.* See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to a seignior; manorial. **2.** Hence, vested with large powers; independent. *Now R.*

seign'ior-y (sēn'yĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [ME. *seignorie*, OF. *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie.*] **1.** The power or authority of a seignior; lordship; dominion. **2.** The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a principality, province, or manor; a domain. **3.** The chief executive body of a medieval Italian city. **4.** A right of feudal superiority, with the rent or services thereto attached, annexed to land apart from its ownership; — sometimes called a **seigniory in gross.**

seine (s*ā*n; sēn; 277), *n.* [AS. *segne*, fr. L. *sagena*, Gr. *σαγήνη*: cf. OF. *seïne*, F. *seine*, fr. L. *sagena.*] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

seine, *v. t. & i.* To catch (fish) with a seine.

seine boat. A boat specially constructed for seining.

seine gang. *Fisheries.* A crew detailed from a fishing vessel for seining, together with their boats and gear.

seise (sēz), *v. t.* To put in possession, to take possession of. Var. of SEIZE. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in legal use.

sei'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* Possession. Var. of SEIZIN.

seis'mal (sīs'măl; sīz'-), *a.* Seismic.

seis'mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'-) } *a.* [Gr. *σεισμός* an earthquake,
seis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fr. *σείειν* to shake.] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or caused or affected by, an earthquake.
seismic vertical, the point on the earth's surface vertically over the focal point whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line joining these two points.

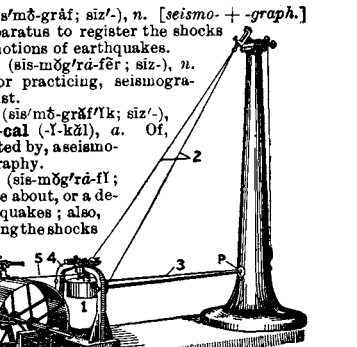
seis-mic'i-ty (sīs-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ; sīz-), *n.* State, quality, or degree of being seismic.

seis'mism (sīs'mĭz'm; sīz'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively considered.

seis'mo- (sīs'mō- ; sīz'mō-). Combining form from Greek *σεισμός, earthquake.*

seis'mo-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* The record of an earth tremor made by a seismograph.

seis'mo-graph (sīs'mō-grăf; sīz'-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-graph.*]


Seismograph of the U. S Weather Bureau. The lead Weight (1) is hung by the Wires (2) and the horizontal Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. The Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a needlelike Lever (5), of which the short end rests against a projection of 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6). A Magnet (7) connected with a clock marks off minutes on the record sheet.

Physics. An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

seis-mog'ra-pher (sīs-mŏg'r*ā*-fẽr; sīz-), *n.* One versed in, or practicing, seismography; a seismologist.

seis'mo-graph'ic (sīs'mō-grăf'ĭk; sīz'-), **seis'mo-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or indicated by, a seismograph or seismography.

seis-mog'ra-phy (sīs-mŏg'r*ā*-fĭ; sīz-), *n.* A treatise about, or a description of, earthquakes; also, the art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes; also, seismology.

seis'mo-log'i-cal (sīs'mō-lŏj'ĭ-k*ă*l; sīz'-mō-),*a.* Of or pert. to seismology. — **seis'mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

seis-mol'o-gist (sīs-mŏl'ō-jĭst; sīz-),*n.* A specialist in seismology.

seis-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logy.*] The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.

seis-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions.

seis'mo-met'ric (sīs'mō-mĕt'rĭk; sīz'-) } *a.* Of or pertain-
seis'mo-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } ing to seismometry or a seismometer.

seis-mom'e-try (sīs-mŏm'ē-trĭ ; sīz-), *n.* The art or process of using the seismometer.

seis'mo-scope (sīs'mō-skōp; sīz'mō-),*n.* [*seismo-* + *-scope.*] A contrivance for detecting earthquake shocks and in some cases indicating roughly their intensity, direction, etc., as a small body on an unstable platform, or a row of bodies easily overturned. — **seis'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

seize (sēz), *v. t.*; SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZ'ING (sēz'ĭng). [ME. *seisen, saisen*, OF. *seisir, saisir*, F. *saisir*, LL. *sacire*; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Law.* Orig., to put in possession; later, to put into seizin of); — usually with *of* and in the passive; as, A B was *seized* and possessed of the manor of Dale. In this sense **seise** is the commoner spelling.
Whom age might see *seized* of what youth made prize. *Chapman.*
2. *Law.* To take possession of, or appropriate, in order to subject to the force or operation of a warrant, order of court, or other legal process; — said of an officer of law. **3.** To take possession of by force; as, to *seize* the throne. **4.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take hold of; to reach and grasp; to clutch; as, to *seize* one's arm. **5.** To fasten; to fix. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **6.** To grasp with the mind; to comprehend fully and distinctly; as, to *seize* an idea. **7.** *Naut.* To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline; as, to *seize* ropes.
Syn. — Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture.

seize, *v. i.* **1.** To take or lay hold, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; to grasp; clutch; — with *on* or *upon.* **2.** *Mech.* To cohere or stick fast to a relatively moving part, as a bearing, a gas-engine piston, a slide valve, etc., through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction.

sei'zin, *or, more commonly,* **sei'sin** (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine.* See SEIZE.] *Law.* **1.** Orig., in early English law, possession, whether of land or chattels; possession with quiet enjoyment; later, that possession of, or status with relation to, land that arose from the completion of feudal investiture by livery of seizin. Hence, in the later common law, possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto, this being **seizin in deed** when consisting in actual possession, and **seizin in law** when consisting in a mere right of present possession. Now, where delivery of a deed is equivalent to livery of seizin, the term *seizin* is often construed in some jurisdictions as equivalent to actual possession, in others as equivalent to ownership. **2.** The thing possessed; property. *Obs.*

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cool mat.] A kind of grass or reed mat for resting or sleeping upon. *Anglo-Ind.*
See'va. Var. of SIVA.
seeve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE.
seew. + SEW, pottage; SUE.
seeyburde. + SEABOARD.
sef. + SEVEN.
sef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
sefe. + SIEVE.
seff, seffe. + SEVEN, SEVENTH.
sef'i-ra, sef'i-roth'ic, etc. Vars. of SEPHIRA, SEPHIROTHIC, etc.
sefne. + SEVEN.
sefoul. + SEA FOWL.
sefte. + SHAFT.
sefth. + SEVENTH.
seg (sĕg). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SAG.
seg, *n.* [Cf. Icel. (modern) *sigg*, also Icel. *seigr* tough, Norw. dial. *seig.*] A callosity. *Dial. Eng.*
seg, *n.* [See SEDGE.] **a** Sedge *Obs.* **b** The gladden, or other species of iris. *Dial. Eng.*
seg, *n.* [AS. *secg*, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *seggr.*] A man; esp., a nobleman; a knight; also, a follower; retainer; servant. *Obs*
seg, *or* **segg,** *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *seeg, sæg, seg*, a boar castrated at maturity.] A boar, bull, or ram castrated when full-grown. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
se'ga-dor', *n.* [Sp.] A reaper; a harvester. *Obs.*
se-gar' (sē-gär'). Var. of CIGAR.
sege. + SAGE, herb; SEDGE; SAY; SEE; SEG; SIE; SIEGE.
sege, seghe, *v.* [AS. *sigan* to fall, move.] To sink; to go. *Obs.*
sege, *n.* Happiness; peace; rest; ease. *Obs. Scot.*
se'geant (sē'jĕnt). Var. of SERJANT.
segerstane. + SACRISTAN.
seg'e-ta-ry (sĕj'ē-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by the presence of segetives. *Obs.*
seg'e-tive, *n.* Prob., darnel. *Obs.*
segg. Var of SEG, boar.
seg'gar (sĕg'ẽr), *n. & v.* = SAGGER. [SIEGE.]
segge. + SAY, SEDGE, SEG,
segge, *n.* [F. *sèche, seiche*, fr. L. *sepia*, Gr. *σηπία*.] Cuttlefish. *Obs.*
seg'ger. + SAYER, a story teller.
‖ **seg'gio** (sĕd'jō), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* A seat; esp., a throne.
‖ **seg'gio-la** (-jō-lä), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* Dim. of SEGGIO.
seggon, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *seggr* man, Norw. dial. *segg* fellow, laborer.] An inferior laborer. *Obs.*
seg'grom, seg'grum (sĕg'rŭm), *n.* European ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
segh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
se-ghol' (sē-gōl'), *n.* [Heb. *sĕgôl.*] *Heb. Gram.* The vowel sign (◌ֶ), written below its consonant and nearly equivalent to English short *e* as in *set*, but sometimes long as *e* in *there.*
se-gho'late (sē-gō'l*ā*t), *n Heb. Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent typically of a developed disyllabic form, with a long tone vowel in the first syllable, and a short seghol in the second.
Se-gi'nus (sē-jī'nŭs),*n.* See STAR.
seg-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of SEGMENTAL. [Segmented.]
seg'men-tate (sĕg'mĕn-t*ā*t), *a.*
segmentation nucleus = CLEAVAGE NUCLEUS.
segmentation sphere. **a** = BLASTULA. **b** = BLASTOMERE.
segment gear. *Mach.* **a** = SEGMENT RACK. **b** = SECTOR GEAR.
segment rack. *Mach.* A curved rack.
segnior. + SEIGNIOR.
seg'ni-tude. *n.* [LL. *segnitudo.*] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Obs.*
seg'ni-ty, *n* [L. *segnitas.*] Segnitude. *Obs.*
se'go (sē'gō), *n.* [Native name among the Utah Indians.] A liliaceous plant (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of western North America; also, its edible bulb.
se-goon'. + SECONDE.
seg're-ant (sē'g'rē-ănt), *a. Her.* Rampant with expanded wings;— of griffins and wiverns.
seg're-gant, *a.* [L. *segregans, -antis*, p. pr.] Segregative. *Obs*
segrund. *n.* [AS. *sægrund.*] The bottom of the sea. *Obs.*
segt. + SIGHT.
Se'gub (sē'gŭb). *Bib.*
‖ **se'gue** (s*ā*'g wĕ), *v. i.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., it follows; — a direction generally used to denote that what follows is to be played immediately; cf. ATTACCA.
seh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sehel. + SEAL.
seheliche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gesewenlic.*] Visible. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
Se-hes'i-ma (sē-hĕs'ĭ-mä). *D.*
sehtnesse. + SAUGHTNESS.
sei. + SAY.
sei. Obs. pret. of SEE.
‖ **sei-cen'to** (s*ā*-chĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] The 17th century; — referring to Italian art or literature.
seiche, seick. + SEEK.
se'id (sē'ĭd). Var. of SAYID.
seide. + SEED.
seid. + *said*, pret. & p. p. of SEE.
sei'del (z*ī*'dĕl), *n.* [G.] An Austrian liquid measure. See MEASURE.
seie. + SAY, SEE.
seife, seiffe. + SIEVE.
seige. + SIEGE.
seigen. + SAY. [Eng. of SEE.]
seigh (*dial.* sē). Obs or dial.
seigh (*dial.* sē, sĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SIGH.
seign. + SEVEN, SIGN.
Sei'gnette' salt. **Sei'gnette's' salt** (sān'yĕt', -yĕte'). [See SALT OF SEIGNETTE.] = ROCHELLE SALT.
sei'gneur' (*F.* sĕn'yûr') [F.] = SEIGNIOR, *n.*, 1. *Now Chiefly Alien.*
seign'eur-age. = SEIGNIORAGE.
seign-eu'ri-al (sē-nyû'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Seigniorial.
seigneurie. = SEIGNIORY. *Obs.*
seign'eur-y (sē n'y ĕr-ĭ). = SEIGNIORY.
seign'ior-a-ble, *a.* Lordly; seigniorial. *Obs. Scot.*
seign'ior-ize (sēn'yĕr-īz), *v. t.* To lord it over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act the part of a seignior.
seigniorously, *a.* [OF. *seignoureus* + *-ly.*] Magnificent. *Obs.* [lord or seignior. *Obs.*
seign'ior-y, *v. t.* To rule as
sei-gno'ri-al (sē-nyō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*, **sei'gno-ry** (sē'nyō-rĭ), *n.*, etc. = SEIGNIORAL, SEIGNIORY, etc.
seigtnesse. + SAUGHTNESS.
seih. + SAW.
seihte. + SAUGHT, *n.*
seihtni. + SAUGHTNE.
seik. + SICK.
seik (sēk). Scot. var. of SEEK.
Seik, Seikh. Var. of SIKH.
seil. + SAIL. [of SILE, strain.]
seil (sĭl) Scot. & dial. Eng. var
seil, seile (sēl). Scot. vars. of SEEL, happiness. [SINDLE.]
seilidin. + SELDEN, seldom;
seile. + SAIL, SEAL.
seile (*Scot.* sēl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.
sei-le'nos (sĭ-lē'nŏs), *pl.* SEILENOI (-noi). Var. of SILENUS.
seily. + SAIL, *v.*
seim. + SEAM, SEEM.
seim (sām; sēm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SAIM.
sein. + SAINT, SAY.
sein. Obs. or Scot. p. p. of SEE
seind. + SEND.
seind. Obs. p. p. of SINGE.
seindill. + SINDLE.
seine. + SIN, since.
seinen. + SAINT.
sein'er, *n.* One that seines.
sein'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SEINE.
seinori. + SEIGNIORY.
seint, seinte. + SAINT.
seintefie. + SANCTIFY.
seintuarie. + SANCTUARY.
seinye, *n.* [Cf. ENSIGN.] A war cry. *Obs.*
seip (sēp). Var of SEEP.
seir. + SERE; SORE, *n.* [*Bib.*]
Se-i'ra (sē-ī'rä; sē'ĭ-rä). *D.*
Se-i'rath (sē-ī'răth; sē'ĭ-răth) *Bib.*
seirche. + SEARCH.
seire. + SEAR. [SEERFISH.]
seir'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'). Var. of
sei'ro-spore (sī'rō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *σειρά* a cord + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain algæ. *Obs.*—
sei'ro-spor'ic (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*
seis. Obs. pl of SEA.
seis'mo-logue (sīs'mō-lŏg ; sīz'-mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logue*, as in *catalogue.*] A seismic description or catalogue.
seis'mo-met'ro-graph (-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n* [*seismometer* + *-graph.*] A seismograph.
seis'mo-tec-ton'ic, *a.* [*seismo-* + *tectonic.*] Designating lines on the earth's surface which reveal dislocations in the rock beneath due to earthquake shock.
seis-mot'ic (sīs-mŏt'ĭk ; sīz-), *a.* Seismic.
seiss. + CEASE. [*Obs.*]
seistow. Contr. of *sayest thou.*
seit. + SAUGHT, SIT.
seite. + SAUGHT, *v.*
seith. + SEETHE.
seith. + *saith*, form of SAY, *v.*
seith. + *seeth*, form of SEE.
seithin. + SITHEN.
se'i-ty (sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *se* one's self.] A quality peculiar to one's self; an individuality. *Rare.*
seiz. *Seize. Ref. Sp.*
seiz'a-ble (sēz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
seizd. Seized. *R. Sp.* [SEIZES.]
seiz'er (sēz'ẽr), *n.* One that

seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEIZE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of taking or grasping suddenly or forcibly.
2. State of being seized or in possession; possession.
3. *Naut.* **a** The operation of fastening together or lashing with small stuff, generally tarred; also, the cord or lashing so used. **b** The fastening so made. If the parts of the ropes to be seized cross each other the seizing is called a **throat seizing**. If the ropes are parallel the seizing is called a **round seizing** where two layers of marline are used; it is called a **flat seizing** if only one layer is used.

sei'zor (sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who seizes, or takes possession.

sei'zure (sē'zhũr), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *saisir*, inf. as n. (cf. PLEASURE). See SEIZE.] **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and forcible grasp or clutch; a taking into possession; as, the *seizure* of a thief, a throne, etc.
2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession; ownership.

Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

3. That which is seized, or taken possession of; a thing laid hold of, or possessed.
4. A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit.

Lion Sejant.

se'jant } **se'jeant** } (sē'jănt), *a.* [F. *séant*, p. pr. of *seoir* to sit, L. *sedere.*] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

se-la'chi-an (sė-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Selachii. — *n.* One of the Selachii; a shark or ray.

Se-la'chi-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλαχος a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] *Zoöl.* A group of elasmobranch fishes to which various limits and ranks have been assigned. In the broadest senses it comprises either all the elasmobranchs (being thus equiv. to *Elasmobranchii* in the usual sense) or all except the chimæras, and ranks as a subclass. In restricted senses, it ranks as an order comprising the existing sharks and rays as disting. from the extinct Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi (*Plagiostomi* is a common equiv. in this sense), or as a suborder containing the existing sharks as dist. from the rays.

Sel'a-gi-nel'la (sĕl'ȧ-jĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *selago*, *-ginis*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fern allies (pteridophytes) constituting the family Selaginellaceæ. See RESURRECTION PLANT. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se-lag'i-nel-la'ce-æ (sė-lăj'ĭ-nĕ-lā'sė-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELAGINELLA.] *Bot.* A family of terrestrial mosslike plants of the order Lycopodiales. They have branching stems and scalelike leaves which are many-ranked and uniform, or 4-ranked and of two kinds spreading in two planes. The 1-celled sporangia contain both megaspores and microspores. The only genus (*Selaginella*) includes over 350 species, chiefly tropical. Many are cultivated as ornamental foliage plants. — **se-lag'i-nel-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Se-la'go (sė-lā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of shrublike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of low, heathlike South African scrophulariaceous shrubs having spicate flowers with an early regular corolla, four didynamous stamens, and a two-celled ovary.

se'lah (sē'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *selāh*, orig. unknown.] *Bib.* A word of unknown meaning, occurring often in the Psalms and three times in Hab. iii. It is usually thought to be a musical or liturgical sign of some kind.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*; akin to OFries. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*, OHG. *seltan*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Sw. *sällan*, Goth. *sildaleiks* marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one *Hooker.*

sel'dom, *a.* Rare; infrequent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sel' d'or' (sĕl' dôr'). [F., salt of gold.] *Photog.* A white crystalline salt, apparently sodium aurothiosulphate, $Na_3AuS_4O_6{\cdot}2H_2O$, made by treating gold chloride with sodium thiosulphate in solution. It was used in the daguerreotype process, and is now used in toning certain prints.

se-lect' (sė-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. pr. of *seligere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND.] **1.** Taken from a number of the same or an analogous kind by preference; hence, of special value or excellence; selected; choice; exclusive; as, *select* poems; a *select* club.

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd. *Macaulay*

2. Characterized by fastidiousness or special care in selecting; nice in choosing; as, to be *select* in making friends.

Syn. — SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is SELECT which is the result of discriminating choice; ELECT often implies admission to some select or inner circle; EXCLUSIVE suggests the fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie; as, a *select* audience; "that delicious phantom of being an *elect* spirit . . . unlike the crowd" (*Kingsley*); "the *exclusive* in fashionable life" (*Emerson*).

select committee, *Eng. Parliamentary Practice*, a committee appointed to acquire information with a view to legislation and to examine into the constitution and management of an administrative department. Select committees have members from both parties. — **s. life**, *Life Insurance*, a life, or risk (which see), secured by selection by the company, and therefore of less than the normal mortality.

se-lect', *v. t.*; SE-LECT'ED; SE-LECT'ING. **1.** To take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best books for reading.
2. *Australian Land Law.* To take up crown land under the Land Acts. Formerly the term *free-select* (and hence *free-selection*, *free-selector*) was usual, probably orig. in allusion to the opening for selection by Sir John Robertson's Land Act (1861) of large areas previously withheld.
Syn. — See CHOOSE.

se-lect'ed (sė-lĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Select; choice.
2. Specially devoted. *Obs.*

se-lec'tion (sė-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *selectio*: cf. F. *sélection.*]
1. Act of selecting, or state of being selected.
2. That which is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice *selection* of books.
3. *Australian Land Law.* Act of selecting land (see SELECT, *v. t.*, 2); also, a piece of land thus taken up.
4. *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see NATURAL SELECTION) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. See NATURAL SELECTION, SEXUAL SELECTION, DARWINISM.
5. *Life Insurance.* The action by which the lives insured by a company are secured or retained, called **selection by the company** when it is the action of the company in aiming to secure healthy lives, and **selection against the company** when it consists in the action of policyholders in withdrawing or allowing their policies to lapse.

selection forest. *Forestry.* A forest in which trees of all age classes are represented.

se-lec'tion-ist, *n.* *Biol.* One who considers natural selection as an especially important factor in evolution.

se-lec'tive (sė-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, selection; selecting or tending to select; as, *selective* action or breeding; a *selective* screen, stain, or mind.

This *selective* providence of the Almighty *Bp. Hall.*

2. *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference.

selective absorption, *Physics*, absorption in which waves of any kind, as of light, pass through substances not equally pervious to all wave lengths. — **s. radiation**, radiation in which waves of certain lengths are intense compared with the other waves. — **s. reflection**, reflection in which waves of certain lengths are reflected with little loss of intensity compared with the loss in case of other waves. — **s. transmission**, *Mach.*, a transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to another by a single lever.

se-lect'man (sė-lĕkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person chosen to exercise special powers in a system of government; esp., one of a board of officers chosen annually in towns in the New England States, except Rhode Island, to transact the general public business of the town. The number is usually from three to seven or nine in each town. The office seems to have been derived from that of the English select vestryman. By statute in some of these States the term is made to include the mayor and aldermen of a city.

se-lec'tor (sė-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that selects. Specif.: **a** *Australian Land Law.* A person who selects land; less exactly, a small farmer. See SELECT, *v. t.*, 2. Cf. SQUATTER, 3. **b** *Railroading.* An apparatus for operating either or any of two or more signals by a single lever, devised so as automatically to connect the particular signal controlling the route for which a switch has been set. **c** A thermomagnetic device for determining temperatures for rolling rails. **d** *Copper Smelting.* A kind of converter with horizontal tuyères, to produce bottoms (see BOTTOM, *n.*, 11) and a purified copper in one operation.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sė-lē'nē; -nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.

se-len'ic (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *selenious* compounds. — **selenic acid**, an acid, H_2SeO_4, resembling sulphuric acid but less stable, got by energetic oxidation of selenium. By reduction it yields selenious acid.

se-le'ni-o- (sė-lē'nĭ-ō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of selenium* or *its compounds*; as, *selenio*-phosphate, a phosphate having selenium in place of all, or a part, of the oxygen.

se-le'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *selenic* compounds. — **selenious acid**, a white crystalline poisonous acid, H_2SeO_3, got by oxidation of selenium and easily yielding the element by reduction.

Se-le'ni-pe'di-um (sė-lē'nĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Σελήνη Selene + (prob.) L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Bot.* A genus of South American orchids closely related to *Cypripedium*, containing only two species. The pods are sometimes used as a substitute for vanilla.

sel'e-nite (sĕl'ė-nīt), *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), fr. σελήνη the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid.
2. *Min.* A variety of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.
— **sel'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **-nit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-le'ni-um (sė-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically, found to a small extent in native sulphur and (combined) in native sulphides, also in a few selenides, as clausthalite. Symbol, *Se*; at. wt., 79.2. It was discovered in 1817 by Berzelius in the deposit from sulphuric acid chambers, which is still its commercial source. Like sulphur, selenium occurs in several allotropic forms, being obtained as a brick-red or dark red amorphous powder (sp. gr., 4.26), as a brownish black, glassy mass (sp. gr., 4.28), as red monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 4.47), or as a bluish gray, metal-like, crystalline mass (sp. gr., 4.8). Metallic selenium conducts electricity, and its resistance is decreased by exposure to light. Selenium burns in air with a bluish flame and a disagreeable odor.

se-le'no-dont (sė-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, molar teeth with crescentic ridges on the crown, as in the majority of artiodactyls. — *n.* A mammal with selenodont teeth.

se-le'no-graph (-grȧf), *n.* A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

sel'e-nog'ra-pher (sĕl'ė-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in selenography.

se-le'no-graph'ic (sė-lē'nō-grăf'ĭk) } **se-le'no-graph'i-cal** (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *sélénographique.*] Of or pert. to selenography. — **selenographic chart**, a map representing the surface of the moon.
— **se-le'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sel'e-nog'ra-phist (sĕl'ė-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A selenographer.

sel'e-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy.*] The science of the physical features of the moon; the physical geography of the moon.

sel'e-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-logy.*] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon; loosely, selenography. — **se-le'no-log'i-cal** (sė-lē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sel'e-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Se-leu'ci-an (sė-lū'shĭ-ăn; -sĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Seleucus, a Galatian of the 3d century said to have taught heresies as to the reality of Christ's body, divine agency in creation, and use of water in baptism.

Se-leu'cid (sė-lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Se-leu'cid, *a.* Seleucidan.

Se-leu'ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* A dynasty (c. 312–65 B. C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded about 312 B. C. by Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Se-leu'ci-dan (sė-lū'sĭ-dăn) } **Sel'eu-cid'ic** (sĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭk) } **Sel'eu-cid'i-an** (-ū-sĭd'ĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or named from, the Seleucidæ; as, the *Seleucidan* Era (see ERA, *n.*).

self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self*, *seolf*, *sylf*; akin to OS. *self*, OFries. *self*, D. *zelf*, G. *selb*, *selber*, *selbst*, Dan. *selv*, Sw. *sjelf*, Icel. *sjālfr*, Goth. *silba*. Cf. SELVAGE.] **1.** Same; particular; very; identical. *Archaic*, exc. in *selfsame*. *Raleigh.*
2. Of or pertaining to one's self; one's own. *Obs.*
3. Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc., without addition or change; unmixed; as, a *self* bow, one made of a single piece (see 6th BOW, 2); *self* flower, one all of one color; *self*-colored.
self blue, a bluish paper derived from blue rag pulp made from indigo-dyed rags. The color is fast to light.

self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; a being in its relations to its own identity; the subject of consciousness, or a consciousness considered as subjective and individual; in a narrower sense, the individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his activities, the subject of his feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with *Pope.*
The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs *Sir W. Hamilton.*
The *self* is the general subject or capacity for feeling, willing, knowing; but it is at a given moment self-determined as one of these, if not exclusively, at least predominantly *W T Harris.*

2. Hence, personal interest or advantage, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, *self* is his whole concern.
3. The identity of anything considered abstractly.

She was beauty's *self.* *Thomson.*

4. A self-colored, or self, flower. See SELF, *a.*, 3.
5. A self bow or arrow. See SELF, *a.*, 3.
to be one's self, to be in full possession of one's powers.

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix in many compounds, usually of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes: **a** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the word with which it is joined, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the word to which the prefix is joined; the *subject* of the action; as in *self*-assumed, assumed by one's self; *self*-begotten; *self*-inflicted; *self*-uniform, uniform in or of itself. **b** The *object* of the action, quality, or state of being denoted by the word with which it is joined; the *person or*

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se-join', *v. t.* [L. *sejungere*; *se-* aside + *jungere* to join. See JOIN.] To separate *Obs.*
se-joint', *a.* Sejoined. *Obs.*
sej'u-gate (sĕj'ōō-gāt; sė-jōō'-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *sejugatus*, p. p. of *sejugare.*] To separate. *Obs.*
sej'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *sex* six + *jugum* yoke; cf. L. *sejugis* a team of six horses.] *Bot.* Having six pairs of leaflets. *R.*
se-junc'tion, *n.* [L. *sejunctio* See SEJOIN.] Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined. *Obs.*
se-jun'gi-ble (sė-jŭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disjoined. *Obs.*
sek. † SEEK, SICK.
sek (sĕk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SACK.
se-ka'kul (sė-kä'kōōl), *n.* [Per. *shaqāqul miçri*, lit., the wild carrot of Egypt.] An East Indian parsnip (*Pastinaca sekakul*).
sekatour. † SECUTOR.
seke. † SEEK, SICK.
sekeler. † SECULAR.
sekelew. † SICKLEW.
sekelle. † SICKLE.
seker † SICKER.
Seker. Var. of SOKARIS.
seketour seketur. † SECUTOR.
sekil. † SECLE, SICKLE.
sekir † SICKER.
sekkatour. † SECUTOR.
sekke. † SACK.
sekkul, *a.* [Cf. SICKLY, and AS. *sīclian* to grow sick]. Sickly. *Obs.*
sekly. † SICKLY.
seknace, seknes. † SICKNESS.
se'kos (sē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σηκός a pen, a shrine.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred inclosure.
sektour. † SECUTOR.
sekur. † SICKER.
sel. † SEAL, *n.*; SELE, time; SELL; SHALL.
sel Sell. *Ref. Sp.*
sel, sell. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SELF. — **the sel**, *or* **sell, of it**, etc., itself, himself, etc.
sel. *Abbr.* Selected; selections.
Sel'a-choi'de-i (sĕl'ȧ-koi'dė-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of the order Salachii, syn. *Plagiostomi*) consisting of the sharks as distinguished from the rays. — **sel'a-choid** (sĕl'ȧ-koid), *a.* & *n.*
Sel'a-chos'to-mi (-kŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoids constituted by the paddlefishes. *Cope.* — **sel'a-cho-stome'** (sĕl'ȧ-kō-stōm'), *n.* — **sel'a-chos'to-mous** (-kŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*
se-la'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
seladyne. † CELIDONY, stone.
Se'la-ham-mah'le-koth (sē'lȧ-hȧ-mä'lē-kŏth; -kōth), *n.* *Bib*
Sel'a-hi (sĕl'ȧ-hī). *D. Bib.*
Se'la-ites (sē'lȧ-īts). *D. Bib.*
sel'a-min' (sĕl'ȧ-mēn'), *n.* [Pg.] The sixteenth part of an alqueire. See ALQUEIRE, MEASURE.
selander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A disease in the bend of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*
selc. † SILK.
selch (sĕlk; sĕlk), **selch'ie** (sĕl'kĭ), **selcht** (sĕlkt). Scot. vars. of SEALCH.
sel'couth (sĕl'kōōth), *a.* [AS. *selcūð*, *seldcūð*. See SELDOM; UNCOUTH.] Unusual: strange; marvelous. — *n.* A wonder; a marvel. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*
sel'couth, *v. t.* To make wonderful. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sel'couth-ly, *adv.* of SELCOUTH.
seld. † SHIELD.
seld (sĕld). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SELL.
seld, *n.* [AS.] A seat. *Obs.*
seld, *a.* [See SELDOM.] Rare; uncommon; unusual. *Both Obs. or Archaic.* — *adv.* Seldom.
seldcene. † SELDSEEN.
selde. † SHIELD.
selde. Obs. pret. of SELL.
sel'den, *adv.* Seldom. *Obs.*
seldewannes, *adv.* [See SELDWHEN.] Seldom *Obs.*
seldin. † SINDLE.
sel'dom-cy (sĕl'dŭm-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*
sel'dom-ly, *adv.* Rarely. *R.*
sel'dom-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seld'seen', *a.* [AS. *seldsiene*, akin to OHG. *seltsāni*, Icel. *sjaldsēnn.*] Seldom seen; rare. *Obs. or Archaic.*
seld'shown', *a.* [*seld* + *shown.*] Rarely shown or exhibited. *Obs.*
seld'speech', *n.* [*seld* + *speech.*] Taciturnity. *Obs.*
seldwhen, *adv.* [AS. *seldhwanne.* Cf. WHEN.] Seldom. *Obs.*
sele. † CEIL, to roof; SEAL; ZEAL.
sele (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǣl.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Time; season; opportunity; occasion. **b** Happiness; welfare. *Obsoles.*
sele, *a.* Good; happy; opportune; fortunate. *Obs.*
Sel'e-bin (sĕl'ė-bĭn). *D. Bib*
se-lect', *n.* **1.** That which is select or choice. *Colloq. or Com.* **2.** Selection. *Obs.*
se-lect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* of SELECTED.
se-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* of SELECTIVE.
se'lec-tiv'i-ty (sē'lĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being selective.
se-lect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Se'led (sē'lĕd). *Bib.*
selehthe. † SELTH.
Sel'e-mi'a (sĕl'ė-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Sel'e-mi-a'u (-mī-ā'ū). *D. Bib.*
Se-le'mith (sė-lē'mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sel'e-nate (sĕl'ė-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of selenic acid.
selendine † CELANDINE.
selenes. † SELINESS.
sel'en-hy'dric (sĕl'ĕn-hī'drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a weak acid, better known as *hydrogen selenide*, H_2Se. [selenate.]
se-le'ni-ate (sė-lē'nĭ-āt), *n.* A
sel'e-nide (sĕl'ė-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid** A compound of selenium and an element or a radical acting as an element.
Sel'e-nid'er-a (sĕl'ė-nĭd'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σελήνη moon + δέρη neck; — so called from the crescent-shaped markings below the neck.] *Zoöl.* See TOUCANET.
sel'e-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*selenium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding selenium.
se-le'ni-on (sė-lē'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Selenium.
se-len'i-scope, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-scope.*] An instrument for observing the moon. *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret (sĕl'ė-nī'ū-rĕt; sė-lē'nū-rĕt), *n.* A selenide. *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret'ed, -u-ret'ted (-ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with selenium as in a selenide. *Obsoles.*
se-le'no-cen'tric (sė-lē'nō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *centric.*] *Astron.* Relating to the center of the moon; referred to the moon as a center.
Se-le'no-don'ta (sė-lē'nō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of artiodactyls having selenodont teeth. It includes the Tylopoda and Pecora.
se-le'no-dont'y (sė-lē'nō-dŏn'tĭ), *n.* State of being selenodont.
sel'e-nol'a-try (sĕl'ė-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-latry.*] Worship of the moon.
sel'e-not'ro-pism (sĕl'ė-nŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A rare form of phototropism induced by moonlight. — **se-le'no-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **sel'e-not'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [nious.]
se-le'nous (sė-lē'nŭs), *a.* Sele-
seler. selere. † CELLAR, SOLER.
seleritie. † CELERITY.
selestyall. † CELESTIAL
Sel'e-thai (sĕl'ė-thī). *D. Bib.*

thing affected by the action; as in *self*-approving, approving one's self; *self*-abnegation, abnegation of self; *self*-consistent, consistent with itself.

☞ The reference "See SELF-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *self-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

self'-a-ban'doned, *a.* Given up to one's or its own impulses.

self'-ac-quired', *a. Law.* Acquired by one's self; — said of property so acquired as not to become a part of some common fund or stock, as that of the joint family in Hindu law (where it includes the gains derived from learning, valor, or gifts, and earnings not closely dependent upon the joint-family stock), or, sometimes, that of the community property in the Civil law (cf. CONQUEST, 5).

self'-act'ing, *a* Acting or capable of acting of or by itself; automatic in action. — **self'-ac'tion,** *n.*

self'-ac'tive, *a.* Possessing or exercising self-activity.

self'-ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Inherent action or power of actiou; immanent change; self-determination with reference to development or alternation; the primal or originating causal action of a self. See ACTIVITY, 1 **c**, *Cit.*

self'-as-sert'ing, *a.* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

self'-as-ser'tion, *n.* Act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; the quality of being self-asserting.

self'-as-ser'tive, *a.* Disposed to self-assertion; self-asserting. — **self'-as-ser'tive-ness,** *n.*

self'-cen'tered, self'-cen'tred, *a.* Centered in itself, or in one's self.

self'-cen'ter-ing, self'-cen'tring, *a.* Centering in or of one's self; specif., *Mach.*, of a chuck or the like, having jaws or dogs that can be made to move towards or from the center simultaneously and at the same rate so as to center the object held by a single adjustment.

self'-cock'ing, *a.* Having an arrangement by which the hammer can be raised and released by simply pulling the trigger; — said of a firearm.

self'-col-lect'ed, *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; calm.

self'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Of a single color; — applied to flowers, animals, textile fabrics, etc. See SELF, *a.*, 3.

self'-com-mand', *n.* Self-control.

self'-com-mun'ion, *n.* Communion with one's self.

self'-com-pla'cent, *a.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts; self-satisfied. — **self'-com-pla'cen-cy,** *n.*

self'-con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, endowments, merits, or the like; vanity. — **self'-con-ceit'ed,** *a.* — **self'-con-ceit'ed-ness,** *n.*

self'-con-cern', *n.* Concern for one's self.

self'-con'fi-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance.

Syn.— SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-RELIANCE. SELF-CONFIDENCE may be used in either a good or a bad sense; SELF-RELIANCE in a good sense only; as, "a feeling of *self-confidence* which . . . sustained him" (*Beaconsfield*); "Her natural temper . . . tended to a rash *self-confidence* rather than to self-distrust" (*J. R. Green*); "Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self-reliance* and independence" (*Jowett*).

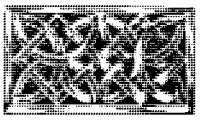
self'-con'fi-dent, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; self-reliant. — **self'-con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

self'-con'ju-gate, *a. Geom.* Conjugate to itself; uniting in itself two conjugate figures, as a pentagon or triangle, each side of which is the polar (as to some conic) of the opposite vertex.

self'-con'scious, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. *Dryden.*
2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; as, the speaker was too *self-conscious.*
3. *Psychol.* Conscious of one's self, or ego, as the subject, or subjective element, of experience; aware of being the subject of any given alteration in experience.
— **self'-con'scious-ly,** *adv.*— **self'-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

self'-con-sist'ent, *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self'-con-sist'en-cy,** *n.*

self'-con-tained', *a.* **1.** Reserved; uncommunicative.
2. Showing self-control or self-command; self-controlled.
3. *Mach.* Having all the essential working parts connected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a case, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon fastenings outside of the machine itself.
self-contained engine. **a** An engine having both bearings for the crank shaft attached to the frame of the engine, esp. such an engine with a double-web crank. **b** A steam engine and boiler combined and fastened together; a portable steam engine. — **s. ornament,** ornament in which the design is a single complete whole, intended to fill a space without being repeated.


Self-contained Ornament.

self'-con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or itself; specif., a statement, proposition, etc., consisting of two members or parts, one of which contradicts the other; as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self-contradiction.*

self'-con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self; self-command.

self'-cou'pler, *n.* An automatic coupling for railroad cars, etc.

self'-cul'ture, *n.* Culture of one's self by one's own efforts.

self'-de-ceit', *n.* Act of deceiving one's self, or state of being self-deceived; self-deception.

self'-de-ceived', *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self'-de-fense', *or* **-de-fence',** *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

self'-de-fen'sive, *a.* Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

self'-de-lu'sion, *n.* Act of deluding one's self, or state of being thus deluded; self-deception.

self'-de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own desires.

self'-de-ny'ing, *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; showing self-denial. — **self'-de-ny'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Self-denying Ordinance, *Eng. Hist.*, an act or ordinance of the Long Parliament, passed April 3, 1645, by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army.

self'-de-spair', *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

self'-de-struc'tion, *n.* The destruction of one's self or itself; esp., self-murder; suicide.

self'-de-struc'tive, *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself; suicidal.

self'-de-ter'mi-na'tion, *n.* Determination by one's own self or itself; or, determination of one's acts or states without external compulsion. — **self'-de-ter'min-ing,** *a.*

self'-de-ter'mined, *a.* Determined by itself; — applied specif. in philosophy, esp. that of Hegel, to life, intellect, will, and feeling, all being forms of self-activity. Cf. Plato's "self-moved" (*Laws*, tenth book) and Aristotle's "entelechy" (*De Anima*, I).

self'-de-vot'ed (-dē-vōt'ĕd), *a.* Characterized by self-devotion. — **self'-de-vot'ed-ness,** *n.*

self'-de-vo'tion, *n.* Act of devoting one's self, or state of being self-devoted; specif., willingness to sacrifice one's own interests for others; self-sacrifice.

self'-dis'ci-pline, *n.* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

self'-dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in one's self; diffidence. — **self'-dis-trust'ful,** *a.*

self'dom (sĕlf'dŭm), *n.* The domain of self or dominion over self.

self'-ed'u-cat'ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance.

self'-e-lec'tive, *a.* Having, or of or pert. to, the right of electing one's self, or, of a body, its own members.

self'-en-joy'ment, *n.* Enjoyment for one's self; self-gratification.

self'-es-teem', *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-respect; also, self-conceit.

self'-es-trange'ment, *n.* The practice in the culture stage of a people of studying or affecting foreign or ancient habits or modes of view and breaking with the prevailing habits and usages current in the home life, as the use by moderns of Latin in conversation, etc.; — an expression borrowed from Hegel's "Phenomenology of Mind."

self'-ev'i-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-evident.

self'-ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing conviction on a bare presentation; as, a *self-evident* proposition. — **self'-ev'i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

self'-ev'o-lu'tion, *n.* Evolution of one's self; development by inherent quality or power.

self'-ex-am'i-nant, *n.* One who examines himself; one given to self-examination.

self'-ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, esp. in regard to religious feelings and duties; introspection.

self'-ex-cite', *v. t. Elec.* To energize or excite (the field magnets of a dynamo) by a current produced by the dynamo itself. — **self'-ex'ci-ta'tion,** *n.*

self'-ex'e-cut'ing, *a.* Providing for its own execution; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency; — said of laws, treaties, etc.

self'-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing, as God, of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **self'-ex-ist'ence,** *n.*

self'-ex-plain'ing, *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

self'-feed'er, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically. — **self'-feed'ing,** *a.*

self'-fer'tile, *a. Bot.* Fertile by means of its own pollen; — said of certain flowers. Opposed to *self-sterile.* — **self'-fer'ti-lize,** *v. t.* — **self'-fer-til'i-ty,** *n.* — **self'-fer'ti-li-za'tion,** *n.* — **self'-fer'ti-liz'er,** *n.*

self'-for-get'ful, *a.* Unselfish. — **self'-for-get'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **self'-for-get'ful-ness,** *n.*

self'-gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control; self-command.
2. Hence, government by the joint action of the mass of people constituting a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; specif., democratic government; democracy.

self'-hard'en-ing, *a. Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various steels that harden when heated to above a red heat and cooled in air, usually in a blast of cold air with moderate rapidity, without quenching. Such steels are alloys of iron and carbon with manganese, tungsten and manganese (**Mushet steel**), chromium, molybdenum and manganese, etc. They are chiefly used as high-speed steels. See TAYLOR-WHITE PROCESS. — **self'-hard'ened,** *a.*

self'-heal', *n.* **a** A blue-flowered European mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized as a weed in lawns. It was supposed to possess healing properties. **b** Any of several plants with like reputation, as the sanicle, burnet saxifrage, etc.

self'-help', *n.* Act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others. Specif., *Law*, the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense, distress, abatement of a nuisance, etc. Cf. FIST LAW.

self'hood (sĕlf'hŏod), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality.

self'-i-den'ti-ty, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself; substantial sameness; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness. — **self'-i-den'ti-cal,** *a.*

self'-im-por'tance, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit.

self'-im-por'tant, *a.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

self'-in-duced' (-ĭn-dūst'), *a.* Produced by self-induction.

self'-in-duc'tance, *n.* The coefficient of self-induction.

self'-in-duc'tion, *n. Elec.* The inducing of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit. See INDUCTANCE. — **self'-in-duc'tive,** *a.*

self'-in-dul'gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc.; — opposed to *self-restraint; self-denial.*

self'-in-dul'gent, *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc.

self'-in-sur'ance, *n.* Insurance of one's self or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund to recoup losses. — **self'-in-sur'er,** *n.*

self'-in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self; selfishness. — **self'-in'ter-est-ed,** *a.*

self'ish (sĕlf'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Caring unduly or supremely for one's self; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others; of, pert.

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self'-a-ban'don-ing, *a.*, **self'-a-ban'don-ment,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-a-based', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-a-base'ment, *n.*, **self'-a-bas'ing,** *a.*, **self'-ab-hor'rence,** *n.*, **self'-ab-hor'ring,** *a*, **self'-ab'ne-ga'tion,** *n.* See SELF b
self'-ab-sorbed', *a* See SELF- a.
self'-a-buse', *n.* 1. Abuse of one's self, powers, faculties. 2. Self-deception. *Obs.* 3. Masturbation; onanism.
self'-ac'cu-sa'tion, *n.*, **self'-ac-cu'sa-to-ry,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-ac-cused', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ac-cus'ing (-ă-kūz'ĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-ac'tor, *n.* A self acting machine, device, or apparatus; esp., a self-acting mule. [a.
self'-ad-just'a-ble, *a.* See SELF-
self'-ad-just'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-ad'mi-ra'tion, *n.*, **self'-ad-mir'er,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-ad-mis'sion, *n* Self-approbation (*Dyce*). *Shak.*
self'-a-dorn'ment, *n.*, **self'-ad-ver'tise-ment,** *n.* See SELF b.
self'-af-fairs', *n. pl.* One's own affairs. *Obs.* [love; self-loving
self'-af-fect'ed, *a.* Having self
self'-af'fir-ma'tion, *n* Recognition and judgment of the existence of the conscious self.
self'-af-fright'ed, *a.* See SELF-a.
self'-ag-gran'dize-ment, *n.*, **self'-a-lign'ing** (-ă-līn'ĭng), *a.*, **self'-a-nal'y-sis,** *n* See SELF- b
self'-a-nat'o-my, *n.* Self-analysis.
self'-an-ni'hi-lat'ed (-ă-nī'hĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* See SELF- a. [SELF- b.
self'-an-ni'hi-la'tion, *n.* See
self'-an-tith'e-sis, *n.* Antithesis of a thing to itself.
self'-ap-par'ent, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ap-plause', *n.* Applause of one's self.
self'-ap-plied', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ap-ply'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-ap-point'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ap'pro-ba'tion, *n* , **self'-ap-prov'al** (-ă-prōō'văl), *n.*, **self'-ap-prov'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b
self'-as-sumed', *a.*, **self'-con-di'tion-ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-as-sump'tion, *n.* Self-conceit. [complacent.
self'-as-sured', *a.* Self-reliant;
self'-bal'anced, *a.*, **self'-ban'ished,** *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-bap-tiz'er (-băp-tīz'ẽr), *n.* A self-baptist.
self'-be-got'ten, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ben'e-fit, *n.*, **self'-be-tray'al,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-be-trayed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-bind'ing, *a.* Having a binder attachment (see BINDER, 4 a); — said of a reaper. — **self'-bind'er,** *n.*
self'-blind'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-blood', *n. Obs.* a Direct descendants. b Suicide
self'-board'ing, *a*, **self'-boast'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-born', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'boun'ty, *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence. *Obs.*
self'-breath', *n* One's own breath. *Obs.*
self'-can'celed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-cant'ing, *a.* See SELF- b
self'-care', *n.* Care of one's self.
self'-ca-tal'y-sis, *n* See SELF- b.
self'-caused', *a. & n.* See SELF- a.
self'-cen-tra'tion, *n.* Quality or state of being self-centered.
self'-char'i-ty, *n.* Charity towards one's self. *Obs.*
self'-clean'ing, *a.* See SELF-
self'-clear'ance, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-clos'ing (-klōz'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-
self'-com'bat-ing, *a.*, **self'-com-bus'tion,** *n.*, **self'-com'men-da'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-com-mune', *n.* Self-communion. *Rare.* [SELF- a.
self'-com-mu'ni-ca-tive, *a.* See
self'-con-cen'tered, *or* **-cen'tred** (-kŏn-sĕn'tẽrd), *a.* Concentrated in one's self or itself.
self'-con'dem-na'tion. *n* See SELF- b.
self'-con-demned', *a.* See SELF-
self'-con-demn'ing, *a.*, **self'-con-di'tion-ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-con'duct, *n.* Regulation and control of one's self.
self'-con-fid'ing (-kŏn-fīd'ĭng), *a.* Self-confident
self'-con-fine'ment, *n* , **self'-con'flict,** *n.*, **self'-con-grat'u-la'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con'ju-gate-ly, *a d v.* of SELF-CONJUGATE, 2.
self'-con-nect'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-con-ser'va'tion. *n* , **self'-con-serv'ing,** *a.*, **self'-con-sid'er-a'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-sid'er-ing, *a.* Considering in one's own mind.
self'-con-sumed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-con-sum'ing (-kŏn-sūm'ĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-sump'tion, *n.* Consumption of one's self; specif., *Med.*, autophagy.
self'-con-tempt', *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-tent', *n.* Self-satisfaction; self-complacency.
self'-con-tent'ment, *n.* Self-satisfaction. [SELF- b.
self'-con'tra-dict'o-ry, *a.* See
self'-con-trolled', *a.*, **self'-convict'ed,** *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-con-vic'tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-cook'ing, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-cor-rec'tive, *a.*, **self'-cor're-spond'ent,** *a.*, **self'-cor're-spond'ing,** *a.* See SELF b.
self'-cov'ered, *a.* Prob. misprint for "self-discovered," i.e., self-revealed. *Shak.*
self'-cre-at'ed (-krē-āt'ĕd), *a.* See SELF a.
self'-cre-a'tion, *n.*, **self'-crit'i-cism.** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-dan'ger, *n.* Danger to one's self. *Obs.*
self'-de-celv'er, *n.*, **self'-de-celv'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-de-cep'tion, *n.* Self-deceit.
self'-de-feat'ing, *a* See SELF- b.
self'-de-fence'. Var of SELF-DEFENSE. [SELF- b.
self'-deg'ra-da'tion, *n.* See
self'-de-la'tion, *n.* Accusation of one's self. *Rare.*
self'-de-mag'net-iz'ing, *a.*, **self'-de-ni'er,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-de-pend'ent, *a.* Self-reliant. — **-pend'ence,** *n* [pendent.
self'-de-pend'ing, *a.* Self-de-
self'-de-praved', *a.* See SELF a.
self'-de-pre ci-a'tion, *n.*, **self'-de-pre'ci-a-tive,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-de-rived', *a.*, **self'-de-stroyed',** *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-de-stroy'er. *n* See SELF- b
self'-de-vel'op-ment, *n.* Development of one's self or of itself; spontaneous development.
self'-de-vised', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-de-vote'ment, *n.* Self-devotion. *Rare.*
self'-de-vour'ing, *a.*, **self'-dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion,** *n.*, **self'-dif-fu'sive,** *a.* See SELF- b. [tion.
self'-di-ges'tion, *n.* Autodigestion.
self'-di-rect'ing, *a.*, **self'-di-rec'tion,** *n.*, **self'-di-rec'tive,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-dis-clo'sure, *n* See SELF- b.
self'-dis-crep'ant, *a.* Incompatible with self or selfhood.
self'-dis-crim'i-na'tion, *n.* Discrimination of self by the self.
self'-dis-dain', *n.*, **self'-dis-par'age-ment,** *n.*, **self'-dis-play',** *n.*, **self'-dis-praise',** *n.*, **self'-dis-sat'is-fac'tion,** *n.*, **self'-dis-sect'ing,** *a.* See SELF b.
self'-dis-solved', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.*, **self'-di-vi'sion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-do'ing, *a.* Done by one's self. *Obs.*
self'-do-min'ion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-doomed', *a.*, **self'-du'al-is'tic,** *a.*, **self'-dubbed',** *a.*, **self'-ef'fort,** *n.* See SELF- a.
selfegreene. † SILGREEN.
self'-e-lect'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-en-deared', *a.* Self-loving. *Rare.* [poses or aims. *Obs.*
self'-ends', *n. pl.* Selfish pur-
sal'fer † SILVER.
self'-es-cape', *n.*, **self'-es'ti-mate.** *n.* See SELF b.
self'-es'ti-ma'tion, *n.* [Self-esteem. [SELF- b.
self'-e-vac'u-a'tion, *n.* See
self'-e-volved', *a* See SELF- a.
self'-ex'al-ta'tion, *n* , **self'-ex-alt'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-ex-am'ple, *n.* One's own example. *Rare.*
self'-ex-cit'er (-ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n. Elec.* A dynamo whose field magnets are self-excited.
self'-ex'cul-pa'tion. *n.*, **self'-ex-cuse',** *n.*, **self'-ex-cus'ing,** *a.*, **self'-ex'hi-bi'tion,** *n.*, **self'-ex'file,** *n.*, **self'-ex-pa'tri-a'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b. [explaining.
self'-ex-plan'a-to-ry, *a.* Self-
self'-ex'pli-ca'tion, *n.*, **self'-ex-po'sure,** *n.*, **self'-ex-pres'sion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-faced' (sĕlf'fāst'), *a.* Having a natural, broken, or undressed face; — said of stone.
self'-fam'ing, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-fed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-feel'ing, *n.* Self-consciousness. *Obs.* [one's self. *Obs.*
self'-fig'ured, *a.* Designed by
self'-fit'ting, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-flag'el-la'tion, *n.*, **self'-flat'ter-ing,** *a.*, **self'-flat'ter-y,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-fo'cus-ing, *a.* See SELF-
self'-for-bid'den, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-for-ma'tion, *n* , **self'-ful-fill'ment,** *n.* See SELF b.
self'-gath'ered, *a.* Engrossed in one's self or itself.
self'-gang'ing, self'-g a-g'ing (-găj'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-.
self'-gen'er-a-tion, *n.* See
self'-glazed', *a.* See SELF, *a.*, 3.
self'-glo'ri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF- b. [ful.
self'-glo'ri-ous, *a.* Vain; boast-
self'-gov'erned, *a.* See SELF- a
self'-gov'ern-ing, *a.*, **self'-grat'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-grat'u-la'tion, *n.* Gratulation of one's self; self-congratulation.
self'-harm'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-head'y, *a.* Headstrong. *Obs.* [*a.* See SELF- b.
self'-heal'ing, *a.*, **self'-help'less,** **self'-hom'i-cide,** *n.* Suicide.
self'-hu-mil'i-a'tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-hyp'no-tism, *or* **self'-hyp'no-ti-za'tion,** *n.* See HYPNOTISM.
self'-i'dol-ized, *a.*, **self'-ig-ni'tion.** *n.* See SELF- a.
self'-ig'no-rance, *n.*, **self'-ig'no-rant,** *a.*, **self'-im'mo-la'tion,** *n.*, **self'-im-mure'ment,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-im-part'ing, *a.*, **self'-im-posed',** *a.* See SELF a.
self'-im-pos'ture. *n.* Self-deceit.
self'-im'po-tent, *a.* Self-sterile.
self'-im'preg-na'tion, *n.*, **self'-im-prove'ment,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-in-closed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-in-clu'sive, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-in-curred', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-in'dig-na'tion, *n.* See SELF- b. [Auto-infection.
self'-in-fec'tion, *n. Physiol.*
self'-in-flict'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-in-struc'tion. *n.* See SELF- b. [SERVE, *n.*, 3 c.
self'-in-sur'ance fund. See RE-
self'-in-ter'ro-ga'tion, *n.*, **self'-in'ter-sect'ing.** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-in-tox'i-ca'tion, *n.* Autointoxication. [See SELF- a.
self'-in-vit'ed (-ĭn-vīt'ĕd), *a.*
self'-in'vo-lu'tion, *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.
self'-in-volved', *a.* Having involved, or entangled, one's self; also, self-centered. [b.
self'-i'on-i-za'tion, *n.* See SELF-

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to, or characteristic of, one who cares unduly or supremely for his own interests, etc. ; arising from selfishness.
2. *Ethics.* Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.
Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers. *Fleming*

self'ish-ness (sĕl'fĭsh-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness.
self'-know'ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations.
2. Knowing without outside aid.
self'-knowl'edge, *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.
self'-life', *n.* Life for or in one's self.
self'-lim'it-ed, *a.* Limited by one's or its own nature ; — specif., *Med.*, said of diseases having a definite course in a limited period, as typhoid fever.
self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self ; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage.
self'-made', *a.* **1.** Made by one's self or itself.
2. Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid ; as, a *self-made* man.
self'-mo'tion, *n.* Spontaneous or voluntary motion.
self'-moved' (-mōōvd'), *a.* Moved by inherent power.
self'-mov'ing (-mōōv'ĭng), *a.* Moving by inherent power.
— **self'-move'ment** (-mōōv'mĕnt), *n.*
self'-o-pin'ion, *n.* **1.** One's own opinion.
2. Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self ; an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's own opinion.
self'-o-pin'ion-at'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a high opinion of one's self ; estimating one's own views too highly ; conceited.
2. Opinionated ; stubborn ; headstrong.
self'-op'po-si'tion, *n.* Opposition of a self to itself.
According to Hegel in his "Phenomenology," electricity as simple power manifests itself as *self-opposition* or polarity of positive and negative. *W. T. Harris.*

self'-o-rig'i-nat'ing, *a.* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self or itself.
self'-per-cep'tion, *n.* Perception of the soul by itself ; introspection.
self'-per-plexed', *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.
self'-pol'li-nat'ed, *a. Bot.* Pollinated by the anthers of the same flower ; — said of self-fertile flowers. Cf. CROSS-POLLINATED. — **self'-pol'li-na'tion,** *n.*
self'-pos-sessed', *a.* Having or exhibiting self-possession ; composed in mind, manner, etc. ; calm.
self'-pos-ses'sion, *n.* Control or command over one's powers; self-command ; presence of mind ; composure.
self'-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction, injury, loss, etc. — **self'-pre-serv'a-tive,** *a.* — **self'-pre-serv'ing,** *a.*
self'-pro-pel'ling, *a.* Containing within itself the means for its own propulsion. — **self'-pro-pelled',** *a.* — **self'-pro-pel'ler,** *n.*
self'-re'al-i-za'tion, *n.* Realization of the possibilities of one's character or personality ; — sometimes set forth as the proper end of ethical action.
self'-re-flec'tion, *n.* **a** Reflection of the self, as by objectifying one's feelings, etc. **b** Reflection upon one's self or one's own nature or feelings.
self'-re-gard', *n.* Regard for, or consideration of, one's own self or interests.
self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering itself ; — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena ; as, a *self-registering* barometer (see REGISTER THERMOMETER). — **self'-reg'is-tra'tion,** *n.*
self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment.
SYN. — See SELF-CONFIDENCE.
self'-re-li'ant, *a.* Reliant upon one's self ; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.
self'-re-nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc. ; self-sacrifice. — **self'-re-nounc'ing,** *a.*
self'-re-pel'lent, *a.* Self-repelling. — **self'-re-pel'len-cy,** *n.*
self'-re-pel'ling, *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power; esp., made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other ; as, gases are *self-repelling.*
self'-re-proach', *n.* Act of reproaching one's self ; censure by one's own conscience.
self'-re-proach'ful, *a.* Reproachful of one's self.
self'-re-proach'ing, *a.* Reproaching one's self. — **self'-re-proach'ing-ly,** *adv.*
self'-re-proof', *n.* Act of reproving one's self ; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.
self'-re-proved' (-rē-prōōvd'), *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.
self'-re-pug'nant, *a.* Inconsistent.
self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self ; regard for one's character ; laudable self-esteem.
self'-re-straint', *n.* Restraint over self ; self-control.
self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem ; pharisaical. — **self'-right'eous-ness,** *n.*
self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others.
self'-sac'ri-fic'ing, *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc. ; sacrificing one's self for others.
self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* [*self*, a. + *same.*] Precisely the same ; identical. Cf. SELF, *a.*, 1. — **self'-same'ness,** *n.*
self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc. ; self-complacent. — **self'-sat'is-fac'tion,** *n.*
self'-sat'is-fy'ing, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.
self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only or unduly his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.
self'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness ; selfish. — *n.* Act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness ; selfishness.
self'-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated autonomically, or by inanimate agencies, as by wind, water currents, etc.
self'-start'er, *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Any of various more or less automatic attachments, other than the simple starting crank or an auxiliary turning engine.
self'-ster'ile, *a. Bot.* Sterile to its own pollen ; — said of certain flowers. — **self'-ste-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Cf. SELF-FERTILE.
self'-stow'ing, *a. Naut.* Of an anchor, having no stock, so that the shank may be pulled into the hawse pipe.
self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self ; soi-disant.
self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Able to accomplish one's own aims or ends, or to gratify one's own desires, without external aid or coöperation.
2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth ; hence, haughty ; overbearing. "A rash and *self-sufficient* manner." *I. Watts.*
— **self'-suf-fi'cience** (-ĕns), *n.* — **self'-suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*
self'-suf-fic'ing, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself ; self-sufficient. — **self'-suf-fic'ing-ness,** *n.*
self'-sup-port'ed, *a.* Supported by one's self or itself.
self'-sup-port'ing, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself.
self'-sur-ren'der, *n.* Surrender of one's self ; the yielding up of one's self, one's will, etc., to another.
self'-sus-pi'cious (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suspicious or distrustful of one's self.
self'-think'ing, *a.* Thinking for one's self.
self'-will', *n.* [AS. *selfwill.*] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others ; obstinacy.
self'-willed', *a.* Governed by one's own will ; not yielding to the wishes of others ; obstinate.
self'-wind'ing (-wīn'dĭng), *a. Horol.* Of a clock or dial, wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.
Se-li'num (sē-lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σέλινον* a kind of parsley.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous perennial herbs, natives chiefly of the Northern Hemisphere. They have pinnately compound leaves and white flowers ; the fruit has prominent ridges and solitary oil tubes.
sel'ion (sĕl'yŏn), *n.* [OF. *seillon* a measure of land, F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, LL. *selio* a measure of land.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of the strips or beds (often four to an acre) in which land was plowed in the open-field system.
Sel-juk' (sĕl-jōōk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over the greater part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries, establishing a number of sultanates, notably that which succeeded to the dominions of the Caliph of Bagdad. — **Sel-juk', Sel-juk'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*
sell (sĕl), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. [ME. *sellen, sillen, sullen,* AS. *sellan, syllan,* to give, to deliver ; akin to OS. *sellian,* OFries. *sella,* OHG. *sellen,* Icel. *selja* to hand over, to sell, Sw. *sälja* to sell, Dan. *sælge,* Goth. *saljan* to offer a sacrifice ; all from a noun akin to E. *sale.* Cf. SALE.] **1.** To give ; provide. *Obs.*
2. To transfer (property) for a consideration ; to transfer the absolute or general title to (anything, as lands, goods, choses in action) to another for a price, or sum of money ; to give up for a valuable consideration ; to dispose of in return for something ; to convey. See SALE, *n.*
Go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt.* xix 21.
3. To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like ; to betray.
You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*
4. To impose upon ; to trick ; deceive ; gull ; cheat. *Slang.*
SYN. — SELL, BARTER, VEND, TRADE, BARGAIN. To SELL is to transfer to another for a price, usually to be paid in money ; BARTER implies an exchange of commodities ; VEND applies chiefly to the selling (sometimes the hawking) of wares, merchandise, or other small articles ; the word is not used of lands or tenements (but see VENDOR) : TRADE is often synonymous with *barter,* and suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another ; it also applies to trafficking in general. To BARGAIN, as here compared, is to treat regarding terms with a view to sale or barter. See BUY, COMMERCE.
to sell a bargain, to draw out innocent questions in order to make ridiculous, impertinent, or indelicate answers ; to hoax one in this fashion.
To sell a bargain well is as cunning as fast and loose. *Shak.*
— **to s. by bulk,** to sell goods as they are, without weight or measure. — **to s. forward,** to sell for future delivery. *Eng.* — **to s. one's life dearly,** to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number. — **to s. out. a** To dispose of wholly or entirely ; as, he had *sold out* his corn. **b** To sell up. (See below.) **c** To sell in open market (stocks or commodities carried for one who fails to make good his margin, purchase, or obligations in respect of them), charging him with any deficit ; also, to sell the stocks or goods of (a person) in this way. **d** To betray ; as, *to sell out* a friend. *Slang.* — **to s. up,** to sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to pay his debts from the proceeds.
sell, *v. i.* **1.** To dispose of commodities or property ; to practice selling commodities.
2. To be sold ; to find buyers ; as, corn *sells* high.
to sell out. **a** To sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest. **b** Formerly, to sell one's commission in the army. *Eng.* **c** To betray for a compensation the cause or associates with whom one is identified. *Slang.*
sell, *n.* **1.** An imposition ; cheat ; hoax. *Colloq.*
2. A stock that should be sold. *Stock Exchange Cant.*
sell'er (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells, furnishes, or deals ; a dealer ; a tradesman.
sell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SELL. — **selling race,** *Horse Racing,* a race in which each horse is entered to be sold at a certain price, the weights imposed varying as these prices. Any one may claim the right to purchase the winner at the price named unless there is a higher bid. Any money received in excess of the stated price is usually divided between the racing club and the owner of the second horse.
Selt'zer (sĕlt'sẽr), *n., or* **Seltzer water.** A mineral water from Nieder Selters, in the district of Wiesbaden, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid ; also, an artificially prepared water of similar composition.
sel'vage ‖ (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*self* + *edge,* i. e., its own proper **sel'vedge** ‖ edge ; cf. OD. *selfegge.*] **1.** The edge or an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling, often finished differently from the surface of the material.
2. The edge plate of a lock.
3. *Mining.* A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein ; gouge ; dig ; pug.
4. Selvagee, either rope or wire.

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self'ish-ly, *adv.* of SELFISH.
self'ism (sĕl'fĭz'm), *n.* Self-love ; selfishness ; egoism. [*R.*]
self'ist, *n.* A selfish person.
self'-judg'ing, *a.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi'er,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-killed', *a.*, **self'-kin'dled,** **self'-lau-da'tion,** *n.* Self-praise.
self'-left', *a.* Left to one's self or itself.
self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self ; unselfish. — **self'less-ly,** *adv.* — **self'less-ness,** *n.*
self'like', *a.* Similar. *Obs.*
self'-lim'it-ing, *a.* Limiting one's self or itself ; specif., *Med.*, self-limited.
self'-load'ing, *a.* See SELF-. — **self-loading dam,** rafter dam.
self'-loath'ing, *a.*, **self'-lo'cat-ing,** *a.*, **self'-lock'ing,** *a.*, **self'-lov'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-lu'mi-nous, *a.* See SELF- a — **self'-lu'mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.*
self'ly, *a.* = SELF in combinations. *Obs.* [or itself. *Rare.*
self'ly, *adv* Of or by one's self
self'-main'te-nance, *n.*, **self'-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-mas'tered, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-mas'ter-y, *n.* Self-command ; self-control.
self'-mate', *n. Chess.* Checkmate forced by the side that is mated. [SELF- b.
self'-meas'ure-ment, *n.* See
self'-met'tle, *n.* Inborn mettle; one's own temper. *Obs*
self'-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF- b. [*Obs.*
self'-mov'ent, *a.* Self-moving.
self'-mur'der-er, *n.* A suicide.
self'-neg-lect'ing, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'ness, *n.* **1.** See -NESS.
2. Selfishness. *Obs.*
self'-nour'ish-ment, *n.*, **self'-objec'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*, **self'-ob'serva'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b [fense.
self'-of-fense', *n.* One's own of-
self'-oil'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-one', *a.* Secret. *Obs.*
self'-o-pin'i-at'ed, *a.* Self-opinionated. *Obs. or R.* [ionated.
self'-o-pin'ioned, *a.* Self-opin-
self'-o-rig'i-nat'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-pam'per-ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-par'ti-al'i-ty, *n.* That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.
self'-pay'ing, *a.*, **self'-per-ceiv'ing,** *a.*, **self'-per'fect,** *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-per-pet'u-at-ing, *a.* See SELF-. [SELF- b.]
self'-per-pet'u-a'tion, *n.* See
self'-pi'ous, *a.* Hypocritical. *R.*
self'-pit'y, *n.* See SELF- b
self'-pleached', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-pleas'ing, *a.* See SELF- b
self'-poised', *a.* Poised by self-control.
self'-pol'li-nat'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. [turbation.
self'-pol-lu'tion, *n. Med.* Mas-
self'-pos'it-ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-pos'it-ing, *a.*, **self'-praise',** *n.*, **self'-prais'ing,** *a.*, **self'-precip'i-ta'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-pride', *n.* Self-esteem.
self'-prof'it, *n.* One's own profit ; self-interest.
self'-prop'a-gat'ing (-prŏp'ă-gāt'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-. [fense.
self'-pro-tec'tion, *n.* Self-de-
self'-ques'tioned, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-rais'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-rake', *n.* A reaper with a rake attachment for sweeping off gavels from the platform.
self'-read'ing, *a.* Capable of being easily read. [ROD
self-reading rod See LEVELING
self'-re-cip'ro-cal, *a.* Self-conjugate.
self'-reck'on-ing. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-cord'ing, *a.* Autographic.
self'-re-duc'tion, *n.*, **self'-refin'ing** (-rē-fīn'ĭng), *a.*, **self'-ref'or-ma'tion,** *n.*, **self'-re-gard'ant,** **self'-re-gard'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-reg'u-lat'ed(-rĕg'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-reg'u-lat'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-reg'u-la'tion, *n.*, **self'-reg'u-la-tive,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-la'tion. *n.* See *Citation. Self-relation* or self-identity is immediateness because the same is related to the same without mediation of a different. Hegel calls it the form of being and makes it the chief subject in the second part of his Logic.
W. T. Harris.
self'-re-li'ant, *a.* Self-reliant.
self'-rep'e-ti'tion (-rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Repetition of one's words or acts.
self'-re-pres'sion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-proached', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-prov'ing (-rē-prōōv'ĭng), *n.* Self-reproach.
self'-re-prov'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. — **self'-re-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*
self'-re-pul'sive, *a.* Self-repelling.
self'-re-spect'ful, *a.*, **self'-respect'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b
self'-re-strained', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-strain'ing, *a.*, **self'-restric'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-vealed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-veal'ing, *a.*, **self'-rev'ela'tion,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-rev'er-ence, *n.*, **self'-rev'erent,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-rolled', *a.* Rolled or coiled upon itself.
self'-ru'ined, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-scorn', *n.*, **self'-scru'ti-ny,** *n.* See SELF- b. [Self-luminous.
self'-shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *a.*
self'-sim'i-lar, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-slaugh'ter, *n.* Suicide.
self'-slaugh'tered, *a.* Killed by one's self.
self'so-ci'e-ty, *n.* Communion with one's self. [*Obs.* See SELF.
self'-spac'ing (-spās'ĭng), *a.*
self'-sub-dued', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sub-sist'ence, **self'-sub-sist'en-cy,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-sub-sist'ent, *a.*, **self'-sub-sist'ing,** *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sub-stan'tial, *a.* Composed of one's own substance.
self'-sug-gest'ed, *a.* Due to self-suggestion. [gestion.
self'-sug-ges'tion, *n.* Autosug-
self'-sup'ple-tive, *a.* Supplying, or capable of supplying, itself.
self'-sup-port', *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-sus-pend'ed, *a.* Suspended by one's self or itself ; balanced.
self'-sus-tained', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sus-tain'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. [port.
self'-sus'te-nance, *n.* Self-sup-
self'-taught' (-tôt' ; 87), *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-test'ing, *a.*, **self'-tor-ment'ing,** *a.*, **self'-tor-men'tor,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-tor'ture, *n.* See SELF- b
self'-trou'bling, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-trust', *n.* Self-reliance.
self'-tu-i'tion (-tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See SELF- b. [of one's self.
self'-un-cer'tain, *a.* Uncertain
self'-un'der-stand', *v. t.* To understand for or by one's self.
self'-uned' (-ŭnd'), *a.* [*self* + L. *unus* one.] One with itself ; [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat.
self'-u'ni-form, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.*, **self'-up-braid'ing,** *a.*, **self'-val'u-a'tion,** *n.*, **self'-val'u-ing,** *a.*, **self'-va'ri-ance,** *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-view', *n.* A view of one's self ; specif., regard for one's own interests. *Rare.*
self'-vi'o-lence, *n.*, **self'-vul'can-iz'ing,** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-weight'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-willed'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
self'-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* See SELF- b — **self'-wor'ship-er,** *n.* — **self'-wor'ship-ing,** *a.*
self'-wrong', *n.* Wrong done to one's self.
selfthe. † SELTH.
sell, selle. † SELY.
sellander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A dry scab growing in the ham of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*
sel'ic-tar' (sĕl'ĭk-tär'),*n.* [Turk. *silihdar,* fr. Per. *silāhdār,* fr. Ar *silāh* arms + Per. *-dār* hold ing.) A sword bearer. *Turkey*
selidone. † CELIDONY.
seliha. † SALIHE.
seilly, *adv.* [From SELY.] Happily. *Obs.* [prop. name.
Se-li'na (sē-lī'nă), *n.* Fem.
seliness, *n.* [*sely* + *-ness.*] Happiness ; good fortune. *Obs.*
sel-ni-ti-fi'er-ous (sĕl'ĭ-nĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*selinite* + *-ferous.*] Containing selenite. [Seljuk.
Sel-juk'i-an (sĕl-jōōk'ĭ-ăn),*n.* A
selk. † SILK.
selk'en. † SILKEN.
selkethe. † SELCOUTH.
Sel'kirk ban'nock. [From *Selkirk* county, Scotland.] A sweet cake containing currants. *Scot.*
selkouth. † SELCOUTH.
selk'werk'. † SILKWORK.
sell. † CELL, SEAL, SILL.
sell. Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.
sell. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SELF. [*Obs.*
sell, *n.* [AS. *sele.*] Hall ; place.
sell, *n.* [F. *selle,* L. *sella,* akin to *sedere* to sit.] *Obs. or Archaic.* 1. Seat ; throne.
2. A saddle for a horse.
sel'la (sĕl'ă), *n. ; pl.* SELLÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat.
sell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sell'a-bly, *adv.* By sale. *Obs.*
‖ **sel'la cu-ru'lis.** [L.] A curule chair.
Sel'la-i (sĕl'ă-ī). *D. Bib.*
sellair. sel'lar. † CELLAR.
sel'lan-ders (s ĕ l'ă n - d ẽ r z). VAR. of SALLENDERS.
sellary. † CELERY.
sel'la-ry, *n.* [L. *sellaria* a room furnished with seats.] A place furnished with benches. *Obs.*
‖ **sel'la tur'ci-ca** (tûr'sĭ-kă). [NL., lit., Turkish saddle ; from its shape.] The pituitary fossa.
selle. † CELL, SELLY, SILL.
selle. † SELL, *n. & v.*
selleir. † CELLAR. [DERS.
sel'len-ders. VAR. of SALLEN-
sel'len-ger's round. [Corrupt. of *St. Leger.*] An old country dance. *Obs.* [LER
sel'ler. † CELLAR, CELURE, SO-
sel'ler, n. [OF. *saliere,* or *salier,* F. *salière.*] Saltcellar.
seller four. *Finance.* Used to characterize a sale on an exchange in which the seller has the right to deliver the property bought within four days on one day's notice to the buyer, but must otherwise deliver the stock on the final day. Similar terms are **seller ten, seller twenty, seller thirty, seller sixty, seller the year.** Cf. *buyer four,* under BUYER'S OPTION.
Sel'lers, Col. Mulberry (sĕl'ẽrz). A visionary, optimistic speculator in "The Gilded Age," a novel by S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and C. D. Warner. He often uses the expression "There's millions in it!"
sel'ler's op'tion. An option of a seller analogous to a buyer's option (which see). [*Illust.*
Sel'lers' thread. See SCREW,
sel'let. † SALADE.
sel'li-bub. † SILLABUB.
sel'li-form (sĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sella* saddle.] Saddle-shaped.
sel'li-ly, *adv.* [From SELLY.] Strangely ; wondrously. *Obs.*
sell'ing-plat'er (-plāt'ẽr), *n.* A horse that runs in selling races.
sellokest. Obs. superl. of SELLY.
sellour. † CELLAR.
sell out. = AUCTION PITCH.
sell't, *or* **sellt** (sĕlt). Scot. pret. of SELL.
sel'ly (sĕl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SELF. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sel'ly, *a.* [AS. *sellīc, seldlīc.*] Strange ; mysterious ; wonderful ; marvelous. *Obs.*
sel'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sellīce, seldlīce.*] Strangely ; marvelously ; also, extremely. *Obs.*
sel'ly, *n.* A marvel ; wonder. *Obs.*
Sel'ma-i (sĕl'mā-ī). *D Bib.*
Se-lo'mith (sē-lō'mĭth). *D. Bib.*
selour † CELURE.
selsecle. † SOLSECLE.
selte. Obs. pret. of SALT. [ZER.
sel'ter (sĕl'tẽr). Var of SELT-
selth, *n.* [AS. *sælp.*] Bliss ; benefit ; good fortune ; success. *Obs.*
selt'zo-gene (sĕlt'sō-jēn), *n.* [*Seltzer* water + *-gene.*] A gazogene.
seluhthe. † SELTH.
Se-lung' (sē-lŭng'), *n.* One of a tribe of sea gypsies, Indonesians, inhabiting the Mergui Archipelago and parts of the Malay Peninsula ; also, their Malayo-Polynesian language.
selure. † CELURE.

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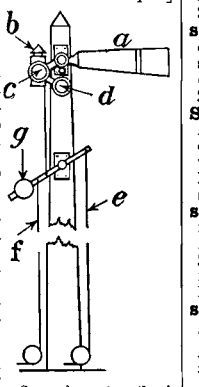
sel'vaged, sel'vedged (sĕl'vĕjd), *a.* Having a selvage.

sel'va-gee' (sĕl'vă-jē'), *n.* **a** *Naut.* A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, for stoppers, straps, etc. **b** A number of parallel wires bound together with a fine wire serving.

se-man'tics (sē-măn'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *σημαντικός* significant, fr. *σημαίνειν* to signify, *σῆμα* sigu: cf. F. *sémantique.*] Semasiology.—**se-man'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

sem'a-phore (sĕm'ă-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* a sign + *-phore:* cf. F. *sémaphore.*] A signal telegraph, as an apparatus used esp. on railroads for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc., or a floating device displaying signals showing the depth of water in a waterway.



a Semaphore Arm (horizontal for "stop"; inclined downwards for "go ahead"); *b* Lantern for night signaling; *c d* Iron Spectacle, with Red (*c*) and Green (*d*) Glasses (red, occurring with *a* horizontal, is for "stop"; green, with *a* down, is for "go ahead"); *e* Front, and *f* Back, Wire, pulled by signalman; *g* Counterweight to bring *a* to "stop" position, in case a wire breaks.

sem'a-phore, *v. t. & i.*; -PHORED (-fōrd; 201); -PHOR'ING (-fōr'ĭng). To signal by semaphore.

sem'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk) } *a.* Of or
sem'a-phor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic. — **sem'a-phor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sem'a-phor'ist (sĕm'ă-fōr'ĭst; sē-măf'ō-rĭst; 201), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

se-ma'si-ol'o-gy (sē-mā'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σημασία* signification + *-logy.*] *Philol.* The science of meanings or sense development (of words); the explanation of the development and changes of the meanings of words. — **se-ma'si-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-mat'ic (sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σῆμα, σήματος,* sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

sem'a-tol'o-gy (sĕm'ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα, σήματος,* sign + *-logy.*] The study or science of indicating thought by signs. *Rare.*

sem'bla-ble (sĕm'blă-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare.* See SIMULATE.] *Archaic.* **1.** Like; alike; similar; resembling. *Chaucer.* **2.** Apparent; ostensible; seeming.
—*n.* Likeness; representation; resemblance. *Archaic.*

sem'blance (-blăns), *n.* [F. See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** Image; likeness; form; figure; as, in the *semblance* of a man. **2.** Countenance; face; aspect. *Obs.* **3.** Seeming; appearance; esp., specious appearance or seeming; outward show; as, the *semblance* of virtue or worth. Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.* **4.** Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similarity. **Syn.** — See RESEMBLANCE.

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [F. *sembler.* See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** [F.] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To seem. **b** To dissemble. **c** To make a representation or likeness; to imitate.

se-mé' (sē-mā'), *a.* [F., sown.] Sown. —*n.* In art, a sprinkling or strewing; ornamentation or a pattern consisting of separate objects or groups of small figures, as flowers or stars. In heraldry these are generally disposed regularly; in Oriental art they sometimes appear sprinkled at random.

Sem'e-car'pus (sĕm'ē-kär'pŭs; sē'mē-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. *σημεῖον* mark + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with five petals, five stamens, and three styles. The fruit is a hard nut with a thick rind containing an acrid juice which stains black. *S. anacardium* is the marking nut.

se'mei-og'ra-phy, *or* **se'mi-og'ra-phy** (sē'mī-ŏg'rā-fĭ; sē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* sign + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of signs; specif., *Med.*, a description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

se'mei-ol'o-gy, *or* **se'mi-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* a mark, a sign + *-logy.*] Science or art of signs. Specif.: **a** *Med.* Symptomatology. **b** Art of using signs in signaling or in expressing thought. — **se'mei-o-log'i-cal** (sē'mī-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *or* **se'mi-o-log'i-cal** (sē'mĭ-), *a.* — **se'mei-ol'o-gist,** *or* **se'mi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

se-mei'on (sē-mī'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMEIA (-ă). [Gr. *σημεῖον* sign.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** = MORA. **b** Either of the two divisions (thesis and arsis) of a foot; also, a corresponding division of a measure or colon. **2.** *Paleog.* A mark indicating a metrical or other division.

se'mei-ot'ic (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭk), *or* **se'mi-ot'ic** (sē'mĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *σημειωτικός,* fr. *σημεῖον* a mark, a sign.] **1.** Relating to signs or indications; pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus (which see) by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings. Hence, she was called **Keraunia,** "the thunder-smitten."

se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nă). [L., from the root of *serere, satum,* to sow. See sow to scatter seed.] **1.** A seed. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* The viscid whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, which contains the spermatozoa and hence serves to fertilize the eggs. See SPERMATOZOÖN.

se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* a month.] A period of six months; hence, either of the two terms into which the period of instruction is divided in many colleges, universities, etc. — **se-mes'tral** (-trăl), **se-mes'tri-al** (-trĭ-ăl), *a.*

semi- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-;* akin to Gr. *ἡμι-,* Skr. *sāmi-,* AS. *sām-.* Cf. HEMI-.] A prefix signifying *half,* and sometimes *partly* or *imperfectly;* as, *semi*annual, half-yearly; *semi*transparent, imperfectly transparent.

semi-an'nu-al (-ăn'ŭ-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly. — **semi-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.*

semi-an'thra-cite (-ăn'thrā-sīt), *n.* A variety of coal intermediate between anthracite and bituminous coal, esp. when approaching anthracite in nonvolatile character.

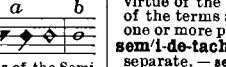
Semi-A'ri-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a party in the church of the 4th century, which held views partly Arian, pronouncing the Son to be in his essence like, but not identical with, the Father. — **Semi-A'ri-an,** *a.* — **Semi-A'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

semi-au'to-mat'ic (sĕm'ĭ-ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Not wholly automatic; operated partly automatically and partly by hand. —*n.* A semiautomatic gun, lathe, etc.

semi-bas'tion (-băs'chŭn), *n.* *Fort.* Either half of a bastion as divided by a line bisecting the salient angle.

semi-bi-tu'mi-nous (-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Half or somewhat bituminous; — applied to a variety of coal intermediate between bituminous coal and anthracite, averaging from 15 to 20 per cent of volatile matter.

semi-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* [*semi-* + *breve:* cf. F. *semibrève,* It. *semibreve.*] *Music.* A note having half the time value of the breve and twice that of the minim; — now usually called a *whole note.* It is the longest note in general use. See NOTE, 1 **a,** MENSURABLE MUSIC.



Forms of the Semibreve: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern

semi-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

semi-cho'rus (-kō'rŭs; -kôr'ŭs; *cf.* CHORIC), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to a semichorus. **b** Half choral in character, as utterance half sung and half spoken.

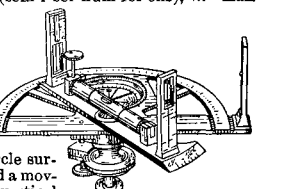
semi-cho'rus (sĕm'ĭ-kō'rŭs; 201), *n.* *Music.* A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as by a few voices from each part, or by either the male or female voices only, in contrast with the full chorus. Also, the portion of voices or singers so selected.

semi-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *n.* **1. a** The half of a circle, from one end of a diameter to the other; a semicircumference. **b** Either half of a circular area divided diametrically. **2.** A body or arrangement of objects in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference. **3.** An instrument for measuring angles.

semi-cir'cu-lar (-sûr'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a semicircle. — **semicircular canals,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* loop-shaped tubular portions of the membranous labyrinth of the ear of vertebrates, communicating at each end with the utriculus and having near one end an **expansion** (*ampulla*) containing an area of sensory epithelium. They are contained in corresponding canals of the bony labyrinth and are filled with endolymph. In all vertebrates above cyclostomes the canals are three in nnmber and are usually in planes nearly at right angles to each other. They are supposed to function as a balancing organ.

semi-cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕm'ĭ-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.

semi-cir-cum'fer-en'tor (-ĕn'tẽr), *n.* *Surv.* A kind of circumferentor or dial with two fixed vertical sights, one at each end of the base of the horizontal graduated semicircle surrounding the compass, and a movable arm, carrying a vertical sight at each end, pivoted to the center of the base of the semicircle. It is used for setting out land or buildings to any angle and in preliminary survey work generally.


Semicircumferentor.

semi-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partially civilized; approaching civilization; — usually applied to peoples emerging from low culture under the tutelage of a civilized race. Cf. BARBAROUS. — **semi-civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

semi-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n.* *Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma. It is generally used: (1) To separate clauses of a compound sentence when especially distinct, as when the conjunction is adversative, is omitted, or — as also *viz., i. e., e. g.,* etc. —introduces an illustration; as (note the present instance), "His answer was brief; but his manner, courteous." (2) To separate phrases or clauses dependent on a common proposition; as, "There is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honor for his valor; and death for his ambition." (3) To separate phrases and clauses containing commas; as, "As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it;" etc.

semi-com-bined' (-kŏm-bīnd'), *a.* *Chem.* Partially or loosely combined.

semi-con-duc'tor (-kŏn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A substance intermediate between good conductors and nonconductors.

semi-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. *De Quincey.*

semi-con'so-nant (-kŏn'sŏ-nănt), *n.* *Phon.* A letter or sound which may serve either as a consonant or as a vowel; as, in Eng., *l* or *n.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 50. — **semi-con'so-nan'tal** (-năn'tăl), *a.*

semi-con-ver'gent (-kŏn-vûr'jĕnt), *a.* *Math.* **a** Not unconditionally convergent; — said of a series convergent by virtue of the signs of the terms, but not when the moduli of the terms are put for the terms themselves. **b** Having one or more principal values; — said of a divergent integral.

semi-de-tached' (-dē-tăcht'), *a.* Half detached; partly separate. — **semidetached house,** either of two houses built together with a party wall.

semi-di-am'e-ter (-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Math.* A radius.

semi-dine (sĕm'ĭ-dīn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*semi-* + benz*idine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of bases which are amino derivatives of diphenylamine ($C_6H_5NHC_6H_5$) and are distinguished as *orthosemidines* and *parasemidines* according as the amino group is in the ortho or para position. Their most noteworthy formation is by a molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds, called the **semidine rearrangement,** in distinction from the **benzidine rearrangement,** because only one NH group becomes an amino group. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

semi-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day. **2.** Pertaining to the arc (or traversed in the time) between the meridian and a heavenly body's rising or setting.

semi-dome' (sĕm'ĭ-dōm'), *n.* *Arch.* A roof or ceiling covering a semicircular, or nearly semicircular, room or recess. It is approximately the quarter of a hollow sphere.

semi-dou'ble (-dŭb''l), *n.* *Eccl.* A feast of less solemnity than a double, half the antiphon being repeated before and the whole after the psalms. See DOUBLE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

semi-dry'ing (-drī'ĭng), *a.* Imperfectly drying; — applied to oils, as cottonseed oil, intermediate between drying oils of the linseed-oil group and nondrying oils.

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sel'vas. Var. of SILVAS

selve. † SALVE, SELF.

sel'vedge. Var of SELVAGE

sel'ver. † SILVER.

selverne, selvrene. † SILVERN.

selves (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.

selvs. Selves. *Ref. Sp.*

selwylly, *a.* [AS. *selfwille* voluntary.] Self-willed. *Obs.*

se'ly, ses'ly (sē'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *sælig.* Cf. SILLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Blessed; happy; blissful. **b** Good; kind. **c** Innocent; harmless. **d** Weak; feeble; poor; wretched. **e** Simple; timid; foolish; silly.

sem. † SEAM. [SEEM.

sem Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Sem (sĕm). *Bib.* Var. of SHEM.

Sem., *or* **sem.** *Abbr.* Semicolon; Seminary; Semitic.

Sem'a-ath (sĕm'ā-ăth). *D. Bib.*

Sem'a-chi'ah (sĕm'ă-kī'ă). *Bib.*

se'mse-ol'o-gy, *n.* Semeiology. *Obs.*

Se-mæ'o-sto'ma-ta (sē-mē'ō-stŏ'mă-tă; -stŏm'ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *σημαία* a military standard + *στόμα, -ατος,* mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of Discophora having a large mouth with four long grooved and often tuberculated free lips, and long tentacles at the margin of the umbrella. [*D. Bib.*]

Se-ma'ia (sē-mā'yă; sē-mī'ă). [*Bib.*]

Se-ma'iah (-yă). *Bib.*

semaise, *n.* A kind of large pot for liquor. *Obs.*

Se-mang' (sē-măng'), *n.* A Negrito of a low-culture group of nearly extinct tribes of the interior of the Malay Peninsula. Cf. SAKAI. [graph plant.]

semaphore plant. The tele-

Sem'a-rith (sĕm'ă-rĭth), *and* **Sem'a-thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*

sem'a-tha (sĕm'ă-thā; sĕm'ă-thă'), *n* [Aramaic *shammathā.*] = MARANATHA, a curse. *Obs.*

sem'a-trope (sĕm'ă-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* sign + *τρέπειν* to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays.

semawe. † SEAMEW.

semb. *Abbr.* Semble.

sem'ball. Var. of SAMBAL.

sem'bla-bly, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Similarly. **b** Apparently.

sem'blant, *n.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Show; figure; semblance; also, pomp; pretense. **b** Face; mien; air.

sem'blant (sĕm'blănt), *a.* [F. *semblant,* p. pr.] **1.** Like; resembling. *Obs.* **2** Seeming; apparent. *Rare.*

sem'bla-tive (-blā-tĭv), *a.* Resembling. *Obs.*

sem'ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *semble.*] Like; resembling. *Obs.*

sem'ble, *v. t.* To resemble; also, to liken; compare. *Obs.*

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSEMBLE.] *Obs.* **1.** To assemble; gather; collect. **2.** To meet; to cope (with).

sem'ble, sem'bly, *n.* [See ASSEMBLE, ASSEMBLY.] *Obs.* **1.** Assembly; company; gathering. **2.** Meeting; encounter.

sem'ble-ty, *n.* Semblance; appearance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sem'ble-wise', *adv.* Likewise.

sem'bly. † SEEMLY.

seme. † SEEM. [SEAM

seme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

seme, *n. & v.* [See SEAM, a load.] Load; burden. *Obs.*

Sem'e-ber (sĕm'ē-bẽr), **Sem'e-gar'na-bu** (-gär'nă-bū). *D. Bib.*

Sem'e-i (sĕm'ē-ī). *Bib.*

Se'me-i'a (sē'mē-ī'ă), **Se'me-i'as** (-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

se'mei-ot'ics (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭks) *or* **se'mi-ot'ics** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* Semeiology.

semelant. † SEMBLANT.

‖ **se'mel et si'mul.** [L.] Once and together.

sem'el-in'ci-dent (sĕm'ĕl-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.

Se-mel'li-us (sē-mĕl'ĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*

‖ **se'mel pro sem'per.** [L.] Once for all.

seme'ly. † SEEMLY.

se'men-cine (sē'mĕn-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [LL. *sementina, semen zinae,* corrupted fr. Ar. *afsintin* wormwood, Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.* Cf. ABSINTH.] = SANTONICA.

se'men-con'tra, *n.*, or **se'men con'tra.** *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.

sement † CEMENT.

‖ **se'men-te'ra** (sā'mĕn-tā'rä), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.

Sem'e-os'to-ma (sĕm'ē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n pl.* = SEMÆOSTOMATA.

Seme-ri'a (sĕm'ē-rī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Sem'e-ron (sĕm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*

se-mese' (sē-mēs'), *a.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*

semetery. † CEMETERY.

sem'i-ac'id (sĕm'ĭ-ăs'ĭd), *a* Subacid. [*a* See SEMI-.]

sem'i-a-cid'i-fied (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-fīd), **sem'i-ad-her'ent.** *a.*, **sem'i-a-ë'ri-al,** *a.*, **sem'i-am-plex'i-caul,** *a* See SEMI-.

semian, semianna. † SHAMANISM.

Sem'e-ber (sĕm'ē-bẽr), **Sem'e-gar'na-bu** (-gär'nă-bū). *D. Bib.*

Sem'e-i (sĕm'ē-ī). *Bib.*

Se'me-i'a (sē'mē-ī'ă), **Se'me-i'as** (-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

se'mei-ot'ics (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭks) *or* **se'mi-ot'ics** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* Semeiology.

semelant. † SEMBLANT.

‖ **se'mel et si'mul.** [L.] Once and together.

sem'el-in'ci-dent (sĕm'ĕl-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.

Se-mel'li-us (sē-mĕl'ĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*

‖ **se'mel pro sem'per.** [L.] Once for all.

seme'ly. † SEEMLY.

se'men-cine (sē'mĕn-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [LL. *sementina, semen zinae,* corrupted fr. Ar. *afsintin* wormwood, Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.* Cf. ABSINTH.] = SANTONICA.

se'men-con'tra, *n.*, or **se'men con'tra.** *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.

sement † CEMENT.

‖ **se'men-te'ra** (sā'mĕn-tā'rä), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.

Sem'e-os'to-ma (sĕm'ē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n pl.* = SEMÆOSTOMATA.

Seme-ri'a (sĕm'ē-rī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Sem'e-ron (sĕm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*

se-mese' (sē-mēs'), *a.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*

semetery. † CEMETERY.

sem'i-ac'id (sĕm'ĭ-ăs'ĭd), *a* Subacid. [*a* See SEMI-.]

sem'i-a-cid'i-fied (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-fīd), **sem'i-ad-her'ent.** *a.*, **sem'i-a-ë'ri-al,** *a.*, **sem'i-am-plex'i-caul,** *a* See SEMI-.

semian, semianna. † SHAMANISM.

sem'i-an'gle, *n.* See SEMI-. — [lar.]

sem'i-an'gu-lar, *a.* [lar.]

sem'i-an'nu-lar, *a.* Semicircular.

sem'i-ape', *n.* A lemur.

sem'i-a-quat'ic, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-arch', *n.* An arch having only one springer and terminating at its highest point.

sem'i-ar'chi-tec'tur-al, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-ar'id (-ăr'ĭd), *a.* See SEMI- — **sem'i-a-rid'i-ty,** *n.*

sem'i-ar'mor-pierc'ing, sem'i-ar'mour-pierc'ing, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* Loose-jointed.

sem'i-at-tached', *a.* See SEMI-.

Sem'i-Au'gus-tin'i-an, *a. Theol* Semi-Pelagian. — **Sem'i-Au'gus-tin'i-an-ism,** *n.* [See SEMI-.]

sem'i-ax'is, *n.*, **sem'i-band',** *n.*, **sem'i-bar-ba'ri-an,** *a. & n.*, **sem'i-bar-bar'ic,** *a.*, **sem'i-bar'ba-rism,** *n.*, **sem'i-bar'ba-rous,** *a.*, **sem'i-ba-ro'ni-al,** *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-beam', *n.* A cantilever.

sem'i-be'jan, *n.* At Scotch universities, a second-year student.

semibref † SEMIBREVE.

sem'i-brief', *n.* *Music.* A semibreve. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sem'i-bull', *n. R. C. Ch.* A bull issued by a pope between his election and coronation.

sem'i-ca'dence, *n.* *Music.* A half cadence. See CADENCE, 3.

sem'i-cal-ca're-ous. *a.*, **sem'i-cal-cined'** (-kăl-sīnd'; -kăl'sĭnd), *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-car'ba-zide, *n.* Also **-zid.** *Chem.* See CARBAZIDE.

sem'i-car'di-nal, *a. & n.* *Anat.* = INTERCARDINAL. *Rare.*

sem'i-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-cas'trate, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — **sem'i-cas-tra'tion,** *n.*

sem'i-cau'date, *a.* Having a rudimentary tail.

sem'i-cell', *n.* *Bot.* Either of the halves of a desmid cell.

sem'i-cha-ot'ic (-kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*, **sem'i-Chris'tian-ized,** *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-cir'cle, *v. t.* To form or throw into a semicircle.

sem'i-cir'cled, *a.* Semicircular.

sem'i-cir'cu-lar, *a d v.* of SEMICIRCULAR.

sem'i-cirque (sĕm'ĭ-sûrk), *n.* A semicircle; semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills

sem'i-clas'si-cal, *a.* Half or partly classical; — applied esp. to schools in which Latin, but not Greek, is taught.

sem'i-cler'i-cal, *a.*, **sem'i-close',** *a.*, **sem'i-closed',** *a.*, **sem'i-clo'sure,** *n.*, **sem'i-col-laps'i-ble,** *a.* See SEMI-. [tip butterfly.]

semicolon butterfly. The violet-

sem'i-col'umn, *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis. — **sem'i-co-lum'nar,** *a.* [*Obs.*]

sem'i-com-bust', *a.* Half burnt.

sem'i-com-pact', *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-com-plete', *a. Zoöl.* Incomplete (as applied to the metamorphosis of some insects).

sem'i-con'ju-gate, *a. Math.* Being the half of something conjugate. [visible. *Obs.*]

sem'i-con-spic'u-ous, *a.* Partly

sem'i-con-trac'tion, *n.* See SEMI-. [ferior cope. *Obs.*]

sem'i-cope', *n.* A short or in-

sem'i-cor'ne-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-cro'ma, sem'i-cro'me, *n.* [L. *semi-* semi- + *dolium* a large jar.] A vessel holding half a tun; a pipe. *Obs.*

sem'i-crotch'et, *n.* A semicroma. *Obs.*

sem'i-crus-ta'ceous, *a.*, **sem'i-crys'tal-line,** *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-cu'bi-cal, *a. Math.* Characterized by the square root of the cube of a quantity. See PARABOLA.

sem'i-cu'bi-um (-kū'bĭ-ŭm), **sem'i-cu'pi-um** (-kū'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *semicupium;* L. *semi-* half + *cupa* tub.] A sitz bath.

semicupe, *n.* Semicubium. *Obs.*

sem'i-cur'sive, *a.*, **sem'i-cyl'in-der,** *n.*, **sem'i-cy-lin'dric, sem'i-cy-lin'dri-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.

Se-mi'da (sē-mī'dă). *D. Bib.*

sem'i-dai'ly, *a.* See SEMI-.

Se-mi'da-ites (sē-mī'dă-īts). *D. Bib.* [it-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-def'i-nite, *a.*, **sem'i-de-is',** **sem'i-dem'i-qua'ver,** *n.* *Music.* A demisemiquaver; a 32d note.

sem'i-de-pend'ent, *a.*, **sem'i-des'cent,** *a.*, **sem'i-di'a-gram-mat'ic,** *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-di'a-pa'son (-dī'ă-pā'zŏn). *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished octave.

sem'i-di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n. Medieval Music.* An imperfect or diminished fifth.

sem'i-di-aph'a-nous (-dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *n.* Translucent. — **sem'i-di'a-pha-ne'i-ty** (-dī'ă-fă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sem'i-di'a-tes'sa-ron (-dī'ă-tĕs'ă-rŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished fourth.

sem'i-di-gest'ed, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-di'tone', *n.* [*semi-* + *ditone:* cf. It. *semidittono.*] *Medieval Music.* A hemiditone.

sem'i-di-vine', *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-dole', *n.* [L. *semi-* semi- + *dolium* a large jar.] A vessel holding half a tun; a pipe. *Obs.*

sem'i-do-mes'ti-cat'ed. *a.*, **sem'i-dor'mant,** *a.*, **sem'i-dou'ble,** *a.*

sem'i-dra-mat'ic, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-Eu-clid'e-an, sem'i-Eu-clid'i-an (sĕm'ĭ-ū-klĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Midway between Euclidean and Lobachevskian; — said of a geometry that admits of more than one parallel through a point, but in which the sum of the angles in a triangle is still a straight angle.

sem'i-fa'ïence' (-fā'yăns'), *n.* Pottery with a glaze very thin, or transparent. Cf. FAÏENCE.

sem'i-fi'nal (-fī'năl), *a.* *Sports.* Half final; — used in tournaments of the round, or matches in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal round or match.

sem'i-flex' (sĕm'ĭ-flĕks'), *v. t.* To flex or bend halfway.

sem'i-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bending or flexion halfway.

sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'ĭd; 243), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance. — **sem'i-flu-id'ic** (-flōō-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* — **sem'i-flu-id'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sem'i-lens' (sĕm'ĭ-lĕnz'), *n.* *Optics.* A half of a lens divided along a plane passing through its axis.

sem'i-len-tic'u-lar (-lĕn-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.

sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'năr), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

semilunar bone, *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus (which see). — **s. fascia,** *Anat.*, the bicipital fascia. — **s. fibrocartilages,** *Anat.*, crescentic lamellæ of fibrocartilage which border and partially cover the articulating surfaces on the head of the tibia. — **s. ganglion.** *Anat.* **a** Either of two (right and left) aggregations of smaller ganglia forming part of the solar plexus. They are close to the suprarenal bodies. **b** The Gasserian ganglion. — **s. lobe** (inferior, of cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. valves,** *Anat.*, three strong, semicircular pocketlike folds of the lining of each ventricle of the heart which prevent the blood from flowing back from the pulmonary artery or aorta.

sem'i-mem'bra-no'sus (-mĕm'brā-nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. See SEMI-; MEMBRANOUS.] *Anat.* A large muscle of the inner part and back of the thigh arising by a thick tendon from the back part of the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted (by a tendon which forms part of the inner hamstring) into the inner tuberosity of the tibia.

sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — **sem'i-month'ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-mute' (sĕm'ĭ-mūt'), *a.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.

sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *seminalis,* fr. *semen, seminis,* seed, akin to *serere* to sow: cf. F. *séminal.* See sow to scatter seed.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; as, the *seminal* fluid.

2. Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents; germinal; radical; primary; original; rudimentary; as, *seminal* virtue.

seminal animalcule *or* **filament,** *Biol.*, a spermatozoön. — **s. duct,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a tube or passage serving especially or exclusively as an efferent duct of the testis. In man successive parts of it are represented by the tubules of the epididymis, the vas deferens, and ejaculatory duct. — **s. leaf,** *Bot.*, a cotyledon. — **s. receptacle,** *Zoöl.*, a spermatheca. — **s. vesicle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vesicle or sac, variously formed in different animals, connected with the seminal duct, and serving for temporary storage of the semen.

sem'i-nal'i-ty (sĕm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being seminal. *Sir T. Browne.*

sem'i-nar' (sĕm'ĭ-när'), *n.* [G. See SEMINARY, *n.*] A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research in a particular line, and in exposition of the results by theses, lectures, etc.; — called also *seminary.*

sem'i-na'ri-an (sĕm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A member of, or one educated in, a seminary, specif. an ecclesiastic so educated for the priesthood. — **sem'i-na'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *seminarium,* fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen, seminis,* seed. See SEMINAL.] **1.** A plot where seed is sown to raise plants for transplantation; a nursery. *Obs.*

2. Hence, a seed bed, source, or origin; the place or original stock whence anything is brought or produced.

3. A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, college, or university.

4. [See SEMINARY, *a.*] A Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, esp. a foreign one; a seminarian. *Obs.*

5. = SEMINAR.

sem'i-nate (sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *seminatus,* p. p. of *seminare* to SOW, fr. *semen, seminis,* seed.] To sow; spread; disseminate. *Rare.*

sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seminatio:* cf. F. *sémination.*] **1.** **a** Act of sowing or spreading; dissemination. *Rare.* **b** *Bot.* The natural dispersal of seeds. *Obs.*

2. Propagation. *Obs.*

sem'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis,* seed + *-ferous.*] **a** *Bot.* Seed-bearing; producing seed. **b** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Bearing or producing semen; as, the **seminiferous tubules** in the testis. The spermatozoa develop from the epithelial cells which line these tubules.

Sem'i-nole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a tribe of Muskhogean Indians, orig. a part of the Creeks who settled in Florida after the native tribes had been destroyed by the whites. In 1843, after a seven years' war, the majority were removed to the Indian Territory (see FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS). Those in Florida still adhere to tribal customs. Both branches contain Negro admixture. — **Sem'i-nole,** *a.*

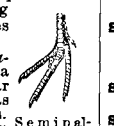
sem'in-va'ri-ant (sĕm'ĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* [*semi-* + *invariant.*] *Math.* A function (of the coefficients of a binary quantic) that is unchanged, except for a constant factor, by the substitution of either $x + \lambda$ for x or $y + \lambda$ for y, but not necessarily unchanged by both substitutions. — **sem'in-va'ri-an-tive** (-ăn-tĭv), *a.*

sem'i-nymph' (sĕm'ĭ-nĭmf'), *n.* *Zoöl.* The pupa of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in becoming an imago.

sem'i-of-fi'cial (-ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Half official; having some official authority or importance. — **sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-o'pal (sĕm'ĭ-ō'păl), *n.* An opal without opalescence.

sem'i-pal'mate (-păl'māt) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Having
sem'i-pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd) } the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web.



Semipalmate Foot of Lapwing

semipalmated plover, a small ring plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*) breeding in Arctic America and migrating to South America. It is similar to the common ring plover of Europe, but has semipalmate feet. See RING PLOVER, *Illust.* — **s. sandpiper,** a small, widely distributed American sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) slightly larger than the least sandpiper and having semipalmate feet. — **s. snipe, s. tattler,** the willet.

sem'i-pal-ma'tion (-păl-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being semipalmate; partial webbing.

Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One who held doctrines that were, on the one hand, modifications of the Pelagian doctrine of the absolutely free will of man and his ability to save himself and, on the other hand, of the Augustinian doctrines of predestination and of sin and its consequence: viz., that divine grace was necessary to complete salvation. A conspicuous early Semi-Pelagian was John Cassianus, a French monk (died about 448), who held to a proclivity of the heart to sin and to the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the Augustinian doctrines of unconditional predestination, the inability of man of himself to do good, and the certain perseverance of the saints. — **Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an-ism,** *n.*

Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an, *a.* Half Pelagian; of or pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

sem'i-per'me-a-ble (-pûr'mē-ā-b'l), *a.* Half or partially permeable; — said specif. of membranes such as are used in studying osmosis. See OSMOTIC PRESSURE.

sem'i-por'ce-lain (sĕm'ĭ-pôr'sē-lăn; -pōrs'lăn), *n.* **a** A kind of porcelain resembling earthenware in its lack of translucency or inferior finish. **b** Less correctly, a kind of earthenware thought to resemble porcelain.

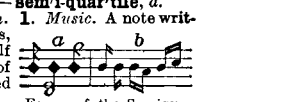
sem'i-port'a-ble (-pōr'tă-b'l; 201), *a.* Capable of being comparatively easily moved, but not designed for ready transportation; specif., *Mach.*, designating a steam engine with an attached boiler, but not mounted on wheels.

sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree; — applied specif. to such stones as amethyst, garnet, tourmaline. See PRECIOUS STONE.

sem'i-pu'pa (sĕm'ĭ-pū'pă), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** A stage in the development of certain insects (as bees) between the larva and pupa. **b** A pseudopupa. — **sem'i-pu'pal** (-păl), *a.*

sem'i-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt) } *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of
sem'i-quar'tile (-kwôr'tĭl) } heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. — **sem'i-quar'tile,** *a.*

sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A note written with a stem and two pennants, and having the time value of half the quaver and one sixteenth of the semibreve;—now usually called a *sixteenth note.* See NOTE, 1 a.



Forms of the Semiquaver: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern.

2. Fig. A very brief time, or something lasting for a very brief time.

sem'i-quin'tile (-kwĭn'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies when distant from each other half a quintile, or thirty-six degrees. — **sem'i-quin'tile,** *a.*

Se-mir'a-mis (sē-mĭr'ă-mĭs), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. Σεμίραμις.] A mythical Assyrian queen, wife of Ninus and ruler after him, noted for great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness. She was reputed to have built many cities, including Babylon, conquered Egypt and much of Asia and Ethiopia, and unsuccessfully attacked India.

Semiramis of the North. **a** Margaret (1353–1412), daughter of Waldemar IV., king of Denmark. On the death of her son, Olaf (d. 1387) who had succeeded his grandfather in Denmark and his father, Haco, in Norway, she was made queen of Denmark and of Norway. After defeating Albert, king of Sweden, who had supplanted Haco's father in that country, she was acknowledged queen of Sweden. **b** Catherine II. (1729–96), empress of Russia, who forcefully administered the internal affairs of the empire, and waged important wars.

sem'i-reg'u-lar (sĕm'ĭ-rĕg'ū-lăr), *a.* *Geom.* Designating a solid whose edges are all equal, and dihedral angles equal, and faces equal but not regular polygons.

sem'i-ring' (sĕm'ĭ-rĭng'), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. They form a part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

sem'i-ro'ta-ry (-rō'tă-rĭ), *a.* Capable of turning or rocking about halfway round; as, a *semirotary* valve.

sem'i-round' (sĕm'ĭ-round'; 87), *a.* Round on one side and flat on the other. — *n.* A semiround object.

Sem'i-Sax'on, *a.* Half Saxon; — esp. applied to the English language of the period 1150–1250. — **Sem'i-Sax'on,** *n.*

sem'i-sex'tile (sĕm'ĭ-sĕks'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* *Astrol.* That aspect of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a sixth, or one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. — **sem'i-sex'tile,** *a.*

sem'i-spi-na'lis (-spī-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*); L. *semi-* half + *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* A deep layer of muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column extending from the lower dorsal region to the axis vertebra. It consists of a number of long, slender fasciculi, each arising from the transverse process of one of the lower vertebræ, passing obliquely upward across several vertebræ to be inserted into the spinous process of a vertebra farther up. It is divided into two parts, the lower called **sem'i-spina'lis dor'si** (dôr'sĭ), the upper **sem'i-spi-na'lis col'li** (kŏl'ĭ).

Sem'ite (sĕm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** One of the descendants of Shem.

2. A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and Arabs, but in ancient times including also the Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœnicians, and various other peoples of southwestern Asia. Cf. SEMITIC.

The term *Semite* is used both in an ethnological and in a linguistic sense. As originally employed by J. G. Eichhorn at the close of the 18th century, it embraced the peoples grouped in Gen. x. as the "sons of Shem." Since, however, it has been ascertained that the peoples thus grouped do not belong to one or even to allied races, the ethnological application of the term race has been modified to designate a race distinguished by the following features: dolichocephalic skulls; curly and abundant hair; slightly wavy or straight strong beard, the color predominantly black; prominent nose, straight or aquiline; oval face. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

sem'i-ten'di-no'sus (sĕm'ĭ-tĕn'dĭ-nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SEMI-; TENDINOUS.] *Anat.* A fusiform muscle of the posterior and inner part of the thigh. It

sem'i-ef'fi-gy, *n.* A half-length effigy. [= SEMIHIATUS.]
sem'i-e-li'sion (-ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.*
sem'i-el-lip'tic, sem'i-el-lip'ti-cal, *a.*, **sem'i-eq'ui-tant,** *a.*, *Bot.*, **sem'i-ex-ec'u-tive,** *a.*, **sem'i-ex-pand'ed,** *a.*, **sem'i-ex-tinct',** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-fa'ble, *n.* That which is part fable and part truth.
sem'i-fe'ral, *a.*, **sem'i-fe'rous,** *a.*, **sem'i-feu'dal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-fig'ure, *n.* *Decorative Art.* A half or partial human figure.
sem'i-fin'ished, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-flo'ret, *n.* *Bot.* A ray flower in composites.
sem'i-flos'cule (-flŏs'kūl), *n.* *Bot.* = SEMIFLORET.
sem'i-flos'cu-lar (-flŏs'kū-lăr), **sem'i-flos'cu-lose** (-flŏs'kū-lōs), **sem'i-flos'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Ligulate, as the ray flowers in composites. [*Obs.*]
sem'i-form', *a.* Semiformed.
sem'i-form', *n.* A half or imperfect form. [*a.* See SEMI-.]
sem'i-formed' (sĕm'ĭ-fôrmd'), **sem'i-fos'sil-ized,** *a.* See SEMI-.
‖ **sem'i-fra'ter** (-frā'tẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* -FRATRES (-trēz). [LL., lit., half brother.] *Monasticism.* A lay person who for his benefactions to some religious house is considered as belonging to it.
sem'i-fused' (-fūzd'), *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem'i-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*
sem'i-fy (sĕm'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* [*semi-* + *-fy.*] To make half or partial. *Colloq.*
sem'i-gird'er, *n.* A cantilever.
sem'i-glazed', *a.* Partly vitrified so as to be slightly glossy.
sem'i-glo'bose (-glō'bōs), **sem'i-glob'u-lar,** *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem'i-glob'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i-god', *n.* A demigod. *Rare.*
sem'i-hard'en, *v. t.*, **sem'i-hexag'o-nal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-hi-a'tus, *n.* *Gram.* The shortening of a long final vowel before another vowel.
sem'i-his-tor'i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ho'ral (-hō'răl), *a.* Half-hourly.
semihore, *n.* [*semi-* + L. *hora* hour.] A half hour. *Obs.*
sem'i-hu'man-ized, *a.*, **s e m'i-hu'mor-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-hy-per'bo-la, *n.* See SEMI-. — **sem'i-hy'per-bol'ic,** *a.* — **sem'i-hy'per-bol'i-cal,** *a.*
sem'i-in'can-des'cent, *a.* *Elec.* Designating an early form of electric lamp in which incandescence is due to heat from resistance of a poor contact; — called also *incandescent arc lamp.*
sem'i-in'de-pend'ence, *n.*, **sem'i-in'de-pend'ent,** *a.*, **sem'i-in'du-rat'ed** (-ĭn'dū-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **sem'i-in-ert'ness,** *n.*, **sem'i-in'fi-nite,** *a*, **sem'i-in'hi-bi'tion,** *n.*, **sem'i-i-ron'i-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
semijane, † SHAMIANAH.
sem'i-ju'bi-lee, *n.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of an event.
sem'i-ju-di'cial, *a.*, **sem'i-lapid'i-fied** (-lă-pĭd'ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **sem'i-lig'ne-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-liq'uid,** *a.*, **sem'i-li-quid'i-ty,** *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-loc'u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having incomplete dissepiments; — applied to an ovary.
sem'i-log'i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-lor (sĕm'ĭ-lôr). Var. of SIMILOR.
sem'i-lu'cent, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-lu'nar, *n.* *Anat.* The semilunar bone.
sem'i-lu'na-ry (-lū'nă-rĭ), **sem'i-lu'nate** (-lū'nāt), *a.* Semilunar.
sem'i-lu-na'tion (-lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* Half a lunation. [lune.]
sem'i-lune', *n.* *Geom.* Half a
sem'i-mag'i-cal, *a.*, **sem'i-malig'nant,** *a.*, **sem'i-math'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **s e m'i-ma-tu're',** *a.*, **sem'i-mem'bra-nous,** *a.* See SEMI-. [monthly.]
sem'i-men'stru-al, *a.* S e m i-
sem'i-met'al, *n.* *Chem.* An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc. *Obs.* —
sem'i-me-tal'lic, *a.*
sem'i-met'a-mor'pho-sis, *n.* Incomplete metamorphosis.
sem'i-mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-min'im, *n.* *Medieval Music.* A crotchet. [molecule.]
sem'i-mol'e-cule, *n.* A half
sem'i-mute', *n.* A semimute person.
sem'i-mya'ti-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-nal, *n.* A seed. *Obs.*
sem'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of SEMINAL.
sem'i-na-rist (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rĭst), *n.* [F. *séminariste.*] A seminarian
‖ **se'mi-na'ri-um** (sĕm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] Seminar.
sem'i-na-rize (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rīz), *v. t.* [L. *seminare* to sow + E. *-ize.*] To implant as seed. *Obs.*
sem'i-na-ry, *a.* [L. *seminarius.*] = SEMINAL, 1. *Obs. or R.*
sem'i-na'tant, *a.*, **sem'i-neb'u-lous,** *a.* See SEMI-.
semined, *a.* [See S E M E N.] Thickly covered or sown. *Obs.*
sem'i-nif'ic (sē-mĭ'nĭf'ĭk), **sem'i-nif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis,* seed + *facere* to make.] *Biol.* Forming or producing seed or semen.
sem'i-nif'i-ca'tion (-nĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Propagation by seed. *R.*
sem'i-nist (sĕm'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A believer in the old theory, essentially in accord with the facts of fertilization, that the offspring is formed by admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female. Cf. OVULIST, SPERMIST.
sem'i-no-mad'ic, *a.*, **sem'i-nonsen'si-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-nor'mal, *a.* *Chem.* Half normal. See NORMAL.
sem'i-nose (sĕm'ĭ-nōs), *n.* [L. *semen* seed + glucose.] *Chem.* Dextro-mannose. See MANNOSE.
sem'i-nude', *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* Rather rare: occurring once in a while. — **sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al-ly,** *adv.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*
se'mi-og'ra-phy, se'mi-o-log'i-cal, se'mi-ol'o-gy. Vars. of SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc.
Se'mi-o-no'tus (sē'mĭ-ō-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σημεῖον sign + νῶτον back.] *Paleon.* A genus, type of the **Se'mi-o-not'i-dæ** (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), of ganoid fishes from the Triassic of America, Europe, and Africa, having a deep body and rhomboidal scales.
sem'i-o-pac'i-ty (sĕm'ĭ-ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See SEMI-. [paque. *Obs.*
sem'i-o-pa'cous, *a.* S e m i o-
sem'i-o-paque', *a.*, **sem'i-or-bic'u-lar,** *a* See SEMI-. [oscillation.
sem'i-os'cil-la'tion, *n.* A half
sem'i-os'se-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.
se'mi-ot'ic (sē'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk), **se'mi-ot'ics** (-ĭks). Vars. of SEMEIOTIC, SEMEIOTICS. [See SEMI-.]
sem'i-o'val, *a.*, **sem'i-ō'vate,** *a.*
sem'i-o-vip'a-rous (-ō-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* Bearing imperfectly developed young, as a marsupial.
sem'i-o'void, *a.*, **sem'i-ox'idized, sem'i-ox'y-gen-at'ed,** *a.*, **sem'i-pa'gan,** *a.*, **sem'i-par'allel,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-par'a-site, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMIPARASITE.
sem'i-par'a-sit'ic, *a.*, **s e m'i-par'a-sit-ism,** *n.*, **sem'i-pec'ti-nate,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ped (sĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes, semipedis; semi-* half + *pes, pedis,* a foot.] *Pros.* A half foot — **se-mip'e-dal** (sē-mĭp'ē-dăl; sĕm'ĭ-pē'dăl), *a.*, **sem'i-pel-lu'cid,** *a.*, **sem'i-pel'lu-cid'i-ty,** *n.*, **sem'i-pen'ni-form,** *a.* See SEMI-. [riod.
sem'i-pe'ri-od, *n.* A half pe-
sem'i-per'ma-nent, *a.*, **s e m'i-per-spic'u-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-per'vious,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-phlo-gis'ti-cat'ed (sĕm'ĭ-flō-jĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* *Old Chem.* Half or partially phlogisticated.
sem'i-phos'phor-es'cent, *a.*, **sem'i-pis'cine,** *a.*, **sem'i-plan'ti-grade,** *a.*, **sem'i-plas'tic,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-pu'pal (sĕm'ĭ-pū'păl), *a.* See SEMIPUPA.
sem'i-plume', *n.* A feather having a plumelike or downy web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather. — **sem'i-plu-ma'ceous,** *a.*
sem'i-pop'u-lar, *a.*, **sem'i-po'rous,** *a.*, **sem'i-por'phy-rit'ic,** *a.*, **sem'i-pres'er-va'tion,** *n.*, **sem'i-pri'va-cy,** *n.*, **sem'i-pri'vate,** *a.*, **sem'i-pro-fes'sion-al,** *a.* & *n.*, **sem'i-pro-na'tion,** *n.*, **sem'i-pro'ne',** *a.*, **sem'i-pro-nom'inal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-proof', *n.* Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. *Obs.*
sem'i-pub'lic, *a.* See SEMI-.
Sem'i-Qui'et-ism, *n.* A form of Quietism which holds that the most perfect state of the soul is in passive contemplation, but that any external sinful or sensual action is not incompatible therewith. — **Sem'i-Qui'et-ist,** *n.*
sem'i-quote', *n.* *Print.* A single mark of quotation [' *or* '] ; — usually in *pl.*
Se-mir'a-mize (sē-mĭr'ă-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as Semiramis. *R.*
Se-mir'a-moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
sem'i-rec'on-dite, *a.* *Zoöl.* Half covered, as an insect's head half covered by the thorax.
sem'i-re'flex, *a.*, **sem'i-re-li'gious** (-rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.*, **sem'i-retrac'tile,** *a.* See SEMI-. [COIN.]
se'mis (sē'mĭs), *n.* [L.] See
Se'mis. *Bib.*
sem'i-sa'cred, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sag'it-tate (-săj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Shaped like half of a barbed arrowhead.
sem'i-sap'ro-phyte, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMISAPROPHYTE. — **sem'i-sap'ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*
sem'i-sat'u-ra'tion, *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sav'age, *a.* See SEMI-. — *n.* One who is half savage. —
sem'i-sav'age-ry, *n.*
sem'i-sce'nic, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sec'tion, *n.* = HEMISECTION.
sem'i-ser'ti-ent, *a.*, **sem'i-sep'tate,** *a.*, **sem'i-serf',** *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ser'vile, *a.* Half servile; esp., designating certain classes of men, as the Roman colonus or the Welsh aillt, having many rights of freemen, but not free in other respects.
sem'i-shrub', *n.* A subshrub.
sem'i-smile', *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sol'id, *a.* Partially solid.
semisoun, *n.* A half sound; a low tone. *Obs.*
sem'i-sov'er-eign-ty, *n.* See SEMI- (cf. QUASI SOVEREIGN).
sem'i-spec'u-lum, *n.* *Surg.* A blunt gorget used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in lithotomy.
sem'i-sphere, *n.* A hemisphere.
sem'i-spher'ic (sĕm'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭk), **sem'i-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = HEMISPHERIC.
sem'i-sphe'roi-dal, *a.*, **sem'i-square',** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-square', *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets or other heavenly bodies 45 degrees from each other. [*U. S.*]
sem'i-steel', *n.* Puddled steel.
sem'i-stri'a-ted, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-su'per-nat'u-ral, *a.* Half supernatural; — said esp. of the demigods of Greek mythology.
sem'i-ta (sĕm'ĭ-tă), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a path.] *Zoöl.* A fasciole. — **sem'i-tal** (-tăl) *a.*
sem'i-tan'dem. *a.* *Mach.* Having some, but not all, of the cylinders, etc., arranged tandem; — said of an expansion engine.
sem'i-tan'gent, *n.* *Math.* The tangent of half an arc or angle.
semitary, † SCIMITAR.
sem'i-Ta'tar, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *semita* path.] To make paths in; to divide into paths or ways. *Obs.*
sem'i-taur (sĕm'ĭ-tôr), *n.* [L. *semi-* + *taurus* bull.] A fabulous animal half bull, half man.
semite, † SAMITE.

arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, along with the biceps femoris, and is inserted by a remarkably long, round tendon, which forms part of the inner hamstring, into the inner surface of the upper part of the shaft of the tibia.

Sem-it'ic (sĕ-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Semites or the family of languages spoken by them.

Semitic languages, a family of inflectional languages, possessing records of extreme antiquity, now spoken mainly in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and North Africa. With exception of Egyptian (and the hypothetical Akkadian), the Semitic languages have the longest recorded history (cf. BABYLONIAN, 2), and are also the least diversified of the great linguistic families, the various groups presenting a close and compact relationship. They are not known to be related to any other family, but connection with the Hamitic is not impossible. Their striking traits are: triliteral stems; constant character of the consonants in these stems, inflections being determined by vowel changes; agreement of noun and verb formation; restriction of verbal tense to completed and incompleted action. (See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.) These languages are supposed to have been the first to evolve a true alphabet (see ALPHABET, 1; cf. CUNIFORM, 1). The languages may be grouped as follows:

TABLE OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

BRANCH	GROUP.	SUBGROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.
ARABIC or SOUTHERN	Northern.	North Arabic.	*Old* or *Classical Arabic*, Modern Arabic (Syrian, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Tunisian, Maltese, Oman, Zanzibar).	Arabia, Turkey in Asia, North, East, & Central Africa, Malaysia, etc.
	Southern.	South Arabic	*Minæan, Sabæan* or *Himyaritic, Hadramautian, Katabanian, Lihyanite, Sokotri.*	Southern Arabia, Sokotra.
		Ethiopic.	*Axumite, Geez*, Amharic, Tigrê, Tigrina.	Abyssinia.
ARAMÆAN or NORTHERN	Babylonian-Assyrian.		*Babylonian (Chaldean), Assyrian.*	Ancient Babylonia and Assyria.
	Aramaic.	East.	*Babylonian, Aramaic, Syriac, Mandaic*, Modern Aramaic.	Ancient Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Armenia, etc.
		West.	*Biblical* and *Palestinian Aramaic, Samaritan, Palmyrene, Nabatæan.*	Palestine, Northern Arabia.
	Hebraic.	Hebrew.	*Hebrew (Biblical, Mishnaic, Neo-Hebrew), Moabitish.*	Palestine.
		Canaanitic.	*Canaanitish.*	
		Phœnician.	*Phœnician, Punic.*	Phœnicia, Carthage, etc.

* Parentheses denote dialects, *italics* dead languages.

Sem-it'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of the language, literature, or history of the Semitic peoples.

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression.

Sem'i-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A specialist in Semitics.

Sem'i-to- (sĕm'ĭ-tō-). Combining form for *Semite.*

sem'i-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* [*semi-* + *tone*: cf. F. *semi-ton*, L. *semitonium*. Cf. HEMITONE.] **1.** *Music.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; — also, less properly, the half step itself. The diatonic semitone has the ratio $\frac{16}{15}$. See 6th SCALE, 3 **a**. A chromatic semitone, or that between any tone and its flat or sharp, is either $\frac{25}{24}$ (called the less semitone); or $\frac{135}{128}$ (called the greater semitone). A tempered, or mean, semitone has the ratio $1 : 2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. See TEMPERAMENT and TONE.

2. *Elocution.* A variation of pitch in which the voice moves up or down over about one musical semitone, producing a mournful or plaintive expression.

sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

sem'i-ton'tine (-tŏn'tēn; -tŏn-tēn'), *a. Life Insurance.* Designating a form of tontine life insurance. See TONTINE INSURANCE. — **sem'i-ton'tine,** *n.*

sem'i-trans-par'ent (-trănz-pâr'ĕnt), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent. — **sem'i-trans-par'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sem'i-un'ci-al (-ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a style of writing intermediate between uncial and cursive, used in ancient manuscripts; — called also *half-uncial.* — *n.* A semiuncial letter.

sem'i-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (sĕm'ĭ-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Half or imperfect vitrification; also, a semivitrified substance.

sem'i-vit'ri-fied (-vĭt'rĭ-fid), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

sem'i-vo'cal (sĕm'ĭ-vō'kăl) } *a. Phon.* Of or pertaining
sem'i-vo-cal'ic (-vō-kăl'ĭk) } to a semivowel; half vocal or voiced; imperfectly sounding.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n. Phon* **a** A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y*. **b** A letter or character representing such a sound. The liquids *l, r*, and nasals *m, n, ng*, are classed as semivowels by some.

sem'i-wa'ter gas. A fuel gas intermediate in composition between water gas and producer gas, made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'o-li'na (sĕm'ō-lē'nȧ), *n.* [It. *semolino*, fr. *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOULE, SIMNEL.] Coarsely ground and carefully purified milling products of wheat, esp. hard wheat, used for macaroni and in cookery.

Sem'per-vi'vum (-vī'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See SEMPERVIVE.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World crassulaceous herbs, often acaulescent, and with extremely fleshy leaves. They have cymose, variously colored flowers with numerous sepals and petals. *S. tectorum* is the common houseleek.

sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always: cf. F. *sempiternel.*] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; eternal; perpetual.

To lose our *sempiternal* memory. *Emerson*

sem'pi-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Quality or state of being sempiternal; duration without end.

se-mun'ci-a (sē-mŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.; *semi* + *uncia* ounce.] *Rom. Antiq.* Half an uncia; also, a bronze coin of this weight (in the semuncial system the same as the *as*). See *uncia*, under WEIGHT and under MEASURE.

se-mun'ci-al (-shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a. Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pert. to, a standard of coinage set by the *lex Papiria* in 89 B. C., fixing the weight of the as at a half ounce.

sen'ate (sĕn'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *senat*, F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See SENIOR, SIR.] **1.** Lit., an assembly of old men or elders; hence, an assembly or council with the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specif.: **a** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. of 100 nobles. Later the number was 200, then 300. Sulla increased it to 600, Julius Cæsar to 900. Augustus reduced it to 600. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. Its powers were originally only advisory, but gradually extended, esp. to administrative legislation. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and less numerous branch of various legislatures, as of France, of the United States, of most of the States of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, and of some Swiss cantons. See LEGISLATURE, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. In the United States the Senate is composed of two senators from each State elected for six years by the legislature thereof; they must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, must be citizens of the State they represent, and must be at least thirty years of age. The members of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada are appointed by the crown for life. **c** In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. In the universities of Cambridge, London, Liverpool, and in some other universities, a body which regulates and superintends the education and discipline.

3. In some American colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, presided over by the president, to which are referred matters of discipline and of general concern affecting the students.

sen'a-tor (sĕn'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *senatour*, OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur*, fr. L. *senator.*] **1.** A member of a senate.

2. **a** *Early Eng. Hist.* A member of the Curia Regis. **b** *Scots Law.* One of the Lords of Session, or members of the College of Justice.

sen'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [F. *sénatorial*, or L. *senatorius.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; composed of senators; as, *senatorial* duties, dignity.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

se-na'tus-con-sult' (sē-nā'tŭs-kŏn-sŭlt'; -kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum.*] A senatus consultum.

‖ **se-na'tus con-sul'tum** (sē-nā'tŭs kŏn-sŭl'tŭm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-tȧ). [L.] *Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate. During the republic such decrees were restricted to sporadic cases of action in cases of public necessity; but about the end of 100 A. D., the popular assemblies were superseded by the senate as the lawmaking power, the leges or plebiscita being replaced by senatus consulta, which were superseded by the emperors' constitutions about 300 A. D.

send (sĕnd), *v. t.*; SENT (sĕnt); SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan*; akin to OS. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, Icel. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sandjan*, and to Goth. *sinþ* a time (properly, a going), *gasinþa* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sīð*, Icel. *sinni* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynt* a way, journey, OIr. *sét*. Cf. SENSE.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner. Specif.: **a** To commission or direct to go; to dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger. **b** To cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery, of; as, to *send* a message.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Ps.* xliii. 3.

c To impel; throw; hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow.

2. To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; to bestow; grant; inflict. "God *send* him well." *Shak.*

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt.* v. 45.

3. To cause to become; to make; as, to *send* one mad.

to send about one's business, to dismiss summarily or peremptorily. — **to s. a boy to mill,** *or* **to send a boy,** to employ an inefficient agent or inadequate means and thus invite failure. *Colloq.* — **to s. down** *or* **away.** *University Slang, Eng.* **a** To expel. **b** To rusticate. — **to s. in one's papers,** to resign. — **to s. packing,** to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss, esp. unceremoniously. — **to s. to Coventry.** See under COVENTRY. — **to s. up.** **a** *Naut.* To hoist into place. **b** To sentence to imprisonment. *Slang, U. S.*

send (sĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message or to do an errand; to dispatch a message or missive; as, to *send* to one to come.

2. *Naut.* **a** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship *sends* violently. **b** = SCEND, *v. i.*

to send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

send, *n.* **1.** A message. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A messenger, esp. one sent on in advance of a bridegroom to summon the bride; also, a bridal party. *Scot.*

3. That which is bestowed; a gift.

4. *Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. "The *send* of the sea." *Longfellow.*

5. = SCEND, *n.*, 1.

sen'dal (sĕn'dăl), *n.* [OF. *cendal* (cf. Pr. & Sp. *cendal*, It. *zendale*), LL. *cendalum*; cf. Gr. *σινδών* a fine Indian cloth.] Any of various silk fabrics used in the Middle Ages, esp. a light thin kind; also, a piece of this or an article of dress made of it.

send'er (sĕn'dẽr), *n.* One that sends; specif., a telegraphic or telephonic transmitter.

send'-off', *n.* **1.** A sending off; initiatory impulse; start.

2. A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip, or to one starting in a new business, etc. *Colloq.*

Sen'e-ca (sĕn'ē-kȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations. They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York and smaller bands in Ontario and Oklahoma.

Se-ne'ci-o (sē-nē'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., groundsel, lit., an old man, alluding either to the white hairs of the pappus or to the naked receptacle.] *Bot.* An immense genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs (probably the largest genus among seed plants), embracing about 1,000 species of very wide distribution. They have alternate or basal leaves and heads composed of both tubular and radiate, or only tubular flowers, the rays mostly yellow, pistillate; the achenes are terete, crowned by a pappus of soft white hairs. Some species are important in cultivation (see CINERARIA, 2); those of the United States are chiefly common weeds. See 2d GROUNDSEL **a**.

Sen'e-gal' (sĕn'ē-gôl'), *n.* A river in western Africa.

Senegal gum, a variety of gum arabic occurring in large, usually yellowish or reddish, lumps. — **S. mahogany.** = JURIBALI. — **S. root,** the root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Tinospora bakis*), used as a febrifuge.

Sen'e-ga root *or* **snakeroot** (sĕn'ē-gȧ). The root of a milkwort (*Polygala senega*), of the eastern United States, used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also, the plant, which has tufted leafy stems terminated by spikes of small white flowers.

sem'i-ten'di-nous, *a. Anat.* See SEMI-.

semiter. ✝ SCIMITAR.

sem'i-te-rete', *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-ter'tian, *a. Med.* Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — **sem'i-ter'tian,** *n.*

sem'i-tes'ser-al, *a. Cryst.* Noting hemihedral forms or crystals of the isometric (tesseral) system. [SEMI-.]

sem'i-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.* See **Se-mit'i-cize** (sē-mĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Sem'i-tize (sĕm'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Sem'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sem'i-tran'sept, *n. Arch.* The half of a transept.

sem'i-trans-lu'cent, *a.*, **sem'i-trop'i-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.

semitry. ✝ SYMMETRY.

sem'i-tu'ber-ous, *a. Bot.* See SEMI-. — **semituberous begonia** See BEGONIA, 2.

sem'i-tu'bu-lar, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-Ty-chon'ic, *a.* Deviating but slightly from Tycho Brahe's astronomical system; — said of the ancient Egyptian system.

semiustulate, *a* Also **semiustulated.** Half burnt. *Obs.*

sem'i-ver-tic'il-late (-vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a.* See SEMI-.

semivif, *a.* [L. *semivivus*] Only half alive. *Obs.*

sem'i-vis'cid, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-vi'tal, *a.* Of low vitality.

sem'i-vit're-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-vol-can'ic, *a.*, **sem'i-vul'can-ized,** *a.*, **sem'i-wild'** (-wīld'; 8), *a.* See SEMI-.

Sem'la-l (sĕm'lȧ-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

semle, semly. ✝ SEEMLY.

semly. ✝ SEMBLE.

sem'mant, sem'ment (sĕm'ȧnt; -ĕnt). Vars of SEMMIT. *Dial. Eng.* [sieve. *Dial. Eng.*]

sem'met (sĕm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of

sem'mit, *a.* [Cf. Ir *séimh* mild, gentle, tender.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Active; lively. **b** Pliable; limber. **c** Weak; slender; feeble.

sem'mit, *n.* An undershirt. *Scot*

sem'na-ble, *a* Semblable *Obs.*

Sem'næ (sĕm'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Σεμναί.] See ERINYS.

Sem'no-pith'e-ci'næ (-pĭth'ē-sĭ'nē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRESBYTINÆ. — **sem'no-pith'e-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*

Sem'no-pi-thec'us (sĕm'nō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σεμνός* revered, sacred + *πίθηκος* ape.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRESBYTIS.

sem'o-la (sĕm'ō-lȧ), *or* **sem'o-na** (-nȧ), *n.* [It. *semola* bran.] Semolina.

sem'o-lel'la (-lĕl'ȧ), **sem'o-li'no** (-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] Semolina.

se-mo'ted, *a.* [L. *semotus*, p p of *semovere* to move apart.] Removed; remote. *Obs.*

‖ **se-moule'** (sē-mōōl'), *n.* [F.] Semolina.

se-mov'ed-ly, *adv.* [See SEMOTED.] Remotely *Obs.*

‖ **sem'per** (sĕm'pẽr), *adv.* [L.] Always — **sem'per a-va'rus e'qui,** the avaricious is always needy. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I ii 56). — **s. e'a-dem,** always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth. — **s. et u-bi'que,** always and everywhere. — **s. fe'lix,** always fortunate. — **s. fi-de'lis,** always faithful. — **s i'dem,** always the same. — **s. pa-ra'tus,** always ready. — **s. ti'mi-dus sce'lus** (tĭm'ĭ-dŭm), guilt is always timid. — **s vi'vit in ar'mis,** he ever lives in arms.

sem'per-vi'rent (sĕ m'pĕ r-vī'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *virens*, p. pr. of *virere* to be green.] Evergreen. *Obs. or R.*

sem'per-vi'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *viridis* green] Sempervirent. *Obs. or R.*

sem'per-vive (sĕm'pĕr-vīv), *n.* [L. *semperviva, sempervivum*, fr. *sempervivus* ever-living; *semper* always + *vivus* living.] The common houseleek.

sempiines. ✝ SIMPLENESS.

sempitan. ✝ SUMPITAN.

sem'pi-terne, *a.* [L. *sempiternus*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*

sem'pi-ter'nize, *v. t.* To perpetuate. *Obs or R.*

sem pi-ter'nous, *a.* [L. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*

sem'pi-ter'num, *n* [Cf SEMPITERNAL.] A durable English stuff, said to have been a twilled woolen cloth *Obs*

sem'ple (sĕm'p'l). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SIMPLE.

‖ **sem'pli-ce** (sĕm'plĕ-chā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Simple; to be rendered without embellishments.

‖ **sem'pre** (sĕm'prā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *semper.*] *Music.* Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano.

sem'pre-som'e-ter (sĕ m'pr ĕ-sŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A sympiesometer

semp'ster, *n.* A seamster *Obs*

semp'stress (sĕ m p'strĕs; sĕm'), *n.* Var. of SEAMSTRESS

semp'stress-y. ✝ SEAMSTRESSY

semp'stry-work', *n.* The work of a seamstress; sewing. *Obs.*

sem'ster. ✝ SEAMSTER.

semulacre, semylacre. ✝ SIMULACRE.

semy, *a.* Subtle. *Obs.*

sen (sĕn) Dial Eng. var. of SELF.

sen. Obs. or dial Eng pret. & p. p. of SEE. [*prep., & conj.*

sen (sĕn, sĕn) Var. of SIN, *adv.*, *conj.*

sen (sĕn), *n.* See MEASURE.

sen (sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin *ch'ien*² coin] See COIN.

sen' (sĕn) Scot var. of SEND.

Sen., *or* **sen** *Abbr.* Senate; senator; senior

sena. ✝ SENNA.

Sen'a-a (sĕn'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Se-na'ah (sē-nā'ȧ; sĕn'ā-ȧ), *n. Bib.* An Israelitish subtribe or clan. [CHIE. *Scot.*

sen'a-chie. Var. of SEANNACHIE.

senage. *n.* [OF., a kind of tax paid the seigneur.] A tax paid to the bishop by clergy coming to the yearly synod. *Obs.*

‖ **se-ñal'** (sā-nyäl'), *n.* [Sp.] A landmark.

senapar. ✝ CINNABAR.

senarie. *n.* A senarius. *Obs.*

se-na'ri-us (sē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl* SENARII (-ī). [L. See SENARY.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of six feet; esp., the iambic trimeter.

sen'ar-mon'tite (sĕn'ẽr-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [After H. H. de *Senarmont* (1808-62), a Frenchman.] *Min.* Native antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, a colorless or grayish mineral in octahedral crystals, in crusts, or in masses.

sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six. See SIX.] **a** Of, pert. to, or containing, six. **b** *Math.* Having six as radix or base.

senassy. ✝ SANNYASIN.

senat. ✝ SENATE. [TORIAL.

sen'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* Of SENATORIAL.

sen'a-to'ri-an. *a.* Senatorial. *R.*

sen'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Senatorial. *Obs*

sen'a-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sen'a-to-ry, *n.* A senate. *Obs.*

senatour. ✝ SENATOR.

se-na'trix (sē-nā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female senator; — as a title [*cap.*] self-applied, in *Rom. Hist.*, to Theodora, who, for some years early in the 10th century, had a controlling influence in Rome and over the papacy.

se-na'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] A senate.

senaw. ✝ SINEW.

sence. ✝ CENSE, incense; SENSE.

sencen. ✝ CENSER.

sench, *v. t.* [AS. *sencan.*] To cause to sink. *Obs.*

senchion. *n.* [OF. *senechon*, var. of *seneçon*, F. *seneçon*, L. *senecio*] Groundsel. *Obs.*

Sen'ci (sĕn'sē), *n.* One of a tribe of Panoan Indians, agricultural and warlike, of northeastern Peru. [TIAL. *Obs.*

sencyall. Aphetic for ESSENCYALL.

send'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sendal. ✝ SANDAL.

sende. ✝ *sind*, form of BE.

sende. Apheticfor DESCEND. *Obs.*

send'ee' (sĕn'dē'), *n.* See -EE.

senden Obs. ind. pres. pl. of BE.

sendes-man. ✝ SANDES-MAN.

sendge. ✝ SINGE

sendfil. ✝ SINDLE.

sendmen. Obs. pl. of SANDMAN a messenger. [ment.

Sen. Doc. *Abbr.* Senate Document.

sendony. ✝ SINDON.

sendvolich. ✝ SHENDFULLY.

sene. ✝ SAY; SEE; SEEN; SEENE; SIGN; SIN, since; SOON; SUN.

sene, *a.* Seen *Obs.*

sene. *a.* [OF. *sené* wise, sensible.] Wise; discreet. *Obs.*

Seneca grass. Holy grass.

Sen'e-can (sĕn'ē-kăn), *a.* [From *Seneca* County and Lake, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Devonian of America. See GEOLOGY.

Seneca oil. Petroleum, early used as a remedy among the Senecas and other Indians *U. S.*

Seneca root, Seneca snakeroot. Vars of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT

se-ne'ci-oid (sē-nē'shĭ-oid), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Senecio.*

se-ne'ci-o-nine (-ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{39}O_8N$, in groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

se-nec'ti-tude (sē-nĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *senectus* aged, old age, *senex* old.] Old age. *Rare.*

se-nec'tude, *n.* Senectitude. *Obs.*

senefee. ✝ SENVY.

Sen'e-ga. *n.* = SENEGA ROOT.

Sen'e-gal-ese' (sĕn'ē-gō-lēz'; -lēs'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Senegal, French Sudan, inhabited chiefly by Moors and Negroes

Sen'e-gam'bi-an (-găm'bĭ-ăn) *a.* Of or pert. to Senegambia.

se-nes′cent (sē-nĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; aging. — **se-nes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

sen′es-chal (sĕn′ĕ-shăl), *n.* [OF. *seneschal*, F. *sénéchal*, LL. *seniscalcus*, of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *sineigs* old, *skalks* servant, OHG. *scalch*, AS. *scealc*. Cf. SENIOR; MARSHAL.] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, representing the lord in the feudal courts, in the management of his estate, in the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, etc. The royal seneschals became high officers of state, and often were given high military commands. Cf. BAILIFF, STEWARD, MAJOR-DOMO.

se′nile (sē′nīl; -nĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man: cf. F. *sénile*. See SENIOR.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age or the infirmities of old age; as, *senile* weakness.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a *senile* topography; a *senile* river. See RIVER, 1.
senile dementia *or* **insanity**, a form of dementia or insanity occurring in old age, characterized by hopeless decay or loss of the mental faculties. True senile dementia has for its chief symptom loss of memory, esp. for recent events, with bodily decrepitude. — **s. gangrene.** See GANGRENE.

se-nil′i-ty (sē-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile, old age or its infirmity.

sen′ior (sēn′yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old. See SIR.] **1**. Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two in the family or community bearing the name.
2. More advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior; as, *senior* member; *senior* counsel.
3. Belonging or pertaining to the final year of the course in American colleges, universities, high schools, etc.
senior factor, one of a grade or class of employees of the East India Company. See FACTOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. optime.** See OPTIME. — **s. wrangler.** See WRANGLER.

sen′ior, *n.* **1**. A person who is older than another.
2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.
3. An aged person; an elder; as, the village *seniors*.
4. One who has taken holy orders or vows; a monk or priest. *Obs.*
5. One in the final year of his collegiate course at an American college or university; — orig. called *senior sophister;* also, one in the last year of the course at a professional school, seminary, high school, etc.
6. At an English university, a senior fellow.

sen-ior′i-ty (sēn-yŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service.
2. A body or company of seniors; at an English university, a court or assembly of senior fellows of a college.

sen′na (sĕn′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *sena*, Pg. *sene*, F. *séné;* all fr. Ar. *sanā* or *senā*.] **1**. Any of various cæsalpiniaceous herbs belonging to the subgenus *Senna* of the genus *Cassia*, esp. one of the officinal species (see def. 2).
2. *Pharm.* An important drug consisting of the dried leaves of certain African and Arabian species of *Cassia*, as *C. senna*, *C. acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, *C. angustifolia*. The most important commercial varieties are *Alexandria senna*, *India senna*, *Mecca senna*, and *Tripoli senna*. The drug is used in medicine as a powerful cathartic.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A subgenus of *Cassia* including herbaceous species with mostly basic glandular leaves, having bitter purgative properties. It has been separated as a genus.

sen′net (-ĕt), *n.* [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors; cf. OF. *sinet*, *signet*, a signet, dim. of *signe*. See SIGN; cf. SIGNET.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sen′night (sĕn′īt; -ĭt; 277: *cf.* FORTNIGHT), *n.* Also **se′n′night**. [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Archaic.*

sen′nit (sĕn′ĭt), *n.* [*seven* + *knit*.] **1**. *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff.
2. Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

sen′sate (sĕn′sāt), *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended through a sense or the senses.

sen′sate (sĕn′sāt), *v. t.;* -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [See SENSATE, *a.*] To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses; as, to *sensate* light, or an odor.

sen-sa′tion (sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *sensation*, or LL. *sensatio*. See SENSATE, *a.*] **1**. A feeling or state of consciousness produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body; in a general sense, that mode of mental functioning referred to some immediate stimulation of the bodily organism, the power or process of receiving sense impressions. *Sensation* is mere feeling, without the idea of an object, and by some psychologists is held to be only an abstraction from perceptual experience, at least in adult life; while the *perception* is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning the sensory feeling. If I have a simple smell apart from all recognition or association, I have a *sensation;* if I refer that smell to the external object, say, a rose, which occasioned it, I have a *perception*.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling. . Knowledge and feeling, perception and *sensation*, though always coexistent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Aristotle . . . defines *sensation* as a congenital critical power. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

St. Thomas does not discuss in detail the nature of *sensation*. . . . *Sensation*, he teaches, is the act by which the object produces a modification in the animated organism. *Wm. Turner.*

Perception always involves *sensation* as a portion of itself; and *sensation* in turn never takes place in adult life without perception also being there. They are therefore names for different cognitive functions, not for different sorts of mental facts. *Wm. James.*

2. Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy.
3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime was, and caused, a great *sensation*.
Syn. — See SENSE.

sen-sa′tion-al (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to sensation; having, or characterized by, sensation; involving or inducing sensation; as, *sensational* states of mind.
2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to sensationalism.
3. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion, melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensational* plays, novels, preaching; a *sensational* report.

sen-sa′tion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1**. *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. *Sensationalism* is traced back to the Sophists and Cyrenaics, while it also found expression both with the Epicureans and the Stoics. The latter, though they did not restrict knowledge to sensation except in origin, held that the mind is at first a *tabula rasa* (blank tablet) on which the outer world gradually imprints its image by means of sense impressions. This is substantially the view of Hobbes, the founder of modern *sensationalism*, and of Locke, who, however, placed considerable emphasis upon ideas which are the result of reflection upon ideas of sense, and so only indirectly derived from sensation. Condillac, the most characteristic modern sensationalist, considers all consciousness transformed sensation.
2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism.
3. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking; as, the *sensationalism* of a certain novel.

sen-sa′tion-al-ist, *n.* **1**. *Philos.* An advocate of, or believer in, sensationalism.
2. One who practices sensational writing or speaking.

sen-sa′tion-al-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sensationalists or sensationalism.

sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, prob. fr. the same root as E. *send;* cf. OHG. *sin* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, G. *sinnen* to meditate, to think: cf. F. *sens*. For the change of meaning cf. SEE, *v. t.* See SEND; cf. ASSENT, CONSENT, SCENT, *v. t.*, SENTENCE, SENTIENT.] **1**. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words; the *sense* of a remark.

So they read in the book . . and gave the *sense*. *Neh.* viii. 8.

There is indeed a *sense* in which life has no need of the philosopher. *Josiah Royce.*

2. Mind; sentience; consciousness; intelligence.

As if the steel had *sense*. *Spenser.*

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks *sense*." *Shak.*

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of Heaven. *Pope.*

5. Moral perception or appreciation

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

6. The faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving mental impressions through the action of certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; also, any special faculty of sensation. Aristotle distinguished the *five senses* of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Other senses have been or are added, as the muscular *sense*, temperature *sense*, sexual *sense*, etc. Various occult and spiritual *senses* have also been postulated, as the "*sense* of the heart" of Jonathan Edwards, immediately perceiving spiritual worth or truth. Imagination and memory have been distinguished as *internal senses* from the perceptive as *external senses*. *Sense discriminations* are distinguished by psychologists as qualitative, intensive, extensive, and temporal, while feeling tone attaches to any sensation as its affective element.

He really accepted, like Kant, the hypothesis of a *sense* of sensations which led to the Kantian conclusion that the nature we know in time and space is mere sensible appearances in us. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

7. Sense perception; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

The *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion through the whole. *Bacon.*

The very character and essence of *sense* is isolation, and therefore in apprehending variety, series. *B. Bosanquet.*

8. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; opinion; as, the *sense* of the meeting.
9. *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and —.
10. Hence, direction; trend; course.

Equilibrium is then dynamic, not static, the condition which must be fulfilled being that the same number of transformations must take place in one *sense*, in a given time, as take place in the opposite *sense*. *H. C. Jones.*

Syn. — SENSE, SENSATION, SENSIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses see defs. SENSE, as here discriminated (see REASON, MEANING), denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by SENSATION; as, "He would not observe her, but he had a *sense* of an elastic walk" (*G. Eliot*); "a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth and vast light and exotic vegetation" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "a *sense* sublime of something far more deeply interfused" (*Wordsworth*); "*sensations* sweet, felt in the blood, and felt along the heart" (*id.*). SENSIBILITY is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; SENSITIVENESS is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility; as, "His *sensibility* and nervous exaltation gave [his poetry] the gift of rendering with wonderful felicity the magical charm of nature" (*M. Arnold*); "the nerveless sentimentalist and dreamer, who spends his life in a weltering sea of *sensibility*" (*W. James*); "Women [have] greater irritability (or, as it is perhaps better called, affectability), men deeper *sensibility*" (*Havelock Ellis*); "She had . . . wounded the *sensibilities* of the footmen" (*Thackeray*); "Tact, after all, is only a *sensitiveness* of nerve" (*Lowell*); "Propose to yourself the necessity . . . of not being unduly affected or hurt at what they say or do. *Sensitiveness* is a weakness most paralyzing . . . to the mind" (*Jowett*); "that proud, narrow *sensitiveness* . . . which quivers threadlike in small currents of self-preoccupation" (*G. Eliot*). SUSCEPTIBILITY, though often equivalent to *sensibility*, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, "He would not allow her to read to him, . . . alleging nervous *susceptibility* to sounds and movements" (*G. Eliot*); "The poetic faculty always has for its basis a peculiar temperament, an extraordinary delicacy of organization, and *susceptibility* to impressions" (*M. Arnold*). See FEELING, SENSIBLE, INSENSIBLE, REASON.

sense (sĕns), *v. t.;* SENSED (sĕnst); SENS′ING. **1**. To perceive by the senses. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*
2. To give the sense or meaning of; to expound. *Obs.*
3. To get the meaning of; to perceive; grasp; comprehend; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

She had not seemed to "*sense*" this inferiority. *C. E. Craddock.*

sense impression. *Psychol.* A psychical event due to the excitation of an organ of sense or of a sense center; a sensation; also, the physiological effect of sense excitation on the nervous system, esp. on the brain.

sense′less, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense. Specif.: **a** Without sensibility or feeling; insensible; unconscious. **b** Deficient in knowledge, appreciation, or reasoning power; stupid; foolish. **c** Lacking good sense; unwise; unreasonable; nonsensical. — **sense′less-ly**, *adv.* — **sense′less-ness**, *n.*

sense organ. *Physiol. & Psychol.* An organ whose function is to respond to stimulation of a particular kind by occasioning a special kind of a sensation, as the eye or ear.

sense perception. Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

Sense perception is the crudest and least conscious form of knowing . . that form which knows least about itself and understands the least about its presuppositions. *W. T. Harris.*

It is the character and quality of being directly in contact with *sense perception*, not any fixed datum of content, that forms the constantly shifting center of the individual's real world, and spreads from that center. *B. Bosanquet.*

sen′si-bil′i-ty (sĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sensibilité*, LL. *sensibilitas*.] **1**. Sense perception; sense image. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Mental receptivity; ready discernment.

Of truth have they scant *sensibility*. *Hoccleve.*

3. Capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility or manifestation of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility;* — often in *pl.* "*Sensibilities* so fine!" *Cowper.*

My father, too, who had attended Dr. Hutchinson's lectures, never spoke of them without much *sensibility*. *J. Martineau.*

4. State or quality of being sensible, or capable of sensation; capacity to feel or perceive.

It is true, no doubt, that what the psychologist calls *sensibility* has as its invariable concomitant what physiologists call *sensibility*, or what the more careful of them call irritability; and, true again, that this irritability is invariably preceded by a physical process called stimulation. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my *sensibility*. *Burke.*

6. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.
7. *Photog.* Sensitiveness.
Syn.—Taste, susceptibility, feeling. See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen′si-ble (sĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to feel. See SENSE, *n.*] **1**. Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

There is not the slightest reason for believing that what we call the *sensible* qualities of the object are a type of anything inherent in itself, or bear any affinity to its own nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects by means of the proper organs; liable to be affected physically or mentally; impressible.

Would your cambric were *sensible* as your finger. *Shak.*

3. Hence: Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having or exhibiting nice perception or acute feeling; sensitive.

They are always *sensible* to kindness. *North Amer. Rev.*

4. Also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer, photographic plate, etc. "With affection wondrous *sensible*." *Shak.*
5. Perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; aware; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold or of having made a mistake.

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senege. † SIN, *v.*
sen′e-gin (sĕn′ē-jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Saponin; — so called from its occurrence in Senega root.
Se′neh (sē′nĕ). *Bib.*
Sen′e-ka root (sĕn′ē-kȧ), **Seneka snakeroot.** Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.
seneour † SEIGNIOR.
se-nesce′ (sē-nĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *senescere.*] To grow old. *Rare.*
sen′es-chal, *v. t.* To be or act as the seneschal of.
sen′es-chal-ly, *n.* The district under a seneschal. *Obs. or Hist.*
sen′es-chal-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
se-nes′cha-sy (sē-nĕs′kȧ-sĭ), *n.* A seneschally. *Rare.*
seneschausse, *n.* [OF *seneschaucie* office or dignity of a seneschal.] = SENESCHALLY. *Obs.*
seneater. † SINISTER.
seneuey. † SENVY.
senew, senewe † SINEW.
‖ **se′nex bis pu′er.** [L.] An old man (is) twice a boy.
senge. † SIGN, SINGE.
sengeley, sengilly. † SINGLY.
sengen. † SINGE.
sengeorabill. † SEIGNIORABLE.
sen′gle. † CINGLE, SINGLE.
senglere. † SINGULAR.
sen′green (sĕn′grēn), *n.* [AS. *sungrēne*, prop., evergreen, fr. *sin* (in comp.) always + *grēne* green; akin to OHG. *sin*-ever, L. *semper*.] The houseleek.
‖ **se-nhor′** (sā-nyŏr′), *n.* [Pg. Cf SEÑOR, SENIOR.] A Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.
‖ **se-nho′ra** (sā-nyō′rä), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑORA.] A Portuguese title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.
‖ **se′nho-ri′ta** (sā′nyō-rē′tä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese courtesy title for a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.
senin, *adv.* [Cf. SIN since.] Afterwards. *Obs.*
senior. † SEIGNIOR.
sen′ior-ize. † SEIGNIORIZE.
sen′ior-y, *n.* [Cf. SEIGNORY.] Seniority. *Obs.*
seniour. † SEIGNIOR.
Se′nir (sē′nĭr). *Bib.*
Sen′na-ab (sĕn′ā-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Sen′na-ar (-är). *D. Bib.*
sen′na-chie, sen′na-chy. Vars of SEANNACHIE.
senna tree. A West Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia emarginata*).
senna wine. A wine medicated with senna.
senne. † SEENE, SIN.
sennes † SINCE.
Sen′ne-ser (sĕn′ē-sẽr). *D. Bib.*
sen′nest. Obs. superl. of SOON.
sen′net (sĕn′ĭt; -ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SENNIGHT.
sen′net (-ĕt), *n.* The barracuda *Sphyræna sphyræna*.
sen′nite (sĕn′īt), *n.* *Chem.* Pinite, — which occurs in senna.
sennown. † SINEW.
sen′ny (sĕn′ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SENNA.
senon. † SINEW.
‖ **se non′ è ve′ro, è ben tro-va′-to** (sā nōn′ ā vā′rō, ā bĕn trō-vä′tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned or imagined.
Se-no′ni-an (sē-nō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *sénonien*, from the district of *Sénonais*, in France.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
senople. † SINOPLE.
‖ **se-ñor′** (sā-nyŏr′), *n.; pl.* -ÑORES (-nyō′rās). [Sp. Cf. SENIOR.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.
‖ **se-ño′ra** (sā-nyō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.
‖ **se′ño-ri′ta** (sā′nyō-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp.] **1**. A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.
2. Any of several handsomely colored kelpfishes of the Californian coast; as: **a** *Halichœres semicinctus*, with a bright blue transverse band. **b** The cream-colored *Oxyjulis californica*. **c** The blenny *Gibbonsia elegans*.
senory. † SEIGNIORY.
Se-nou′si (sē-nōō′sē), **Se-nou′si-an**, etc. Var. of SENUSSI, etc.
senowe. † SINEW.
senowrye † SEIGNIORY.
senowy. † SINEWY.
‖ **se no′yer′ dans un verre′ d'eau′** (sē nwȧ′yā′ däN-sûN vĕr′dō′). [F.] To drown one's self in a glass of water; to be foiled by very slight obstacles.
sen′ple. † SIMPLE.
sens. † SINCE.
sens′a-ble (sĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Knowable; comprehensible. *R.*
sens′al (-săl), *a.* Sensuous. *R.*
sen-sa′tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSATIONAL. See -LY.
sen-sa′tion-a-ry (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Sensational.
sen-sa′tion-ism, *n.* = SENSATIONALISM.
sen-sa′tion-ist, *n.* = SENSATIONALIST.
sen′sa-tive (sĕn′sȧ-tĭv), **sen′sa-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Sensational; sensatory. *Rare.*
sen′sa-to-ry (sĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sensation.
senschepe. † SHENDSHIP.
sense. † CENSE, incense.
sensed (sĕnst), *a.* Adapted to the meaning to be conveyed. *Obs.*
sense faculty. The general faculty of sensation through which the sense organs function; — so called in the philosophy of Scotus Erigena and others.
sense form. *Kantianism.* One of the pure or a priori forms (time and space) of sensibility.
sense′ful, *a.* Sentient; perceptive; also, full of sense or reason; reasonable; judicious. *Obs.*
sense′ment, *n.* Sentiment; judgment; opinion. *Obs. Scot.*
sen′ser. † CENSER.
sen′si-bi-lize (sĕn′sĭ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* *Phot.* To sensitize. — **sen′si-bil′i-za′tion** (-bĭl′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
sens′i-bl. Sensible. *Ref. Sp.*

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6. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.
7. Having or containing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; wise.
Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. *Shak.*
Syn. — SENSIBLE, COGNIZANT, PRIVY. SENSIBLE emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in one's knowledge; COGNIZANT, that of information or observation; as, "He became *sensible* that he was entirely forgiven" (*Hawthorne*); "acutely *cognizant* of men and things through a medium of reminiscence and recollection" (*A. Symons*). PRIVY implies secret cognizance; as, "[She] was *privy* to these maneuvers" (*Thackeray*). See SENSE.
sensible heat, *Physics,* heat applied so as to cause a rise of temperature; — opposed to *latent heat.* Both terms are survivals of the old caloric theory of the nature of heat and are less used than formerly. — **s. horizon.** = HORIZON, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **s. note** *or* **tone,** *Music,* the leading note or tone; — so called because, naturally leading up to the keynote, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approach. — **s. species.** See SPECIES. — **s. temperature,** the temperature as felt, being essentially that of the wet-bulb thermometer.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility. *Obs.*
2. That which impresses the senses; anything perceptible.
3. That which has sensibility; a sensitive being. *Rare.*
This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles.* *Burton.*
— **sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

sen-sif'er-ous (sĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensifer; sensus* sense + *ferre* to bear.] Exciting or conveying sensation; serving as a sense organ.

sen-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *sensificus; sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting or producing sensation.

sens'ism (sĕn'sĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that sense perceptions furnish the sole data of knowledge; sensationalism. — **sens'ist,** *n.* — **sen-sis'tic** (sĕn-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
The denial of the universal means *sensism.* *Wm. Turner.*

sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *sensitif.* See SENSE.]
1. Sensible; sagacious; wise. *Obs.*
2. Having sense or feeling; possessing the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.
3. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected.
She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*
4. Hence: **a** Excessively susceptible to hypnotism, magnetism, suggestion, etc. **b** Uncertain; fluctuating or liable to fluctuation; as, a *sensitive* market. **c** *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; delicate; as, a *sensitive* thermometer; *sensitive* scales. **d** *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays.
5. Serving to affect the senses; sensible. *Obs. or R.*
A sensitive love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*
6. Of or pert. to sensation; depending on, or affecting, sensation; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.
7. In nautical surveying, indicating by a relatively large angular change any slight movement of the observer towards or away from its center; — said of a circle passing through two fixed objects and the observer's station, the angle being subtended by the chord joining the objects.
8. *Econ* Of a commodity, of such a nature that a rise or fall in its price causes a relatively large fall or rise in the demand for it, as is the case with luxuries.
sensitive brier, any trailing prickly mimosaceous plant of the genus *Morongia. U. S.* — **s. fern,** an American polypodiaceous fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — **s. flame,** *Physics,* a gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — **s. frog,** *Far.,* the plantar cushion. — **s. joint vetch,** an annual fabaceous herb (*Æschynomene hispida*), with sensitive foliage and jointed pods. — **s. knowledge.** See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — **s. laminæ.** See LAMINA, 1 **b.** — **s. paper,** paper prepared for photographic purposes by coating or impregnating it with some substance sensitive to light. — **s. pea,** any of several cæsalpiniaceous herbs of the genus *Chamæcrista,* having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch, esp. *C. fasciculata* and *C. nictitans,* of the eastern United States. — **s. plant.** **a** A well-known mimosaceous plant (*Mimosa pudica*) often cultivated in greenhouses. It has palmate leaves, the divisions of which are pinnate with many small leaflets. At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly. Also, any of several related species of *Mimosa.* **b** Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier, the sensitive pea, species of *Oxalis,* etc. — **s. plate.** = PLATE, *n.*, 4 **b.** — **s. rose,** the sensitive brier.

sen'si-tive, *n.* **1.** Perception through the senses. *Obs. & R.*
2. A person having an unusual susceptibility to psychic influences, esp. as displayed in sensory phenomena such as crystal vision, clairvoyance, clairaudience, etc.

sen'si-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive.
Syn. — See SENSE.
sensitiveness of a balance. See BALANCE, 1 **a.**

sen'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness; — chiefly in technical use; as, the *sensitivity* of silver iodide.
2. *Psychol.* The capacity of experiencing, conveying, or occasioning sensation; — sometimes with specific implication of sense discrimination.

sen'si-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of rendering sensitive.

sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-Ing). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

sen'si-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* A sensitizing agent.

sen'si-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See SENSITIVE; -METER.] *Photog.* An instrument or apparatus for comparing and grading the sensitiveness of plates, films, etc., as a screen divided into squares of different shades or colors, from which a picture is made on the plate to be tested.

sen'si-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by, or the use of, the sensitometer.

sen'so-ri- (sĕn'sŏ-rĭ-; sĕn-sō'rĭ-). Combining form for *sensory;* as in **sen'so-ri-mo'tor** (-mō'tẽr), sensory and motor; pertaining to action following sensation; **sen'so-ri-vo-li'tion-al** (-vō-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), pert. to sensation and volition.

sen'so'ri-um (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L., fr. *sentire, sensum.* See SENSE, *n.*] *Physiol. Psychol.* **a** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **b** The nervous system with its appendages, the organs of sense.

sen'so-ry (sĕn'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation; as, *sensory* impulses; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation; also sometimes loosely used in the sense of *afferent,* to indicate nerve fibers conveying any impressions to a nerve center. **b** Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense.
sensory circle, *Psychol.,* an area in which it is impossible to discriminate two points of stimulation, as, for example, the two points of an æsthesiometer applied to the skin.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *sensualis,* fr. *sensus* sense; cf. F. *sensuel.*] **1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs; relating to sense; sensuous.
2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; worldly.
The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, specif., lewd.
No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*
4. Pertaining to the doctrine of sensualism.
Syn. — See SENSUOUS.

sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualisme.*] **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite; sensuality.
2. *Philos.* Sensationalism; sensism.
3. *Ethics.* The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good.
4. *Æsthetics.* Stress on the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty, as distinguished from ideal and formal qualities and elements.

sen'su-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualiste.*] **1.** One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as a means of happiness.
2. One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.

sen'su-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Sensual.
2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

sen'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualité,* L. *sensualitas* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] **1.** Worldliness; natural instincts or desires. *Obs.*
2. A sense or the senses; esp., the power of the senses. *Obs.*
3. Quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality* *Addison.*

sen'su-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sensualizing, or state of being sensualized.

sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shōō-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing). To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.

sen'su-al-ize, *v. i.* To indulge the lower appetites. *Obs.*

sen'su-ous (sĕn'shōō-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense.
To this poetry would be made precedent as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous,* and passionate. *Milton.*
2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.
3. Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery; formed of sense elements; as, the *sensuous* fancy.
Syn. — SENSUOUS, SENSUAL, VOLUPTUOUS. SENSUOUS is now used in a favorable or neutral, SENSUAL in a derogatory sense; as, "I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous,* because *sensual* is not at present used, except in a bad sense" (*Coleridge*); "A poet is innocently *sensuous* when his mind permeates and illumines his senses; when they, on the other hand, muddy the mind, he becomes *sensual*" (*Lowell*); "the *sensuous,* self-indulgent nature she [Elizabeth] derived from Anne Boleyn" (*J. R. Green*); "Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the *sensual* feast" (*Tennyson*). VOLUPTUOUS implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (more frequently) sensual enjoyment; as, "Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell" (*Byron*); "Into the snare I fell of fair fallacious looks, venereal train, softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life" (*Milton*).
— **sen'su-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness,** *n.*

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia,* for *sentientia,* fr. *sentire* to discern by the senses and mind, to feel, think. See SENSE, *n.;* cf. SENTIENCE.] **1.** That which is thought or opined; an opinion; hence, a decision; determination; judgment; as, to pass *sentence* on a man's doctrines.
My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*
2. Specif.: **a** A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma; as, Book of the *Sentences.* **b** A wise or sensible thought or act; also, wise thinking or acting. *Obs.*
3. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; axiom; saw.
4. *Law.* In its broadest sense, a judicial determination, judgment, or decree; doom; chiefly: **a** In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial as a criminal or offender; as commonly used, the decree or order by which the court imposes punishment or penalty upon a person found guilty, or the punishment or penalty so imposed.
5. *Gram.* A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is usually marked at the close by a period; a sense unit comprising a subject and predicate, esp. one with both subject and finite verb expressed. A single word is sometimes called a sentence, or a sentence word, when it is expressive of a complete thought, as may happen where the subject is sufficiently expressed by a verbal suffix, as in Latin *ibam,* I was going; or where subject or predicate is supplied by the context or situation, as in an exclamation or command; as in *Away!* Sentences are classed by the kind of thought expressed as *assertive* or *declarative, interrogative, imperative;* sometimes also as *exclamative* (emphatic assertive) and *optative.* By their structure sentences are classed as *simple, complex,* and *compound.* They are also distinguished as *independent* and *dependent* or *subordinate,* the latter being commonly called *clauses.* See these terms.
6. That which is spoken or proposed in, or as in, the form of a sentence (sense 5); speech; proposition; proposal.
7. Significance; meaning; also, subject; contents. *Obs.*
Tales of best *sentence* and most solace. *Chaucer.*
in sentence, lit., in sense or meaning; often used, esp. in verse to fill out a line, with the force of *in sooth,* or *in truth. Obs.* — **under s.,** subject to the penalties pronounced by sentence.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *v. t.;* SEN'TENCED (sĕn'tĕnst); SEN'TENC-ING (-tĕn-sĭng). [Cf. F. *sentencier,* LL. *sententiare.*]
1. To pass or pronounce judgment on; to doom; to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.
2. To decree or announce as a sentence. *Obs.*
3. To utter sententiously. *Obs.*

sentence method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to phrases and sentences and later analyzing these into their verbal and alphabetic components; — contrasted with *alphabet* and *word methods.*

sen'tenc-er (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence or condemnation.

sen-ten'tial (sĕn-tĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *sententialis* sententious.] **1.** Of the nature of a decision or judgment; authoritative; decisive.
2. According to the meaning of sentences; made by sentences; as, a *sentential* translation. *Obs. or R.*
3. Pert. to a (grammatical) sentence; as, a *sentential* pause.
— **sen-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.*

sen-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus:* cf. F. *sentencieux.*] **1.** Full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a *sententious* style or discourse.
2. Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes with derogatory implication.
3. Pert. to or representing sentences; sentential. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONCISE.
— **sen-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **sen-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

sen'ti-ence (sĕn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns; 7) } *n.* [From SENTIENT;
sen'ti-en-cy (-shĭ-ĕn-sĭ; -shĕn-sĭ) } cf. SENTENCE.]
1. Sentient being or state; consciousness; mental life of whatever sort.
2. Elementary or inchoate consciousness; mere feeling or sensation as distinguished from intelligence and thought.
An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the *sentiency* of the mind. *Earle.*
Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called *sentience,* or anoetic consciousness. Thought and *sentience* are fundamentally distinct mental functions. *G. F. Stout.*
3. The physical basis of sensibility. *J. M. Baldwin.*

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt; 7), *a.* [L. *sentiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] **1.** Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception; possessing consciousness or feeling; endowed with psychical life.
2. Subject to the play of sensation; experiencing sensation and feeling. "A *sentient* . . . life." *G. T. Ladd.*
3. *Physiol.* Serving as the physical correlative of consciousness; sensitive; as, *sentient* cells of the brain.

sen'ti-ent, *n.* One who has sentience; a sentient being; also, that which is sentient; the mind; consciousness.

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sentement,* OF. *sentement,* F. *sentiment,* fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT, *a.*] **1.** Feeling; life; sentience. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility.
Less of *sentiment* than sense. *Tennyson.*
3. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; a more or less constant predilection determined by conception and feeling intermingled; as, religious *sentiment;* the *sentiment* of rationality; in general, an emotional disposition, sometimes excessively emotional, with reference to some object or class of objects.
Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*
4 Refined feeling; keen or delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct; as, a style characterized by *sentiment.*
5. A decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; thought; opinion; notion; judgment; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.
6. The significance of an expression as distinguished from the verbal form; a sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought, as a maxim, saying, or toast.
7. *Phrenol.* Faculties such as self-esteem, veneration, etc., ascribed to the upper portion of the cranium.
8. Sensory quality. *Obs.* *Mandeville.*
Syn. — SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. SENTIMENT (see FEELING) is commonly used in a good sense; SENTIMENTALITY often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment; as, "Without *sentiment* there would be no flavor in life at all" (*Thackeray*); "His very pity will be cowardly, egotistic, — *sentimentality,* or little better" (*Carlyle*). See SENTIMENTAL, OPINION.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of sentiment; characterized or dominated by sentiment; pertaining to feeling, tender susceptibilities, or moral intellectual conviction or dispositions.
Not that the Professor inspired, or sought to inspire, *sentimental* emotions; but he expanded in the warm atmosphere of personal interest. *Scribner's Mag.*
2. Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; mawkishly or superficially emotional.
3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; addressed to easily swayed emotions and predilections; as, *sentimental* music; impelled by, or giving rise to, sentiment; as, a *sentimental* act or situation.
Syn. — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC, LACKADAISICAL. SENTIMENTAL implies excess of sensibility, or (sometimes) an affectation of sentiment; one is ROMANTIC who lives imagi-

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sen'si-fa'cient (sĕn'sĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make], **sen-sif'i-ca-to-ry** (sĕn-sĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sensific.
sen-sig'e-nous (sĕn-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + E. *-genous.*] Causing sensation
sen-sig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* + *-gerous.*] Sensiferous.
sen'sile (sĕn'sĭl; -sīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sensilis.*] Capable of occasioning sensation.
sen-sil'i-ty, *n.* Sensibility. *Obs.*
sen'sion (sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *sensio,* fr. L. *sentire, sensum,* to feel.] Experience of sensation.
sen'si-tiv. Sensitive. *Ref. Sp.*
sen'si-tive-ly, *adv.* of SENSITIVE. See -LY. [sensorium.
sen'si-to-ry (sĕn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A
sen'sive, *a.* Sentient; reasoning; sensitive. *Obs.*
sen'sor (sĕn'sẽr), *a.* Sensory.
sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See SENSORIUM.] Sensory
sen'so-ry (sĕn'sŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). = SENSORIUM.
sensour. † CENSER.
senst Sensed. *Ref. Sp.*
sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSUAL.
sen'su-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖sen'su bo'no. [L.] In a good sense.
sen'su-ism (sĕn'shōō-ĭz'm), *n.* Sensualism; sensationalism, l.
sen'su-ist (-ĭst), *n.* Sensualist.
‖ sen'su ma'lo. [L.] In a bad sense. [suousness. *Rare.*
sen'su-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sen-
sensure. † CENSER, CENSURE.
sen'sus com-mu'nis. [L.] = COMMON SENSE a.
sensyne. Var. of SINSYNE.
sent. † CENT, SAINT.
sent. Obs. or ref. sp. of SCENT.
sent, *n. & v.* Assent. *Obs.*
sent, *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.
sentawre. † CENTAUR.
sentence accent *or* **stress.** See EMPHASIS, 2.
sentenciousness. *Obs.*
sen-ten'ti-a'ri-an (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115). = SENTENTIARY.
sen-ten'ti-a-rist (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ă-rĭst). *n.* A sententiary.
sen-ten'ti-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *sententiarius.*] One who read lectures, or commented, on the Sentences of Peter Lombard (c. 1100-64), Italian theologian and bishop of Paris.
sen-ten'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sententiousness. *Obs.*
sen'ter-y. † SENTRY.
senteur, *n.* [F.] Scent. *Obs.*
senthe. † *SEVENTH.*
senthis, *adv.* [Cf. SINCE.] Hence. *Obs. Scot.*
senthury. † SEPTUAGINARY.
sen'ti-cose' (sĕn'tĭ-kōs'; *cf.* -OSE), **sen'ti-cous,** *a.* [L. *senticosus.*] Full of briers. *Obs.*
sen'ti-ent-ly, *adv.* of SENTIENT.

natively in a world of romance or unreality; as, "excellent in broad comedy, as well as in the *sentimental* pathetic" (*Byron*); "Mr. Sterne becomes *sentimental* over a cab, and weeps generous tears over a donkey" (*Thackeray*); "a *sentimental* person, interested in pathetic novels and all unhappy attachments" (*id.*); "We are all for tootling on the *sentimental* flute in literature" (*Stevenson*); "a pretty little *romantic* girl . . . who possessed a laudable zeal to know a live poet" (*Scott*); "The process of growing from *romantic* boyhood into cynical maturity" (*Bernard Shaw*); "Every ship is a *romantic* object except that we sail in" (*Emerson*). One is LACKADAISICAL who is languishingly sentimental; as, "I cannot sympathize with a *lackadaisical* lover" (*Trollope*). See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti-men'tal-ism (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentalisme.*] Quality or state of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentaliste.*] One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of *being* sentimental.
Syn. — See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To regard in a sentimental manner; to imbue with sentiment; as, to *sentimentalize* nature.

sen'ti-men'tal-ize, *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility.
"That's the way with you fellows," . . . "*sentimentalizing* about your immortal souls, and afraid to die!" *Century Mag.*

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*, prob. orig. a dim. of an abstract noun, perh. meaning watching, listening, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses. Cf. SENSE.] **1.** One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, from surprise, to observe and give notice of danger; a sentry.
2. Watch; guard; as, to keep *sentinel*. *Obs. or R.*

sen'ti-nel, *v. t.*; -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To watch over as a sentinel.
2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF. *sentier* a little path, in reference to the sentry's beat, dim. of OF. & F. *sentier* path, L. *semitarius*, fr. L. *semita* path, whence OF. *sente.*] **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard.
2. Guard; watch as by a sentinel. *Dryden.*
3. A watching place; a watchtower. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Naut.* A kite. See 1st KITE, 6 **a**.

sentry board. *Nav.* **a** A platform for a sentry, outside the gangway. *Obs. & R.* **b** A board hung near a sentry post, upon which are affixed instructions and orders.

sentry box. A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl, 277), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*, proposed by Necker and defined by him as "tegmen, tegmentum quo sexus uterque tegitur at circumdatur;" derived by him fr. Gr. *σκεπη* covering. *Sepal* is now associated with *petal*, and with L. *separare* to separate: cf. F. *sépale.*] *Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx. Cf. PETAL; see CALYX, 1.

se'paled (sē'păld; sĕp'ăld), *a. Bot.* Having sepals.

sep'al-oid (sĕp'ăl-oid), *a.* [*sepal* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sepal.

sep'al-ous (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having (so many) sepals.

se'pa-ra-ble (sĕp'ă-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *separabilis:* cf. F. *séparable.*] **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided; as, the *separable* parts of plants.
2. Separating; separative. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

separable accident. *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 4.

— **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

sep'a-rate (sĕp'ă-rāt), *v. t.*; SEP'A-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); SEP'A-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate; *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See PARADE; cf. SEVER.] **1.** To disunite; divide; disconnect; sever; to part in any manner.
Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom.* viii. 35.
2. To intervene; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea *separates* Europe and Africa.
3 To set apart from others, as for a special use.
Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work. *Acts* xiii. 2.
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sep'a-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To part; to become disunited; to withdraw from one another; as, the family *separated.*
2. To come apart; to cleave; divide.
3. To form as a separate body; as, crystals or a precipitate may *separate* from a solution.

sep'a-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *separatus*, p. p.] **1.** Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.
Him that was *separate* from his brethren. *Gen* xlix. 26
2. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.
3. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.
For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners. *Heb.* vii. 26.
4. Being apart from others; alone; solitary; secluded.
5. Particular; several; single; as, every *separate* item.
Syn. — See DISTINCT.
separate ammunition. *Ordnance.* See AMMUNITION, 2, *Cit.* — **S. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s. company**, *Mil.*, an independent company of the National Guard of a State of the United States. See INDEPENDENT COMPANY. — **s. estate**, *Law*, an estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others; esp., an estate enjoyed by a married woman independent of her husband. — **s. maintenance**, *Law*, an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation. — **s. system**, *Prison Discipline*, a system of imprisonment in which each prisoner is kept entirely from intercourse with any other prisoner. — **s. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing in which two opposite poles are applied simultaneously near the middle of the bar to be magnetized and are drawn in opposite directions towards its ends.

sep'a-rate (sĕp'ă-rāt), *n.* **1.** One who is separate or has separated, esp. from a religious body; a separatist. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* See NEW LIGHT **a**.
3. A separate article, document, or the like; specif., *Bibliog.*, a separately issued copy of an article, essay, monograph, or the like, from a volume, society's proceedings, or the like.
4. *Math.* In the theory of partitions, any set (of parts of a multipartite number) considered as a component partition.

sep'a-rate-ly, *adv.* In a separate manner.
Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.
separately excited, *Elec.*, excited by a current from a separate source. Cf. SELF-EXCITE.

sep'a-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Designed or used to separate.
separating funnel, *Chem.*, a funnel (often globe-shaped) provided with a stopcock, used to draw off separate layers of immiscible liquids. — **s. power**, *Astron.*, the measure of efficiency, as of a telescope objective, in showing two close stars as separate objects; resolving power.

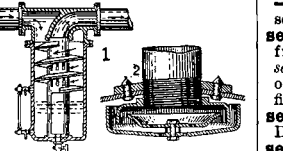
sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *separatio:* cf. F. *séparation.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated or separate. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Analysis (2 **a**). **b** *Math.* The division or grouping of a partition into component partitions, or separates. **c** *Astrol.* Departure of two planets from their position in conjunction or other aspect.
2. A body of persons who are separate or have separated, esp. from their church or from an established church; the separatists or dissenters collectively. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement, esp. where this is in pursuance of a contract between the husband and wife (the latter often acting through trustees) providing for her support, an allowance in lieu of dower, etc.

sep'a-ra-tism (sĕp'ă-rā-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatisme.*] The character, act, principles, or practices of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a body, esp. from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

sep'a-ra-tist, *n.* **1.** One that disunites or divides.
Science has and will long have to be a divider and a *separatist*, breaking arbitrary and fanciful connections. *M. Arnold.*
2. Specif., one who withdraws or separates himself, esp. from a body or organization; one who favors separation; esp.: **a** One who withdraws from a church; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary; — applied esp. to those who separated from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] A communistic religious society (disbanded in 1898) of German Protestant peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817. They were also known as *Zoarites* and the *Zoar Community.* **c** [*cap.*] *pl. British Politics.* The Liberals; — charged with favoring separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom in advocating home rule. *Cant.*

sep'a-ra-tive (sĕp'ă-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *separativus.*] Tending to cause separation.

sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that separates; any of various machines, devices, or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts, or any device for spacing things apart from each other. Specif.: **a** A device for drying steam before it enters a steam engine. **b** Any of various apparatus for separating liquids of different specific gravities, esp. one acting by centrifugal force, for separating cream from milk. **c** Any of various machines for freeing wheat from foreign admixtures and dust. **d** A revolving screen or a machine containing a revolving perforated cylinder with beater arms, for separating cottonseed meats from the hulls. **e** Any of various mechanical apparatus for dressing ore, removing slate from coal, etc. **f** An electromagnetic apparatus to separate magnetic ores from rock, sand, etc. **g** *Spinning.* Either of two guards placed one on each side of a spindle to limit the distance that the yarn flies outward through centrifugal action; — called in England *antiballooner.* *U. S.* **h** *Weaving.* A ravel. **i** Any of various things used as distance pieces, as a casting for separating the sections of a built-up girder, or a glass tube, vulcanite fork, or the like, for spacing evenly apart the plates of a storage battery.



1, 2 Forms of Separator **a**.

sep'a-ra-to-ry (sĕp'ă-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing or effecting separation; used in separating; separative.
separatory funnel, a separating funnel.

sep'a-ra-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An apparatus used in separating, as, *Chem.*, a separating funnel, or, *Surg.*, an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Se-phar'dic (sē-fär'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

Se-phar'dim (-dĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb.; orig. uncert.] Jews who are descendants of the former Jews of Spain and Portugal. They are as a rule darker than the Ashkenazim, or northern Jews, and have more delicate features.

se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SEPIAS (-ȧz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *σηπία* the cuttlefish, or squid.] **1.** A cuttlefish of *Sepia* or allied genus, having a broad body with long lateral fins, and an internal calcareous shell. (See CUTTLEFISH, and CUTTLE BONE, *Illust.*). The best-known species is *S. officinalis* of the Mediterranean, which, as well as those of Eastern seas, is caught for its black pigment. See INK SAC.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of cuttlefishes.
3. A pigment of rich brown color prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes, and used esp in water-color painting. Genuine sepia is not used as an oil color. Also, the color of, or prepared from, this pigment.
4. Loosely, = CUTTLE BONE.

se'pi-a, *a.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* an army. Cf. SPAHI.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain.

Sepoy Mutiny or Rebellion. A revolt against British authority in India in 1857-58, due to the annexation policy, the rapid introduction of European improvements, etc., which roused the fears and superstitions of the natives. The chief centers were Delhi, Cawnpur (massacres of Europeans, June and July, 1857), and Lucknow (reliefs by Havelock, Sept., 1857, and Campbell, Nov., 1857).

seps (sĕps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σήψ*, fr. *σήπειν* to make putrid.] **1.** A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient Greek writers. "The Numidian *seps.*" *Shelley.*
2. *Zoöl.* A lizard of an Old World genus (*Chalcides*, syn. *Seps*) of the family Scincidæ, having a serpentiform body, very small legs, and smooth, imbricated scales.

sep'sine (sĕp'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **sep'sin.** [See SEPSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

sep'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῆψις* putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material or pathogenic organisms into the blood.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [A corruption of *sect*, n.] **1.** In the ancient and medieval civil organization of Ireland, a family or group of families under a head or chief owing allegiance to a king or superior chief. See CLAN, 1, 2, and cf. GENS, 1.
2. Hence, a similar group or social unit elsewhere.

sep'tal (sĕp'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.
septal neck. *Zoöl. & Paleon.*, in a cephalopod shell, a short tubular prolongation of a septum where it is perforated by the siphuncle; — called also *funnel* and *collar.*

sep'tan (sĕp'tăn), *a.* [L. *septem* seven: cf. F. *septane*, in *fièvre septane* a septan fever.] Of or pertaining to the seventh; recurring on the seventh day; as, a *septan* fever.
— *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every seventh day, reckoning inclusively.

sep-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to inclose.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep-ta'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

sep'tate (sĕp'tāt), *a.* [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, partition.] Divided by, or having, a partition or partitions.

sep-ta'tion (sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Division into parts by a septum or septa; condition of being septate. **b** A septum.

sen'ti-men'tal-iz'er, *n.* One who sentimentalizes. [TIMENTAL.]
sen'ti-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of SENTIMENTAL.
sen'tine (sĕn'tĭn), *n.* [L. *sentina*, bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf F. *sentine.*] A place for dregs; a sink; sewer. *Obs.*
sentinel crab. A crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian Ocean, with very long eyestalks.
sentire. *n. Her* A pile. *Obs.*
sen'ti-sec'tion (sĕn'tĭ sĕk'-shŭn), *n* [L. *sentire* to feel + E. *section.*] Painful vivisection; — opposed to *callisection*
sen'to-ree (sĕn'tō-rē), *n.* The sundoree.
sentory. + CENTAURY.
sen'tre + CENTER.
Sentry, Captain A courageous, intelligent, and modest gentleman, one of the members of the fictitious Spectator Club.
sentry go. *Mil.* Formerly, the call for changing the guard; hence, duty as a sentinel; guard *duty; rarely*, any active duty.
sentuarie. + SANCTUARY.
sentur. + CENTER.
senture. + CINCTURE. [*Bib.*]
Se-nu'a (sē-nū'ȧ; sĕn'ū-ȧ). *D.*
Se-nu'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
senurre. + SEIGNIORY.
Se-nus'si (sē-nōōs'sē), *or* **Senus'si-yeh** (-yē), *n. pl.* A Mohammedan sect of North Africa, esp. of the eastern Sahara They are organized with the aim of securing the political independence of the Moslem world. — **Senus'si-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **Se-nus'sism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
senuwe + SINEW.
senvulle + SINFUL.
sen'vy, *n.* [ME. *senvey*, OF. *senevé*, F. *sénevé.*] Mustard; bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf F. *sentine.*] A place for dregs; a sink; sewer. *Obs.*
senyve + SIGN.
senyour. + SEIGNIOR.
senyth. + ZENITH.
‖ **sen'za** (sĕn'tsä), *prep.* [It.] *Music.* Without. — **senza stromenti**, without instruments.
Sen'zie Day (sĕn'yĭ; -ĭ). Ascension Day. *Scot.*
seo. + SEA; SEE, *v.*
seoc. + SICK.
seod. + SEED.
seofen. + SEVEN.
seoke + SICK.
seolf. + SELF.
seolk. + SILK.
seollen. + SELL, *v.*
seollich. + SELLY.
seolver. + SILVER.
seoly. + SELY.
seon. + SEE.
seondeth. + *sind*, form of BE.
seonewe. + SINEW.
seonne. + SIN.
seopherde. + SHEPHERD.
seorhe. + SORROW.
Se-o'rim (sē-ō'rĭm; 201). *Bib.*
seoruwe. + SORROW.
seosynne. + SEASON
seotel. + SETTLE, *n.*
seoth. + *seeth*, form of SEE.
seothe. + SEETHE.
seoththe. + SITH, since.
seoththen. + SITHEN.
S. E. ou O. *Abbr. Com.* Sauf erreur ou omission (F., errors and omissions excepted).
seouwe. + SEW.
seove, seoven. + SEVEN.
seouw. Obs. pret. of SOW.
seox. + SIX.
sep. + SHEEP.
Sep., *or* **sep.** *Abbr* Sepal; separate; September; Septuagint.
sep'al-ine (sĕp'ăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a. Bot.* Sepaloid
se-pal'o-dy (sē-păl'ō-dĭ; sĕp'ăl-ō-dĭ), *n.* [*sepal* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot* Metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals.
sep'a-ra-bl. Separable. *Ref. Sp.*
sep'a-ra'ta (sĕp'ă-rā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of SEPARATUM.
sep'a-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SEPARATE. — **Separated Gospels.** See VERSION.
sep'a-rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sep'a-rat'i-cal (-rāt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatism in religion; schismatical. *Rare.*
sep'a-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates separation or schism.
separation layer. *Bot.* The abscise-layer.
sep'a-ra-tis'tic (sĕp'ă-rȧ-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert to separatists; schismatical.
sep'a-ra-tive. Separative. *Ref. Sp.*
se'pa-ra'tum (sĕp'ȧ-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl* -TA (-tȧ). = SEPARATE, 3.
separe, *v.* [F. *séparer.*] Separate. *Obs.* [Separate. *Obs.*]
separe, *a.* [Cf. F. *séparé*, p. p.]
sep'a-rist, *n.* A separatist. *Obs.*
se-pawn' (sē-pôn'). Var. of SUPAWN.
sepayr + SEPARE.
sep'e-li-ble (sĕp'ē-lĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sepelibilis*, fr *sepelire* to bury.] Admitting of, or fit for, burial. *Obs.* [al. *Obs.*]
sep'e-li'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Burial. *Obs.*
Seph'a-ath (sĕf'ă-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Seph'a-ma (sĕf'ă-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seph'a-moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
Se'phar (sē'fär). *Bib.*
Se-pha'rad (sē-fā'răd; sĕf'ă-răd: 115). *Bib.* [sē-fär-) *Bib*
Seph'ar-va'im (sĕf'ăr-vā'ĭm; Se'phar-vites (sē'fär-vīts; sē-fär'vīts), *n. pl. Bib.* Proh., people of the Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom were settled as colonists in Samaria.
Seph'a-ta'ah (sĕf'ă-tā'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seph'a-ti'as (-shĭ-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Se'phe-i (sē'fē-ī). *D. Bib.*
Se-phe'la (sē-fē'lȧ). *Bib.*
se'phen (sē'fĕn; sĕf'ĕn), *n.* [Ar. *safan.*] A large sting ray of the genus *Dasyatis*, esp. *D. sephen* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce.
Se'phi-on (sē'fĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
‖ **seph'i-ra, seph'i-rah** (sĕf'ĭ-rȧ). *n.*; *pl.* SEPHIROTH (-rŏth; -rōth). In the cabala, any of ten potencies or agencies through which God manifested his existence in the production of the universe. They are successive emanations, the first from the Infinite Light of Deity. Some are masculine and some feminine. — **se-phir'ic** (sē-fĭr'ĭk), **seph'i-roth'ic** (sĕf'ĭ-rŏth'ĭk), *a.*
Se-pho'ra (sē-fō'rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se-phu'phan (sē-fū'făn). *D. Bib.*
se'pi-a'ceous (sē'pĭ-ā'shŭs), **se'pi-a'cean** (-ā'shŭn), *a.* Sepiary. *Rare.* [Sepiary. *Rare.*]
se'pi-a'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
se'pi-a'ry (sē'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sepias or family Sepiidæ. *Rare.* — *n.* A sepia; a cuttlefish. *Rare*
se'pic (sē'pĭk; sĕp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to sepia; done in sepia.
se-pic'o-lous (sē-pĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *saepes*, *saepis*, hedge + E. *-colous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting hedges or hedgerows
Se-pi'i-dæ (sē-pĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of cuttlefishes of which *Sepia* is the type.
sep'i-ment (sĕp'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, *saepi-*, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in.] A thing that protects, as a hedge; hence, a defense or support. *Rare.*
Se'pi-ol'de-a (sē'pĭ-ol'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPIA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of the cuttlefishes and squids as contrasted with the Octopoda and Belemnoidea. — **se'pi-oid** (sē'pĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
se'pi-o-lite' (sē'pĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [*sepia* + *-lite.*] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.
se'pi-ost (-ŏst), **se'pi-o-staire'** (-stâr'), *n.* [F. *sépiostaire.*] Cuttle bone.
se'pi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σήπιον.*] = SEPIOST.
se-pia'si-a-ry, *n.* [L. *sepiasiarius.*] A dealer in unguents; an apothecary. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
se-pia'si-a'tor, *n.* A sepiasiary.
sepoltur + SEPULTURE [PAWN.]
se-pon' (sē-pŏn'). Var. of SUPOSE, *v. t.*
se pose', *v. t.* [L. *se-* + E. *pose*; or fr. L. *seponere*, influenced by E. *pose.*] To set apart. *Obs.*
se-pos'it (sē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *sepositus*, p. p. of *seponere.*] To set aside; to give up. *Obs.* — [L. *sepositio.*] *Obs.*
sep'o-si'tion (sĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
seppande + SHIPPEND.
sep'pu'ku (sĕp'pōō'kōō), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ieh*[4] cut + *fu*[3] belly] = HARA-KIRI.
sept, *n.* [See SEPTUM.] Inclosure; fence. *Obs.*
sept (sĕpt), *a.* [L. *septem*: cf. F. *sept.*] Seven
Sept (sĕpt). **Sep'ti** (sĕp'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Sept.*] *Egypt. Relig.* An Arabian form of Horus.
Sept. *Abbr.* September; Septuagint.
sep'ta (sĕp'tȧ), *n.*, *pl* of SEPTUM. [rect for SEPTA.]
sep'tæ (sĕp'tē), *n. pl.* Incor
sep-tæ'mi-a, sep-te'mi-a (sĕp-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σηπτός* putrid + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Septicæmia. [seven verses *Obs.*]
sep'tain, *n* [F.] A stanza of
sept'al (sĕp'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sept, or clan.
sep'tane (sĕp'tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven] Heptane. *Rare.*
sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *angle.*] *Geom.* A heptagon. — **sep-tan'gu-lar** (sĕp-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* — **sep-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n. All Rare.*
sep'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd), *a.* Septate.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March: cf. F. *septembre*. See SEVEN.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'ber-ism (-bĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of Septembrists.

Sep-tem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* [F. *septembriste.*] **1.** An agent in the massacres (**September Massacres**) of royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792.
2. Hence, a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

sep-tem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *septemviri*, pl.; *septem* seven + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority; specif., one of the septemviri epulones (see EPULO).

sep-tem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *septemviratus.*] Office, government, or function, of septemvirs.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven; as, a *septenary* number.
2. Lasting or continuing seven years; happening once in seven years. "*Septenary* penance." *Fuller.*
3. *Math.* Having 7 as radix or base.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The number seven; also, a group of seven.
2. *Pros.* A verse of seven feet; a septenarius.

sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'āt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years; also, an agreement or arrangement for such a period; as, the *septennate* during which the President of the French Republic holds office.

sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years, fr. *septennis* of seven years; *septem* seven + *annus* year. See SEVEN; ANNUAL.] Lasting seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments; also, happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections.
Septennial Act, *Eng. Hist.*, an act of Parliament passed in 1716, which provided that a Parliament might last not longer than seven years. It superseded the Triennial Act. —**sep-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Sep-ten'tri-o** (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-ŏn), *n.* [ME. *septemtrioun*, F. *septentrion*, L. *septentrio* the northern regions, the north, fr. *septentriones* the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear; properly, the seven plow oxen; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] *Obs.* **1.** *Astron.* = SEPTENTRIO.
2. The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *septentrionalis*: cf. F. *septentrional.*] Of or pert. to the north; boreal. —**sep-ten'tri-on-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**sep-ten'tri-on-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sep-ten'tri-o'nes (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The seven bright stars near the north pole; the Dipper; also, the Little Dipper; by extension, either of the constellations (Ursa Major, Ursa Minor) to which these belong.

sep-tet' (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like *duet*, from L. *duo.*] **a** A set of seven persons or objects; as, a *septet* of singers. **b** *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices; — called also *septuor.*

sept'foil (sĕpt'foil), *n.* [F. *sept* seven (L. *septem*) + E. *foil* leaf: cf. L. *septifolium*.] **1.** The tormentil.
2. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having seven lobes.
3. *Eccl. Art.* A typical figure, of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, etc. *Rare.*

sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-). [L. *septem* seven.] Combining form meaning *seven*; as, *septi*folious, seven-leaved.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*septi-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of the 7th degree or order. —*n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the 7th degree.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. σηπτικός, from σήπειν to make putrid: cf. F. *septique.*] Of or pertaining to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or morbid germs; as, *septic* poisoning.
septic tank, a tank in which sewage is kept to effect disintegration of organic matter by anaërobic bacteria.

sep'tic, *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηπτικός putrefactive + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to pathogenic bacteria; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and inflammation of the serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs. —**sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Septicidal Capsule of *Triadenum.*

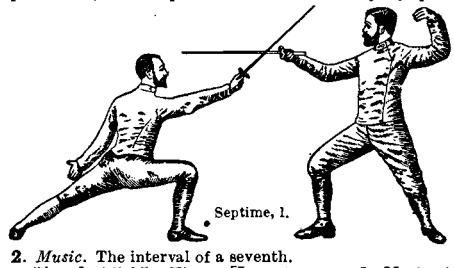
sep'ti-cid'al (sĕp'tĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a capsule or other fruit splits at the lines of union of the carpels. —**sep'ti-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sep-tif'ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rā-găl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of dehiscence (**septifragal dehiscence**) in which the valves of a capsule or pod break away from the dissepiments.

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septilion*, formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros (French-American) or with 42 zeros (English). See NUMERATION, 2. —**sep-til'lion,** *a.* —**sep-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

sep'time (sĕp'tēm), *n.* [L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus* seventh.] **1.** *Fencing.* The seventh position. See *Cit.*

Septime. The hand opposite the right shoulder, the finger nails turned upwards, the arm half extended, elbow down, the blade horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder In the position of *septime*, the wrist must be slightly bent: the upper part convex, the inner part concave. *Encyc of Sport*


Septime, 1.

2. *Music.* The interval of a seventh.

sep'ti-mole (sĕp'tĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] *Music.* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six; — indicated by the sign 7 placed over the group.

sep'to-max'il-la-ry (sĕp'tō-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl* Pert. to, or in the region of, the nasal septum and maxilla. —*n.* A small bone between the nasal septum and the maxilla in many reptiles and amphibians, and some birds.

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-ā-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* seventy each; akin to *septuaginta* seventy, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old; pertaining to one seventy years old. —*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A septuagenarian.

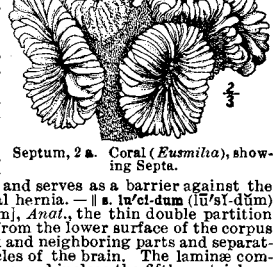
sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-ā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] **1.** A period of seventy days.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* In full *Septuagesima Sunday.* The third Sunday before Lent. It is uncertain why this Sunday, 63 days before Easter, is so called. See QUINQUAGESIMA.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-ā-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] The important Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church. See 1st CANON, 4. The Septuagint is so called from a discarded tradition, apparently referring originally only to the Pentateuch, that it was the work of seventy (or rather seventy-two) inspired writers, translating independently or in pairs at the behest of Ptolemy II., as suggested by Demetrius Phalareus (about 285 B. C.), but miraculously attaining identical results. It probably was begun about that time, and was completed about the beginning of the Christian Era. It differs from the Masoretic text chiefly in Samuel, Kings, Proverbs, and in Jeremiah, where it lacks about 2,700 words present in the Hebrew. The Septuagint is the version cited by Philo, Josephus, and in the New Testament.

Septuagint chronology. The chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes about 1,500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible, and about 1,150 more than the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Sep'tu-a-gin'tal (-jĭn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Septuagint.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepire, soepire*, to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** Any dividing wall, partition, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A wall separating two cavities or masses of softer substance or tissue; a partition. **b** *Bot.* Any dividing wall or partition. **c** *Physics.* The membrane separating two liquids in osmosis. **d** *Eccl.* An altar rail; in Byzantine churches, a balustrade separating the choir from the nave.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the radial calcareous plates projecting into the calyces of a coral. **b** One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a cephalopod, or of a rhizopod, into chambers. **c** One of the transverse partitions between the segments of an annelid.


Septum, 2 **a.** Coral (*Eusmilia*), showing Septa.

‖ **sep'tum cru-ra'le** (krōō-rā'lē) [L., crural septum], *Anat.*, the thin fascia which closes the femoral ring. It is perforated by numerous lymphatic vessels and serves as a barrier against the protrusion of a femoral hernia. —‖ **s. lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L., translucent septum], *Anat.*, the thin double partition extending vertically from the lower surface of the corpus callosum to the fornix and neighboring parts and separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. The laminæ composing it separate above and inclose the fifth ventricle. —‖ **s. pel-lu'ci-dum** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L.], *Anat.*, the septum lucidum. —‖ **s. trans-ver'sum** (trăns-vẽr'sŭm). [L.] *Anat.* **a** The diaphragm, or a structure in the embryo from which it in part develops. **b** = CRISTA ACUSTICA.

sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς: cf. F. *septuple.* Cf. DOUBLE, QUADRUPLE.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

sep'tu-ple, *v. t.*; SEP'TU-PLED (-p'ld); SEP'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), OF. *sepulcre*, F. *sépulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum, sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] **1.** The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; tomb; burial vault.
2. *Eccl. Arch.* **a** A receptacle or repository for relics, as, esp., in an altar. **b** = EASTER SEPULCHER.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly* sē-pŭl'-kẽr, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *v. t.*; -CHERED (-kẽrd) or -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHER-ING (-kẽr-ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To bury; inter; entomb; as obscurely *sepulchered.*

se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* [L. *sepulcralis*: cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments in memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone.
2. Suggestive of, or befitting, a sepulcher: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound, esp. of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . . giving what is commonly called a *sepulchral* tone *H Sweet.*

b Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *formerly also* sē-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying the dead body of a human being; burial; interment.
2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial. *Obs.*

se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. *Archaic.* *Dryden.*
2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable. *Obs.*
3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. *De Quincey.*
—**se-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* —**se-qua'cious-ness,** *n.*

se-quac'i-ty (sē-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness.

se'quel (sē'kwēl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow; cf. F. *séquelle* a following. See SUE to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation.

Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*

2. Hence, consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.
3. Conclusion; inference. *Rare.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Sequence; succession; order. **b** Those who come after; posterity. **c** A body of followers; a following. **d** One in an inferior position; an underling.
5. *pl. Scots Law.* In thirlage, the allowances of meal or other small perquisite made to the servants of the dominant mill for actual or nominal services in grinding.

se-que'la (sē-kwē'lă), *n.*; *pl.* SEQUELÆ (-lē). [L., a follower, a result, fr. *sequi* to follow.] One that follows. Specif.: **a** An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his *sequela*." *G. P. Marsh.* **b** An inference; conclusion; suggested thought. **c** *Med.* A disease or morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

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The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment *Ep Hall.*

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What to this was *sequent*
Thou knowest already. *Shak.*

2. Following as an effect; consequent.

se'quent, *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
2. That which follows in a regular order, series, or the like; esp., that which follows as a result; a sequence or sequel.

se-quen'tial (sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Succeeding or following

sept'-chord', *n.* A seventh chord.

Sep-tem'ber-bi'bel (zĕp-tĕm'bĕr-bē'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See BIBLE, 2.

Sep-tem'ber-er, *n.* Septembrist.

Sep-tem'bral (sĕp-tĕm'brăl), *a.* Of or pert. to September.

Sep'tem-briz'er (sĕp'tĕm-brĭz'ẽr), *n.* = SEPTEMBRIST, 1.

sep-tem'flu-ous (-flōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septemfluus*; *septem* seven + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams. *Rare.*

sep'tem-par'tite (sĕp'tĕm-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *partite.*] *Bot.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

Sep-tem'tri-on. + SEPTENTRION.

sep-tem'vi-ous (sĕp-tĕm'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + *via* way.] Going in seven or several different ways. *R.* [SEPTEMVIR.]

sep-tem'vi-ri (-rī), *L. pl.* of **sep'te-na'ri-us** (sĕp'tē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ĭ). [L.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of seven feet; esp., the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, or the iambic verse of seven and a half feet.

sep'te-nate (sĕp'tē-nāt), *a.* [L. *septeni* seven each.] *Bot.* Divided into seven parts; — used of leaves.

sep'ten-dec'i-mal (sĕp'tĕn-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *septendecim* seventeen; cf. E. DECIMAL.] Of or pertaining to seventeen; occurring once in seventeen years.

sep-ten'ni-um (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ă). [L.] A period of seven years.

sep-ten'tri-al (-trĭ-ăl), *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep-ten'tri-on-ate (-ŏn-āt), *v. i.* To tend or point north. *Rare.*

sep-ten'tri-on'i-cal, *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep'ter. + SCEPTER.

sep-te'ri-um (sē p-tē'rĭ-ŭm). Var. of SEPTARIUM.

Sep'tha-i (sĕp'thā-ī). *D. Bib.* **Sep'ti-bran'chi-a** (sē p'tĭ-brăn'kĭ-ă). **Sep'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPTI-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A small order of lamellibranchiate mollusks with gills reduced to a horizontal symmetrically festooned muscular partition.

sep'ti-cal (sĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Septic. —**sep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sep'ti-ce'mi-a. Var. of SEPTICÆMIA. —**sep'ti-ce'mic**, *a.*

sep-tic'i-ty (sĕ p-tĭ s'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See 2d SEPTIC.] Tendency to putrefaction: septic quality.

sep'ti-co-py-æ'mi-a, *or* **-py-e'mi-a** (sĕp'tĭ-kō-pĭ-ē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyæmia combined with septicæmia. —**sep'ti-co-py-æ'mic**, *or* **-py-e'mic** (-ē'mĭk), *a.*

sep-tier' (sĕ-tyā'), *n.* = SETIER. See MEASURE.

sep'ti-fa'ri-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *septifariam* sevenfold.] Turned in seven ways.

sep-tif'er-ous (sĕp-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*septum* + *-ferous.*] Bearing septa; septate.

sep-tif'er-ous. *a.* [Gr. σηπτός putrefied + *-ferous.*] Conveying putrid poison.

sep-tif'lu-ous (-l ōō-ŭs), *a.* = SEPTEMFLUOUS.

sep'ti-fo'li-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having seven leaves. *R.*

sep'ti-form (sĕ p'tĭ-f ôr m), *a.* [*septum* + *-form.*] Resembling a septum. [Sevenfold.]

sep'ti-lat'er-al. *a.* Seven-sided.

sep'tile (sĕp'tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Relating to septa.

sep'til-mal (-tĭ-mā'l), *a.* [L. *septimus* seventh.] Pert. to, or characterized by, seven.

sep'ti-ma-na'ri-an (-mă-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *septimanarius*, fr. L *septimana* a week.] In a monastery, a monk who served in certain capacities for a week.

sep'ti-ma'ri-an (-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* = SEPTIMANARIAN.

sep-tin'su-lar (sĕp-tĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of seven islands. *Rare.* [seven syllables.]

sep'ti-syl'la-ble. *n.* A word of

sep'ti-va'lent (sĕp'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; sĕp-tĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*septi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* = HEPTAD.

sep'to-cos'ta (sĕp'tō-kŏs'tă), *n.* [NL. See SEPTUM; COSTA.] *Zoöl.* An external costa on the calyx of a coral, marking the position of, or continuing, a radial septum.

sep-to'ic (sĕ p-tō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *septem* seven.] Heptoic. *Rare.*

sep'to-na'sal (sĕp'tō-nā'zăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to the nasal septum.

Sep-to'ri-a (sĕp-tō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL., fr L. *septum.* See SEPTUM.] *Bot.* A genus of hyphomycetous parasitic fungi, which produce certain leaf-spot diseases on cultivated plants.

sep'tre. + SCEPTER

sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sĕ p'tū-ā-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

sep'tu-a-ry (sĕp'tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. *Obs.*

sep'tu-late (-lāt), *a.* [See SEPTULUM.] *Bot.* Having imperfect or spurious septa.

sep'tu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TULA (-lă). [NL., dim. of L. *septum* septum.] A small septum.

sep'tun'cial (sĕp-tŭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *septunx, -uncis*, lit., seven twelfths.] Of or pert. to seven ounces. *R.* [*Music.* A septet.]

sep'tu-or (sĕp'tū-ôr), *n.* [F.]

sep'tu-plet (-tŭ-plĕt), *n.* [Dim.fr. *septuple.*] *Music.* A septimole.

sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς: cf. F. *septuple.* Cf. DOUBLE, QUADRUPLE.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

sep'tu-ple, *v. t.*; SEP'TU-PLED (-p'ld); SEP'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [ME. *sepulcre*, OF. *sepulcre*, F. *sépulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum, sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] **1.** The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; tomb; burial vault.
2. *Eccl. Arch.* **a** A receptacle or repository for relics, as, esp., in an altar. **b** = EASTER SEPULCHER.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly* sē-pŭl'-kẽr, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *v. t.*; -CHERED (-kẽrd) or -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHER-ING (-kẽr-ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To bury; inter; entomb; as obscurely *sepulchered.*

se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* [L. *sepulcralis*: cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments in memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone.
2. Suggestive of, or befitting, a sepulcher: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound, esp. of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . . giving what is commonly called a *sepulchral* tone *H Sweet.*

b Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *formerly also* sē-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying the dead body of a human being; burial; interment.
2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial. *Obs.*

se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. *Archaic.* *Dryden.*
2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable. *Obs.*
3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. *De Quincey.*
—**se-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* —**se-qua'cious-ness,** *n.*

se-quac'i-ty (sē-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness.

se'quel (sē'kwēl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow; cf. F. *séquelle* a following. See SUE to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation.

Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*

2. Hence, consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.
3. Conclusion; inference. *Rare.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Sequence; succession; order. **b** Those who come after; posterity. **c** A body of followers; a following. **d** One in an inferior position; an underling.
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se-quen'tial (sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Succeeding or following

in order or as a result. — **se-quen′ti-al′i-ty** (sē-kwĕn′shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **se-quen′tial-ly,** *adv.*

se-ques′ter (sē-kwĕs′tẽr), *v. t.;* SE-QUES′TERED (-tẽrd); SE-QUES′TER-ING. [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, from *sequester* a depositary or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. SEQUESTRATE.] **1.** *Law.* To separate from the owner for a time; to take or remove from the possession of one or more parties to a controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; specif.: **a** To seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. **b** *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or seize and appropriate under the right of preëmption.
2. To cause (one) to have his property sequestered.
3. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; withdraw; — often used reflexively.
When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
4. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; separate.
I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs *Bacon.*

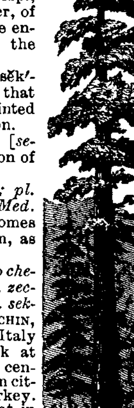
se-ques′ter, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw; to retire. *Obs.*
2. *Civil & Eccl. Law.* To renounce or disclaim (as a widow may) having anything to do with or intermeddling with the estate of her deceased husband.

se-ques′ter, *n.* **1.** Sequestration; separation. *Rare.*
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A depositary of property pending the settlement of a dispute as to its ownership; later, also, a mediator; umpire; referee.
3. *Med.* = SEQUESTRUM.

se-ques′tered (-tẽrd), *p. a.* Withdrawn; separated (from others); specif.: **a** Retired; secluded.
Along the cool, *sequestered* vale of life. *Gray*
b Being or left alone or solitary; isolated. "A poor *sequester'd* stag." *Shak.* **c** Withdrawn from business or professional life; retired. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Secluded, retired, private.

se-ques′trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* SE-QUES′TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); SE-QUES′TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *sequestratus*, p. p. of *sequestrare.* See SEQUESTER.] **1.** To sequester; to seize, appropriate, or set apart, by sequestration.
2. To separate; keep apart; put away. *Obs.*

se′ques-tra′tion (sē′kwĕs-trā′shŭn; sĕk′wĕs-; 277), *n.* [L. *sequestratio:* cf. F. *séquestration.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated; specif.: **a** Separation; disjunction; a putting or setting aside. **b** A withdrawing; retirement; seclusion, as from society. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* The separation or removal of property from the person in possession of it, esp. pending some further action or proceeding affecting it, as in order that the property or the proceeds thereof may be dealt with as a court or other competent authority may direct. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; esp., the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy or of property subject to the right of preëmption.


Sequoia (*S. washingtoniana*).

se′ques-tra′tor (sē′kwĕs-trā′tẽr; sĕk′-wĕs-), *n.* [Cf. L. *sequestrator* one that hinders.] *Law.* One who is appointed to receive property in sequestration.

se′ques-trot′o-my (-trŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sequestrum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a sequestrum.

se-ques′trum (sē-kwĕs′trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

se′quin (sē′kwĭn; sĕk′ĭn), *n.* Also *chequin*, *zequin*, etc. [F. *sequin*, It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah*, *sikkah*, a die, a stamp. Cf. ZECCHIN, SICCA a seal.] **1.** A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, afterward in the other Italian cities, and was introduced into Turkey. The different kinds vary somewhat in value, approximating $2.25 or 9s. 3d.
2. A metal disk or spangle used for ornamentation in costume, drapery, etc.

Se-quoi′a (sē-kwoi′ȧ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Sequoyah*, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of two species, *S. washingtoniana*, the "big tree" of California, and *S. sempervirens*, the redwood, both of which attain an immense height. They are distinguished by the acute, decurrent leaves and small oval cones with persistent woody scales. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See REDWOOD, 3.

ser (sēr; sär), *n.* Also *seer.* [Hind. *sēr.*] A weight of India, varying from about eight ounces to over three pounds. It is usually the fortieth part of a *maund.* The government *ser* contains 80 tolas of 180 grains = 14,400 grains (2.057 lbs. or 0.933 kg.).

‖ **sé′rac′** (sā′ràk′), *n.* [F. (in the Alps), orig., a kind of solid cheese.] A pinnacle of ice among the crevasses of a glacier; also, one of the blocks into which a glacier breaks on a steep grade

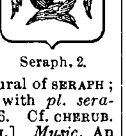
se-ragl′io (sē-răl′yō; sĕ-räl′yō), *n.; pl.* It. SERAGLI (-yē); E. SERAGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. *serāy* a palace, an entirely different word), fr. *serrare* to shut, fr. LL. *serra* a bar for fastening doors, L. *sera.* Cf. SERRY.] **1.** An inclosure; a place of separation or segregation. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The former chief or official palace of the sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It consists of a large group of buildings in two inclosures, and contains the sultan's former official residence, quarters for his officers and dependents, his harem, the government offices, the divan, etc. Also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan.
3. Hence, a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; — sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

se-ra′i (sĕ-rä′ē; -rī′), *n.* [Per. *sarāy*, *serāy*, a palace, a house, an inn. Cf. CARAVANSARY.] **1.** In the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.
2. A seraglio, or harem.

se-ra′pe (sĕ-rä′pā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *sarape.*] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by Spanish Americans.

Ser′a-pe′um (sĕr′ȧ-pē′ŭm), **Ser′a-pe′ium** (-pē′yŭm), *n.* [L. *Serapeum*, fr. Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον.] A temple of Serapis, as that at Alexandria or that near Memphis, Egypt.

ser′aph (sĕr′ăf), *n.; pl.* E. -APHS (-ăfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphīm*, pl.] **1.** One of an order of celestial beings, conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. In Isaiah vi. 2 they are described as having three pairs of wings, in later lore they are represented as constituting one of the angelic orders. See ANGEL, 1, and CHERUB, 3.
2. Hence, a representation of a seraph, often in red as symbolizing sacred ardor. Specif.: *Her.* A child's head between three pairs of wings (as in the *Illust.*).
Syn. — See CHERUB.


Seraph, 2.

se-raph′ic (sē-răf′ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *séra-*
se-raph′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies." *Milton.* — **se-raph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **se-raph′i-cal-ness,** *n.*
Seraphic Doctor [L. *Doctor Seraphicus*], St. Bonaventura (1221-74); — so called on account of the religious fervor of his style.

ser′a-phim (sĕr′ȧ-fĭm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of SERAPH; — sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* with *pl. seraphims*, as in the King James Bible, Is. vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB.

ser′a-phine (sĕr′ȧ-fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] *Music.* An obsolete English keyboard reed instrument. See MELODEON.

Se-ra′pis (sē-rā′pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις. Cf. APIS.] *Mythol.* An Egyptian deity. See APIS. — **Se-rap′ic** (-răp′ĭk; -rā′pĭk), *a.*

ser′as-kier′ (sĕr′ăs-kēr′; sē-răs′kẽr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'asker* an army: cf. F. *sérasquier*, *séraskier.*] A commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Servian *Srp*, *Srb.*] A member of a Slavic tribe settled at the invitation of the Emperor Heraclius in the Roman province of Mœsia, in what is now Serbia; hence, a Serbian. Also, the Serbian language. — *a.* Serbian.

Ser′bi-an (sûr′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Serbia, or Servia, or its people; Servian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Serbia.
☞ The form *Serbian* is now preferred.

Ser-bo′ni-an (sẽr-bō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Σερβωνίς, Σιρβωνίς, Σερβωνὶς ἡ λίμνη, the Serbonian marsh or lake: cf. L. *Sirbonis lacus.*] Of or pert. to Lake Serbonis (Milton's *Serbonian Bog*), a former lake and marsh (now dry) in Egypt near the coast, east of the Suez Canal. Herodotus relates that whole armies were engulfed in it. Hence, used allusively.

ser′dab (sûr′dăb; sẽr-däb′), *n.* [Ar. *sirdāb* ice cellar, fr. Per. *sard* cold + *āb* water.] *Archæol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba — either concealed, or accessible only by a narrow passage — in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Var. of SEAR.

sere, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sēr* to one's self, dat. pron.] *Obs.*
1. Several; many. *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Separate; different; also, various; diverse.

‖ **se-rein′** (sẽ-răɴ′), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset Cf. 1st SERENE.

ser′e-nade′ (sĕr′ē-nād′), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*, prob. fr. L. *serenus* serene (cf. SERENE), misunderstood as a derivative fr. L. *serus* late. Cf. SOIRÉE.] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. **c** A serenata.

ser′e-nade′ (sĕr′ē-nād′), *v. t. & i.;* -NAD′ED (-nād′ĕd); -NAD′ING (-nād′ĭng). To entertain with or perform a serenade.

ser′e-na′ta (sĕr′ē-nä′tȧ), *n.* [It. See SERENADE.] **a** A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character; a secular ode, etc.; — so called by Handel and his Italian contemporaries. **b** An orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony; — so called by Mozart and others.

se-rene′ (sē-rēn′; sĕr′ēn), *n.* [F. *serein*, OF. *serain.* See SEREIN.] The cool or damp of evening air; serein. *Obs.*

se-rene′ (sē-rēn′; *formerly also accented* se′rene), *a.* [L. *serenus;* cf. *serescere* to grow dry, Gr. ξηρός dry, Skr. *ksharas* burning, biting.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky.
The moon *serene* in glory mounts the sky *Pope.*
2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*
☞ In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and certain members of their families; as, His *Serene* Highness. Cf. SERENITY.
Syn. — See CALM.

se-rene′, *n.* **1.** Clearness; a serene expanse. *Southey.*
2. Serenity; tranquillity; calmness. *Rare. Young.*

se-rene′, *v. t.;* SE-RENED′ (-rēnd′); SE-REN′ING (-rēn′ĭng). [L. *serenare.*] **1.** To make serene.
2. To clarify; as, to *serene* a liquor. *Rare.*

se-ren′i-ty (sē-rĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *serenitas:* cf. F. *sérénité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; peace; as, the *serenity* of the sky.
2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.
I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity* *Locke.*
☞ *Serenity* is given as a title to certain of the members of some princely families in Europe; as, Your *Serenity.*

Ser′e-no′a (sĕr′ē-nō′ȧ; sē-rē′nŏ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of palms consisting of a single species, the saw palmetto (*S. serrulata*) of the southern United States.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave; akin to *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and perh. orig., a man under one's protection. Cf. SERVE, *v. t.*] A slave, as the Anglo-Saxon theow, the lowest of the classes of persons mentioned in Domesday Book, ranking below the cotarii, or cotters. Hence, later and now usually, a person belonging to any of various grades of persons, esp. in different feudal systems, bound, or adscript, to the soil and more or less subject to the will of the owner of the soil, as the English villein of the 12th or 13th century or (except in cases of unlawful reduction to slavery) the Russian serfs. In England, with the gradual merging of the slave class and the lowest peasant classes (cf. COTTER, 2, VILLEIN), *serf* came to be synonymous with *villein*, and has been much used to designate similar classes in other countries.
Syn. — SERF, SLAVE, THRALL. SERF denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any and every purchaser; a SLAVE is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; THRALL is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave.* *Slave* and *thrall* are often used in fig. senses. See SERVITUDE.

serf′age (sûr′fāj), **serf′dom** (sûrf′dŭm), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a serf.

serge (sûrj), *n.* [F. *serge*, *sarge*, orig., a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica*, f. or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken. See SERICEOUS, SILK.] **a** A twilled woolen fabric, much used as material for clothing for both sexes. **b** A twilled silk lining material.

ser′gean-cy (sär′jĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **ser′-jean-cy.** Office or function of a sergeant.

ser′geant, ser′jeant (-jĕnt), *n.* In England *serjeant* is preferred as naming a lawyer, otherwise *sergeant.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve. See SERVE; cf. SERVANT.] **1.** *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by sergeanty, esp. one holding of the king, as the king's chamberlain, the king's surgeon, etc.; hence, specif.: **a** An esquire or personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. **b** One who acted for the king in assisting him in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant at law. **c** = SERGEANT AT ARMS **a**.
2. = SERGEANT AT ARMS **b**.
3. *Mil.* In a company, battery, or troop in the army or marine corps, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, to command detachments in the absence of commissioned officers, etc. In the United States service, besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies, formerly there were, in each regiment, a **sergeant major**, the chief noncommissioned officer; a **quartermaster sergeant**, assisting the quartermaster; a color **sergeant**, carrying the colors; and a **commissary sergeant**, assisting in the care

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se-quest′ (sē-kwĕst′), *n.* Sequestration; seclusion. *Poetic.*
se-quest′, *v. t.* To sequester *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*
se-ques′terd. Sequestered.
se-ques′tra-ble (sē-kwĕs′trȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
se-ques′tral (-trăl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to a sequestrum.
se-ques′trate, *a.* Sequestered; sequestrated. *Obs.*
‖ **se′ques-tra′ti-o** (sĕk′wĕs-trā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law* = SEQUESTRATION, 2.
se′ques-tra′trix (sē′kwĕs-trā′trĭks; sĕk′wĕs-), *n.; pl.* -TRATRICES (sē-kwĕs′trā-trī′sēz). Fem. of SEQUESTRATOR.
sequestree, *n.* Sequestrator. *Obs*
‖ **se′qui-tur** (sĕk′wĭ-tŭr), *n.* [L., lit., it follows.] A logical inference; a natural sequent.
‖ **se′qui-tur′que pa′trem, haud pas′si-bus æ′quis** (sĕk′wĭ-tûr′kwē). [L.] And he follows his father, but not with equal steps. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 724, said of Ascanius following Æneas).
ser. † SERE, SORE. [of SERVE.
ser (sār; sär). Scot. & dial. Eng.
ser (sär), *n.* [It.] Formerly, an Italian title of courtesy; sir; also, a gentleman.
ser. *Abbr.* Series; sermon.
se′ra, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SERUM.
Serabite. † SARABAITE.
ser′a-del′la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
ser′af. Seraph. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′af-ag′i-o, *n.* [Cf. SHROFF.] The agio of an Oriental money changer. *Obs.*
seraffin. † XERAFIN
se-raf′ic. Seraphic. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′a-fim. Seraphim. *Ref. Sp.*
Se′rah (sē′rȧ). *Bib.* [RAHI.
se-rai′ (sē-rä′ē). Var. of SU-
Se-ra′iah (sē-rā′yȧ; -rī′ȧ). *Bib*
serail, *n.* [F. *sérail.*] Seraglio; harem.
serain. † SERENE.
se′ral-bu′min (sē′răl-bū′mĭn), *n. Chem.* = SERUM ALBUMIN. —
se′ral-bu′mi-nous (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.*
se-rang′ (sē-răng′), *n.* [Per. *sarhang* commander.] The boatswain of a Lascar or East Indian crew; also, the skipper of a small native boat. *Anglo-Ind.*
serapah. † SEERPAW.
seraph. † SHERIFF, a coin.
se-raph′ic, *n.* An extremely enthusiastic, fervid, or zealous person; a zealot. *Obs.*
se-raph′i-cism (sē-răf′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Seraphicalness. *Obs.*
se-raph′ic-ness, *n.* State of being seraphic. *Rare.*
ser′a-phin (sĕr′ȧ-fĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Var. of SERAPHIM.
2. Erroneously (construed as a *sing.*). a seraph. *Obs. or Archaic.* Cf. CHERUB.
ser′a-phin. † XERAFIN.
ser′a-phi′na (sĕr′ȧ-fē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SERAPHINE.
ser′a-phins. Obs. erroneous pl. of SERAPH.
serapho. *n.* The serif. *Obs.*
Ser′a-pid′i-an, *a.* Designating the Egyptian god Serapis. *Obs*
se-ras′ker (sē-răs′kẽr). Var. of SERASKIER. [SERASKIERAT.
se-ras′ker-ate (-āt). Var. of
ser′as-kier′at (sĕr′ăs-kēr′ăt), *n.* The central office of the Turkish ministry of war. [SERASKIER.
ser′as-quier′ (-kēr′). Var. of
ser′as-quier′ate. Var. of SERASKIERAT.
serauee. † SERAI.
Ser′bo- (sûr′bō-). = SERVO-.
serce. † SEARCH.
sercel. Var. of SARCEL, SARCELLE.
serch. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of SEARCH.
sercht. Searched. *Ref. Sp.*
ser′cial′ (sẽr′syȧl′), *n.* [Cf. F. *sercial.*] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA.
ser′cle. † CIRCLE.
sercleliche, *a.* [See CIRCLE; -LY.] Circular. *Obs.*
sercote. † SURCOAT.
sercute † CIRCUIT.
serdar. Var. of SIRDAR.
serdyn, *v. t* [Cf. AS. *seorðan*, Icel. *serða.*] To ravish. *Obs*
sere. † SIR, SIRE, SORE.
sere Var of CERE. [*Obs.*
sere, *n.* [F. *serre.*] Claw; talon
sere, *adv.* [Cf. SERE several.] Separately; one by one. *Obs.*
sere (sēr), *v. i.* To become sere.
Serean † SYRIAN.
Ser′e-bi′a (sĕr′ē-bī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sere′cloth′. † CERECLOTH.
Se′red (sē′rĕd). *Bib.*
serefe. † SHERIFF.
serekin, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; KIN, KIND, *n.*] Different; various; diverse. *Obs.*
serelepes, *adv.* [See SERELEPY.] Separately. *Obs.*
serelepy, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; ONLEPY.] Separate; distinct; different; diverse; various. *Obs.*
serely, *adv.* Severally; separately: diversely. *Obs.*
serement, *n.* [OF., F. *serment.*] Oath. Cf. SACRAMENT. *Obs.*
seremony. † CEREMONY.
se-re′na, *n.* = 1st SERENE. *Obs.*
Se-re′na (sē-rē′nȧ), *n.* [L., perh. through It. See SERENO.] Feminine of *Serenus* or *Sereno.* See SERENO; — fem prop. name. L. id.; It. *Serena* (sā-rā′nä).
ser′e-nad′er (sĕr′ē-nād′ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.
ser′e-nate′. † SERENADE.
Ser′en-dib′ (sĕr′ĕn-dēb′), *n.* [Ar. *Sarandīb;* cf. Skr *simhala* Ceylon, and *dvīpa* island. Cf. SINGHALESE.] Ceylon. *Obs.*
ser′en-dip′i-ty (-dĭp′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See SERENDIB.] The gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for; — a word coined by Walpole, in allusion, as he says in a letter of Jan. 28, 1754 ("Letters of Horace Walpole"), to a tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," who in their travels were always discovering, by chance or by sagacity, things they did not seek.
serene. † SIREN.
se-rene′ly, *adv.* of SERENE.
se-rene′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sere′ness. Var. of SEARNESS.
sereness, *n.* [From SERE several.] Difference; diversity; variety. *Obs.* [rene. *Obs.*
se-ren′i-fy, *v. i.* To become se-
‖ **ser′en-is′si mo** (sĕr′ĕn-ĭs′ĭ-mō; *It.* sā′rā-nēs′sē-mō), *n.* [It., most serene.] A title of honor given to certain persons of royal rank or to sovereign states.
se-ren′i-tude (sē-rĕn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Serenity. *Obs.*
se-ren′ize (sē-rĕn′īz), *v. t.* To make serene; hence, to make bright; to make illustrious.
Se-re′no (-rē′nō), **Se-re′nus** (-nŭs), *n* [L. *Serenus;* cf. *serenus* serene, and It. *sereno.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Serenus.* — Fem. *Serena.*
‖ **se-re′no** (sā-rā′nō), *a.* [Sp.] Serene. — *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs) A night watchman.
se-re′nous, *a.* [L. *serenus*] Serene. *Obs.*
Se-rer′ (sē-rĕr′), *n.* A Negro of a tribe dwelling about Cape Verde They are the tallest Negro race, many over six feet four inches, and are of proportional physique and strength
Se′res (sē′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., Gr. Σῆρες.] See SERIC.
Se-re′ser (sē-rē′sẽr). *D. Bib.*
serety, *n.* [Cf. SERE various] Variety. *Obs.*
serewe. † SORROW.
serf. † SERVE.
serf′hood (sûrf′ho͝od), **serf′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfage.
serfulliche. † SORROWFULLY.
serg. *Abbr.* Sergeant.
sergant. † SERGEANT.
serge. † CIERGE, SEARCH.
serge, *v. t.* To sift *Obs.*
ser′geant, *v. i.* To act as sergeant. *Obs.*

and distribution of the stores. Now there are, in each regiment, two **sergeants major**, one of whom is the **personnel sergeant**; three **battalion sergeants major**; three regimental **supply sergeants**, assisting the supply officer; and two **color sergeants**, carrying the colors.

4. An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.

5. Short for SERGEANT FISH.

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, at arms.** **a** *Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant holding by the sergeanty of service as an armed personal attendant for protection of the lord and enforcement of his commands; such an attendant upon the king, or on the king's lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. The title is preserved for the two officers who, nominally by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and for the officer similarly attending on the Court of Chancery. Hence: **b** An officer of any legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who attends upon it to execute its commands in preserving order, arresting offenders, or the like. — **s. at law,** *Eng. Law,* a barrister of the highest rank, answering to the *doctor* of the Civil law, outranking king's counsel socially, but in professional rank inferior to them. Sergeants had for centuries the exclusive right to be heard in the Court of Common Pleas until that privilege was taken away, chiefly by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (1846). Until the Judicature Acts of 1873, they alone could be justices of the Supreme Court.

Sergeant, *or* **Serjeant, Baker.** A brightly colored fish (*Aulopus purpurissatus*) allied to the Myctophidæ of the Australian coasts. It becomes about two feet long.

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, fish.** **a** A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadum*), of the coasts of America and the East Indies. **b** A robalo.

Sergeant Fish **a**.

ser'geant-ry, ser'jeant-ry (sär'jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie.* See SERGEANT.] Sergeanty.

ser'geant-y, ser'jeant-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergentie, serjantie.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of a great variety of feudal services of a more or less personal or menial (household) nature, by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, the tenure by which land was so held, or a piece of land held by such tenure. The tenure of sergeanty was distinct from the knight's, or military, tenure (though it might involve service in war) and from socage tenure. The nature of the service varied greatly with different holdings, common forms being service as the lord's steward, marshal, constable, chamberlain, usher, cook, forester, falconer, dog keeper, messenger, esquire or attendant in war, etc. Sergeanties were early divided into **grand** and **petty**, the distinction originally depending on pecuniary value, **grand sergeanty** giving the lord the rights of wardship and marriage. Later a **grand sergeanty** required personal performance and not a mere render. Finally in Littleton's time the term *sergeanty* was limited to tenures of the king, **grand sergeanty** requiring some special personal service to the king (as the carrying of his banner, his sword at coronation, serving as his marshal, or the like), and **petty sergeanty** the rendering annually of some implement of war, as a bow, arrow, sword, flag, etc.

se'rĭ-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, consisting of, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication.

2. Designating bonds, notes, etc., in a series of which different parts are redeemable at different specified dates.

serial homology, *Biol.*, homology between the segments or metameres of the same organism. *Owen.*

se'rĭ-al, *n.* **a** A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. **b** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

se'rĭ-al'ĭ-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. *H. Spencer.*

se'rĭ-ate (sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — **se'rĭ-ate-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **se'rĭ-a'tim** (ā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In a series; serially.

se'rĭ-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Formation, arrangement, or position in a series or orderly sequence.

Ser'ic (sĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L *Sericus,* Gr. Σηρικός. See SERICEOUS.] Of or pert. to the Seres, a people of eastern Asia mentioned by Greeks and Romans as making silken fabrics, now generally identified with the Chinese; Serian.

se-rĭ'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres,* Gr. Σῆρες, a people of eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. SILK, SERGE a woolen stuff.]

1. Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky hairs appressed closely to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

3. *Zoöl.* Having a silklike or satiny luster. *Rare.*

ser'ĭ-cin (sĕr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Physiol. Chem.* A gelatinous albumoid, one of the chief constituents of raw silk, extracted from this and other similar fiber by boiling water; — called also *silk gelatin, silk glue.*

ser'ĭ-cite (-sit), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Min.* A scaly variety of muscovite having a silky luster. It occurs in various metamorphic rocks (**sericite schist, sericite gneiss,** etc.).

— **ser'ĭ-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ser'ĭ-cit'ĭ-za'tion (sĕr'ĭ-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [*sericite* + *-ization.*] *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into sericite.

Ser'ĭ-co-car'pus (-kō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηρικός silken + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of astereaceous plants (*white-topped asters*) of the eastern United States, having corymbose white-rayed flower heads with an ovoid involucre, squamous bracts, and silky achenes.

ser'ĭ-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — **ser'ĭ-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **ser'ĭ-cul'tur-ist** (-tŭr-ĭst), *n.*

ser'ĭ-e'ma (sĕr'ĭ-ē'mȧ ; -ā'mȧ), *n.* [Tupi *siriema.*] A large, long-legged, crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the campos of southern Brazil. It is probably related to the cranes and the bustards, but has sometimes been included with the birds of prey. It is yellowish gray vermiculated with dark brown on the back and somewhat striped below. The bill and legs are red; the end of the tail is white.

Seriema.

se'ries (sē'rēz ; sē'rĭ-ēz ; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *series,* fr. *serere, sertum,* to join or bind together; cf. Gr. εἴρειν to fasten, Skr. *sarit* thread. Cf. ASSERT, DESERT a solitude, EXERT, INSERT.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things; as, a *series* of calamities or of triumphs.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A category of classification to which various taxonomic ranks have been assigned by different authors. **b** *Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the precedingby a fixed law, hence, any simply ordered class or assemblage. **c** *Geol.* A group of formations, usually smaller than a system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **d** *Elec.* A mode of arranging the separate parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current; — opposed to *parallel.* The parts so arranged are said to be **in series.** **e** *Com.* A parcel of rough diamonds of assorted qualities.

Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

series dynamo. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound dynamo. **b** A dynamo running in series with another or others.

series motor. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound motor. **b** A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.

series turns. *Elec.* The turns in a series circuit.

series winding. *Elec.* A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding.* — **se'ries-wound',** *a.*

ser'if (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *schreef* a stroke or line.] *Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See TYPE, *Illust.*

ser'ĭ-graph (sĕr'ĭ-grȧf), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-graph.*] An autographic device to test the strength of raw silk.

ser'ĭn (sĕr'ĭn), *n.* [F. *serin.*] A small greenish yellow finch (*Serinus hortulanus*), closely related to the canary, inhabiting chiefly central and southern Europe.

ser'in ‖ (sĕr'ĭn, -ēn ; sē'rĭn, -rēn ; 184), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_2OHCH(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained as a cleavage product of sericin, gelatin, etc., and also synthetically. It is an amino derivative of hydracrylic acid, and combines both with acids and with bases.

se-rin'ga (sē-rĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Pg. See SYRINGA.] **a** The syringa. **b** Any of several Brazilian trees yielding caoutchouc, esp. species of *Hevea* and *Siphonia.*

se'rĭ-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; serious and comic.

se'rĭ-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius:* cf. F. *sérieux,* LL. *seriosus.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.

2. Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving.

3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.

The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.

Syn. — Grave, solemn, sedate, important. See EARNEST.

— **se'rĭ-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **se'rĭ-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ser-ja'ni-a (sĕr-jā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Philippe *Sergeant* of Calais, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American sapindaceous climbing shrubs having compound leaves and yellow racemose flowers, the irregular corolla consisting of four petals, and the calyx of five concave sepals. The fruit is wing-margined. Some species are narcotic and poisonous. *S. polyphylla* is the basketwood.

ser-moc'i-na'tion (sĕr-mŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio.* See SERMON.] **1.** Sermonizing. *Obs. or R. Peacham.*

2. A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker answers his own question or remark immediately.

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [ME. *sermoun, sermun,* F. *sermon,* fr. L. *sermo, -onis,* a speaking, discourse; perh. akin to E. SWEAR, ANSWER.] **1.** A discourse or address; a speech; a talk; a writing. *Obs.*

2. Specif., a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; a homily; — often in a depreciatory sense.

Sermon on the Mount, the discourse of Christ recorded in Matt. v., vi., and vii., and Luke vi. 20-49.

ser'mon-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* Also **ser'mon-ette'.** A short sermon.

ser-mon'ic (sĕr-mŏn'ĭk) ‖ *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a **ser-mon'ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ sermon; grave and didactic.

ser'mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng) **1.** To compose, write, or deliver, a sermon or sermons; to preach; esp., to discourse at length didactically or dogmatically.

2. To inculcate rigid rules; to lecture; admonish. *Rare.*

ser'mon-ize, *v. t.* To preach or discourse to; to affect or influence by means of a sermon; esp., to address at length in a didactic and solemn manner.

se'ro- (sē'rō-), **ser-.** Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, serum.*

se-roon' (sĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *zurrón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide, or wood bound with hide.

se-ro'sa (sē-rō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serum* serum.] *Embryol.* **a** The false amnion See AMNION. **b** A similar outer membrane inclosing the embryo of many insects and other Arthropoda. **c** *Anat.* A serous membrane.

se-ros'ĭ-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sérosité.* See SEROUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being serous.

2. *Physiol.* A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid.

ser'o-tine (sĕr'ō-tĭn ; -tīn), *n.* [F. *sérotine,* fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] A common European brown bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*).

ser'o-tine (-tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. It. *serotino.* Cf. SEROTINOUS.] Late in the day or season; tardy; late. *Rare. Longfellow.*

se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *séreux.* See SERUM.] *Physiol.* **a** Thin, watery; like serum; as, the *serous* fluids. **b** Of or pert. to serum; as, the *serous* glands. See SERUM.

serous fluid, *Physiol. & Med.*, any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. those lined by serous membranes. They contain salts, extractives, proteids in variable quantity, and a few colorless corpuscles, and, though largely formed by the transudation of blood plasma and lymph, are probably in part secreted by the lining membranes. — **s. gland,** *Physiol.*, a gland secreting a thin watery fluid. — **s. membrane,** *Anat.*, any of certain thin membranes (the peritoneum, pericardium, pleuræ, and the tunicæ vaginales) which form a sac lining some closed, or practically closed, cavity, and are reflected over the organs in the cavity. Also, any of various other lining membranes. True serous membranes consist of a single layer of thin flat epithelial cells resting on a connective tissue stroma.

ser'ow (sĕr'ō), *n.* [Lepcha *să-ro* the long-haired goat of Tibet.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes of the genus *Næmorhedus,* esp. *N. thar* (syn. *N. bubalinus*) of the Himalayas. It has short slightly curved horns, coarse hair, and a short mane. It is grizzled brown, with head and neck black. *N. crispus* is found in Japan.

Ser'pens (sûr'pĕnz), *n.* ; *gen.* SERPENTIS (sĕr-pĕn'tĭs). [L. See SERPENT.] *Astron.* A constellation adjoining Ophiuchus and pictorially represented as a serpent borne by him.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -entis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens,* p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. ἕρπειν, Skr. *sarp,* and perh. to L. *repere,* E. *reptile.* Cf. HERPES.] **1.** A snake, esp. a large snake.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Serpens.

3. **a** A subtle, treacherous, malicious person. **b** Specif., Satan; — often called **Old Serpent.** **c** A subtle and dangerously fascinating person. *Rare.*

4. *Music.* **a** A bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with cupped mouthpiece, and a conical curved wooden tube pierced with finger holes. It had a strong but coarse tone. It is superseded by the double bassoon. **b** An organ reed stop with a tromboneliike tone.

5. A species of firework having a serpentine motion through the air or along the ground.

6. *Ordnance.* A serpentine, esp. a large one.

Serpent, 4 a.

ser'pent, *v. i.* ; SER'PENT-ED, SER'PENT-ING. To wind or turn like a serpent; to meander. *Rare.*

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ser'geant-cy, ser'jeant-cy (sär'jĕnt-sĭ), *n.* = SERGEANCY.

ser'geant-ess, ser'jeant-ess, *n.* A female sergeant *Rare.*

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, major.** 1. *Mil.* See SERGEANT, 3. 2. The cow-pilot.

ser'geant-ship, ser'jeant-ship, *n.* Sergeancy.

serge'de-soy, serge'de-soy (sûrj'dĕ-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie* silk serge.] A fabric of silk or silk and wool much used in the 18th century for men's coats, waistcoats, etc. *Obs.*

serg-ette' (sûrj-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge.*] A thin serge.

Ser'gi-us (sûr'jĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

ser-glob'u-lin (sĕr-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Serum globulin.

sergt. *Abbr.* Sergeant.

Se-rĭ' (sē-rē'), *n.* One of a low-culture Indian tribe dwelling in the coastal regions of Sonora (Mexico) and the adjacent island of Tiburon.

se'rĭ-al-ly, *adv.* of SERIAL.

se'rĭ-al-ize, *v. t.* To publish as a serial. *Rare.*

Se'rĭ-an (sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* = SERIC.

se'rĭ-a-ry (sē'rĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to series. *R.* [in a series.]

se'rĭ-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To arrange | **seriaunt.** ✝ SERGEANT.

ser'ĭ-cate (sĕr'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Sericeous.

ser'ĭ-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [See SERICEOUS.] **a** Clad in silk. *Obs* **b** Covered with a silky down.

ser'ĭ-cĭ-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-sĭ-kŭl'tŭr). *n.* Sericulture. — **ser'ĭ-cĭ-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **ser'ĭ-cĭ-cul'tur-ist.** *n.*

ser'ĭ-con, *n.* [LGr. σηρικόν, σιρικόν, through LL. or OF.; cf. Skr. *sirimga* red sanders, vermilion, lit., good color.] *Alchemy.* Minium. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

serle, *n.* [Cf. F. *série.*] Series.

serle, *v. t.* To dispense. *Obs.*

series multiple. *Elec.* **a** Several groups of multiple circuits connected in series. **b** = MULTIPLE SERIES **a.**

se-rif'fo. ✝ SHEREEF.

se-rif'ic (sē-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-fic.*] *Zoöl.* Producing silk.

se-rim'e-ter (sē-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for testing silk thread. Cf. SERIGRAPH.

ser'ĭ-nette' (sĕr'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A bird organ; a small hand organ used in training song birds.

ser'in finch (sĕr'ĭn). A finch of the Old World genus **Se-rĭ'nus** (sē-rĭ'nŭs), which includes the canary, the serin, and some others.

se-ring', *n.* [F. *seringue.* Cf. SYRINGE.] A syringe. *Obs.*

se-rin'ghi (sē-rĭŋ'gē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sāraṅgī.*] *Music.* An instrument of the viol class, used in India. [SARANJAM.]

serinjam. serinjaumy. Vars. of **se'rĭ-o-com'ĭ-cal,** *a.* Serio-comic. — **se'rĭ-o-com'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Se-rĭ'o-la (sē-rĭ'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; — said to be fr. an Italian vernacular name.] *Zool* The genus of carangoid fishes containing the amber fishes. — **se-rĭ'o-line** (-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.* [*Obs.*

se'rĭ-o-si'ty, *n.* Seriousness.

‖ **se-rĭo'so** (sā-ryō'sō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Serious or grave in style.

se'rĭ-ous-ly, *adv.* Serially. *Obs.*

seriousty, *n.* Seriousness. *Obs.*

ser'iph (sĕr'ĭf). Var. of SERIF.

ser'i-pos'i-tor (sĕr'ĭ-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *positor.*] The spinneret of a silkworm. *Rare.*

se-rish'ta-dar' (sē-rĭsh'tȧ-där'). Var of SHERISTADAR.

serj. *Abbr.* Serjeant

ser'jeant (sär'jĕnt), **ser'jeant-cy,** etc. Vars. of SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.

Serjeants' Inn. A building in Chancery Lane near Fleet St., London, formerly set apart for serjeants-at-law.

serjt. *Abbr.* Serjeant.

serk, serke. ✝ SARK. [CLE.]

serkel. serkil, serkle. ✝ CIR-

serkyn. ✝ SERKIN.

ser'ly. ✝ SURELY.

serlype. ✝ SERKLEPY.

ser'ment. ✝ SERAMENT.

ser-moc'i-nate (sẽr-mŏs'ĭ-nāt). *v. i.* [L. *sermocinari.*] To discourse; talk. *Obs.* — **ser-moc'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr). *n.* [L.] *Obs.*

ser-mol'o-gy (sẽr-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *sermo* discourse + E. *-logy.*] a Knowledge or study of sermons. **b** A treatise on sermons; esp., a history of sermons or preaching. **c** Sermons.

ser'mon, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner,* F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] = SERMONIZE. *Obs. Chaucer.*

ser'mon-eer' (sûr'mŭn-ēr'), *n.* A sermonizer. *Rare.*

ser'mon-er (sûr'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer. *Derogative or Jocose.*

ser'mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

ser'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conceptualism of Abelard.

ser'mon-ist, *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons.

ser'mon-ize'r (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who sermonizes.

sermonyal. ✝ CEREMONIAL.

sermountain, *n.* [OF. *sermontain,* L. *siler montanum.*] The laserwort. *Obs.*

ser'mun'cle (sûr'mŭn'k'l), *n.* [L. *sermunculus.*] A little sermon. *Rare.*

ser-nam'by (sẽr-năm'bĭ), *n.* [Name in Brazil.] Caoutchouc that has coagulated by itself.

sernes. ✝ SERENESS.

se'ro-cyst, *n.* [*sero-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst containing serum — **se'ro-cys'tic** (sē'rō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

se'ro-der'ma-to'sis (-dûr'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SERO-, DERMATO-, -OSIS.] *Med.* Effusion of serum into the skin.

se'ro-di'ag-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *sero-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis based on reactions of blood serum, as in Widal's test.

se'ro-ĕ'bru-ous, *a. Med.* Consisting of both serum and fibrin

ser'o-lin (sẽr'ō-lĭn ; sē'rō-), *n.* [F *séroline.* See SERUM, -OL, 2d -INE.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A substance found in blood serum, prob. a mixture of fats, cholesterin, etc **b** Koprosterin.

se'ro-mu'cous, *a. Med* Containing both serum and mucus.

‖ **se-rón'** (sē-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., aug of *sera* a large pannier or basket.] A pannier, hamper, or crate for packing fruits, etc., esp. figs, raisins, or almonds from the Mediterranean region.

Se'ron (sē'rŏn). *Bib.*

serop. ✝ SIRUP.

se'ro-pu'ru-lent, *a.* [*sero-* + *purulent.*] *Med.* Consisting of a mixture of pus and serum.

se'ro-pus', *n. Med.* A mixture of serum and pus.

se'ro-san-guin'o-lent, *a.* [*sero-* + *sanguinolent.*] Pert. to, or consisting of, bloody serum.

se-rose', *a.* Serous. *Obs.*

se'ro-ther'a-py (sē'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med* **a** Serum therapy. **b** The whey cure.

serotina. *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Short for DECIDUA SEROTINA.

se-rot'ĭ-nous (sē-rŏt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serotinus,* fr. *serus* late.] *Biol.* Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

se'rous-ness. *n.* Serosity *Rare.*

‖ **se'ro ve'ni-en'tĭ-bus os'sa.** [L.] The bones (i. e., leavings) for those who come late.

serpaw. ✝ SERPAW.

ser-ped'ĭ-nous (sẽr-pĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *serpedo,* for *serpigo.* See SERPIGO.] Serpiginous. *Rare.*

ser′pent (sûr′pĕnt), *v. t.* To entwine ; to encircle. *Rare.*
ser′pen-ta′ri-a (sûr′pĕn-tā′rĭ-*ȧ* ; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba*), fr. *serpens* serpent.] *Pharm.* The fibrous aromatic root of the Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*).
serpent eagle. **a** Any of several raptorial birds of the genus *Spilornis*, which prey on serpents. They inhabit southern Asia, the East Indies, Philippines, etc. **b** A harrier eagle.
serpent eater. **a** The secretary bird. **b** A markhor.
ser′pen-teau′ (sûr′pĕn-tō′), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpent* serpent.] An iron wheel with spikes having squibs attached used in fighting in a breach. *Obs. or Hist.*
ser-pen′ti-form (sẽr-pĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serpens, -entis,* serpent + E. *-form.*] Snakelike in form.
ser′pen-tine (sûr′pĕn-tīn ; -tĭn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus:* cf. F. *serpentin.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a serpent; subtle ; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent ; meandering ; sinuous ; as, *serpentine* braid.
serpentine verse, a verse beginning and ending with the same word.
ser′pen-tine, *n.* [F. *serpentine* (for sense 1), OF. *serpentin, serpentine* (for sense 2).] **1.** A mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$, and having usually a dull green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. It occurs usually in masses, which are sometimes foliated, sometimes fibrous. (See ASBESTOS.) Presence of iron may give it a red or brownish hue. *Precious*, or *noble*, serpentine is translucent and of a rich oil-green color. Serpentine results from the alteration of other magnesian minerals, esp. chrysolite, amphibole, and pyroxene, and is frequently found in large masses. It is used as an ornamental stone and, when fibrous, as asbestos.
2. *Ordnance.* A kind of cannon of various calibers, usually longer and lighter than a bombard. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Firearms.* A serpentine attachment of a harquebus lock to hold the match. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. [Cf. F. *serpentin.*] A kind of still ; a worm. *Obs.*
ser′pen-tine, *v. i.* To serpent. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
serpentine marble. Serpentine rock used, in the form of polished slabs, etc., as an ornamental stone. It often contains more or less calcite, dolomite, etc.
serpentine powder. Powder used with the serpentine ; gunpowder in fine meal, distinguished from granulated, or corned, powder, after its replacement by which it for a time was still used for priming.
ser′pen-tin-oid (sûr′pĕn-tĭn-oid), *a.* [*serpentine* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of serpentine ; resembling serpentine.
ser′pen-ti′nous (-tī′nŭs, -tĭn-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, or like, serpentine.
ser′pent-ry (sûr′pĕnt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A winding like a serpent's. **2.** A place inhabited or infested by serpents. **3.** Serpents collectively.
serpent star. An ophiuran ; a brittle star ; — so called from its flexible snakelike arms.
ser′pent-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* An East Indian apocynaceous shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), the root of which is used in India as a febrifuge, etc.
ser-pi′go (sẽr-pī′gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] *Med.* A creeping or spreading skin disease ; esp. ringworm.
Ser′pu-la (sûr′pū-l*ȧ*), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-l*ȧ*z). [L., a little snake. See SERPENT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychætous annelids which form irregularly contorted calcareous tubes. The animal has plumelike, often bright-colored, gills and a horny operculum.
2. [*l. c.*] Any worm of this genus or of the family Serpulidæ.

Serpula. Three Tubes, from one of which the Worm is extended.

ser′pu-line (sûr′pū-līn ; -lĭn ; 183), *a.* [See SERPULA.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Serpulidæ; formed by, or composed of the tubes of, Serpulæ.
ser′ra (sĕr′*ȧ*), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -RÆ (-ē). [L., a saw.] *Nat. Hist.* **a** A sawlike organ or part, as the saw of a sawfish or of a sawfly. **b** A serration.
ser′ra-del′la (sĕr′*ȧ*-dĕl′*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. F. *serradelle*, Sp. *serradilla*, and Pg. *serradela* a kind of leguminous plant.] A European annual fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus sativus*) with pinnate leaves and long-stalked flowers. It is used for forage and green manure, also for bee pasturage. Called also *bird's-foot* or *bird-foot.*
ser′rage (sĕr′āj), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal strains set up between the component parts of a built-up cannon.
ser-ran′ (sĕr-rän′), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A brightly colored serranoid fish (*Serranellus scriba*) of the southern European coasts. **b** A serrana. **c** A bright red deep-water scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) which occurs in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf Stream, and in Japanese waters ; — more fully called **serran imperial.**
ser-ra′na (sĕ-rā′n*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See SERRANIDÆ.] Any of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Eques*, as the guapena.
Ser-ran′i-dæ (sĕ-răn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; NL. *Serranus*, the type genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid fishes which includes the striped bass, the black sea bass, the true groupers and jewfishes, etc. ; the sea bass family. Their body is oblong and more or less compressed. Their scales are usually ctenoid, the first dorsal has spinous rays and is as long as, or longer than, the second dorsal, and the anal fin never has more than three spines. They are mostly marine, and are most abundant in warm seas. — **ser′ra-nid** (sĕr′*ȧ*-nĭd), *n.* — **ser′ra-noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*
ser-ra′no (sĕr-rä′nō), *n.* ; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz ; *Sp.* -nōs). [Cuban Sp.] Any of certain small bright serranoid fishes of warm seas; as: **a** Those of the genus *Prionodes.* **b** *Diplectrum fasciculare* of the West Indies and southern United States.
ser′rate (sĕr′āt), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw. Cf. SIERRA.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw ; specif., *Bot.*, having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex.

a Serrate ; *b* Dentate ; *c* Crenate ; *d* Repand ; *e* Sinuate; *f* Incised.

ser′rate-cil′i-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Of a leaf, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serrations.
ser′rat-ed (sĕr′āt-ĕd), *a.* Serrate.
ser′rate-den′tate, *a.* Having the margins of the serrations toothed ; doubly serrate.
ser-ra′tion (sĕ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **a** Condition of being serrate. **b** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw ; specif., the fine teeth or scales which project from the surface of wool fiber. **c** One of the teeth in a serrate margiu.
ser′ra-ti-ros′tral (sĕr′*ȧ*-tĭ-rŏs′trăl ; sĕ-rā′tĭ-), *a.* [*serrate* + *rostral.*] Having the tomia, or cutting edges of the bill, serrated, as in the motmots, etc. ; saw-billed.
ser′ra-ture (sĕr′*ȧ*-tūr), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing, fr. *serrare* to saw.] A serration.
‖ **ser-ra′tus** (sĕ-rā′tŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SERRATE.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles which arise from the ribs or vertebræ by separate slips or digitations ; specif. : **a** The **ser-ra′tus mag′nus**, arising chiefly from the eight upper ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. **b** The **ser-ra′tus pos-ti′cus in-fe′ri-or**, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last two dorsal and two or three upper lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the four lower ribs **c** The **ser-ra′tus pos-ti′cus su-pe′ri-or**, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last cervical and first and two or three dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.
Ser′ri-cor′ni-a (sĕr′ĭ-kôr′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *serra* saw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles in which the antennæ are usually serrate along their inner margin. All the tarsi are usually pentamerous, and the first ventral abdominal segment is exposed for its entire breadth. The division includes the Elateridæ, Buprestidæ, Lampyridæ, etc. — **ser′ri-corn** (sĕr′ĭ-kôrn), *a. & n.*
ser′ried (sĕr′ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SERRY. Specif. : *p. a.* Crowded ; compact ; dense ; pressed together. *Milton.*
ser′ru-late (sĕr′ŏŏ-lāt) } *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim.
ser′ru-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate ; having very minute teeth. Cf. DENTICULATE.
ser′ru-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being serrulate. **b** One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.
ser′ry (sĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* ; SER′RIED (-ĭd) ; SER′RY-ING. [F. *serré*, p. p. of *serrer*, LL. *serrare, serare*, fr. L. *sera* a bar, bolt. Cf. SERAGLIO.] To crowd ; to press together ; — chiefly in *pret.* or *p. p.* "Angels *serried* before him their battalions." *C. Brontë.*
ser′ta (sûr′t*ȧ*), *n.* [Syrian *serṭō*, orig., line, writing.] The modern Syriac cursive script, often, but less properly, called *peshito*. It is characterized by horizontal lines or ligatures uniting the lower portions of the letters. Cf. ESTRANGELO ALPHABET.
Ser′tu-la′ri-a (sûr′tū-lā′rĭ-*ȧ* ; 115), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *serta* garlands, a garland.] *Zoöl.* A genus of delicate branching calyptoblastic hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ arranged bilaterally along the sides of the branches. It is the type of a family, **Ser′tu-la-ri′i-dæ** (-l*ȧ*-rī′ĭ-dē). — **ser′tu-la′ri-an** (-lā′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Sertularia (*S. pumila*). Natural size.

se′rum (sē′rŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. SERUMS (-rŭmz); L. SERA (-r*ȧ*). [L., prob. akin to Gr. ὀρός, Skr. *sara* flowing, liquid.] **1.** The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation ; esp. : **a** Blood serum, as antitoxic *serums* are blood serums from animals rendered immune to a particular disease by inoculations. See ANTITOXIN. **b** The whey of milk.
2. Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.
serum albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* An albumin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. (See ALBUMIN.) It appears that there are several serum albumins, and that the substance as ordinarily obtained from blood serum is a mixture of at least two compounds.
serum globulin. *Physiol. Chem.* A globulin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. Ordinary serum globulin is a mixture of compounds.
serum therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune animals.
serv′a-ble (sûr′v*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [See SERVE.] That can be served.
ser′val (sûr′văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, *cerval* being fr. L. *cervus* stag, and *lobo* fr. L. *lupus* wolf.] A wild cat (*Felis serval*) common in Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears. It is tawny with black spots and rings.

Serval.

ser′val-ine (sûr′văl-īn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.* Pert. to or resembling the serval ; specif., designating a cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa, more thickly spotted than the serval.
serv′ant (sûr′vănt), *n.* [ME. *servant, servaunt*, F. *servant*, a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire.* See SERVE ; cf. SERGEANT.] **1.** *Early Feudal Law.* A sergeant, or tenant by household or menial service. See SERGEANT, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Any person employed by another and subject in his employment to his employer's directions and control ; an agent who is subject to the direction and control of his principal. *Servant* is defined in the codes of some States of the United States as "one who is employed to render personal service to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his *master.*" Cf. AGENT, 2.
3. One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion ; a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command ; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer ; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired *servant.*" *Lev.* xxv. 53.

> Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and *servants* of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country *D. Webster.*

4. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

> Thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt. *Deut.* v. 15.

5. A lover or suitor ; — correlative of *mistress.* *Obs.*
servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — **S. of the Servants of God,** a style or appellation assumed by Gregory the Great, Pope (590-604), in his letters, and retained by his successors. By "the servants of God" the bishops are intended. — **s. out of livery,** a servant of high grade who does not wear his employer's livery. — **your humble s.,** *or* **your obedient s.,** phrases of civility often used, esp. formerly, in closing a letter.
serv′ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of servants ; servants. *Rare.*
serve (sûrv), *v. t.* ; SERVED (sûrvd) ; SERV′ING (sûr′vĭng). [ME. *serven, servien*, OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire* ; akin to *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe ; cf. Avestan *har* to protect, *haurva* protecting. Cf. CONSERVE, DESERT merit, DESSERT, OBSERVE, SERF, SERGEANT.] **1.** To work for ; to labor in behalf of ; to exert one's self continuously or statedly for ; to do service for ; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc. ; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

> God is my witness, whom I *serve* with my spirit. *Rom.* i. 9.
> No man can *serve* two masters. *Matt.* vi. 24.

2. To be subordinate to ; to act a secondary part under ; to appear as the inferior of ; to minister to. *Now Rare.*
3. To wait upon ; to supply the wants of ; to attend ; specif., to wait upon at table ; as, to *serve* customers.
4. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, esp. of food prepared for eating ; — often with *up* ; formerly with *in* or *forth.*

> Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat. *Shak.*

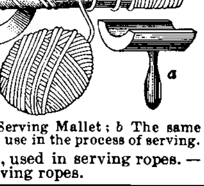
5. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for ; hence, to be of use to ; to benefit , as, a curate may *serve* two churches ; to *serve* one's country.
6. To contribute or conduce to ; to promote ; to be sufficient for ; to satisfy ; as, to *serve* one's turn.

> Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end. *Jer. Taylor*

7. **a** To answer or be (in the place of something) to ; — with *for* ; as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch. **b** To avail ; to be of use to ; as, this book will *serve* my purpose.
8. To suffice ; content ; satisfy. *Scott.*
9. To treat ; to behave one's self to ; to requite ; to act toward ; as, he *served* me very ill.
10. To be suitor to ; to profess love to. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
11. To work ; to operate ; as, to *serve* the guns.
12. *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires ; to put into effect ; as, to *serve* a summons or process is to deliver it, or to read it so as to give due notice, or both, as required by law ; to *serve* an attachment or execution is to levy it by seizure or taking possession. **b** To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, etc.).

Ser′pen-ta′ri-an (sûr′pĕn-tā′rĭ-*ă*n ; 115), *n.* = SERPENTINIAN
Ser′pen-ta′ri-us (-*ŭ*s), *n.* ; *gen.* -RII (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS.
ser′pen-ta-ry (sûr′pĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* **a** [*cap.*] Serpentarius. *Obs.* **b** A kind of still ; a worm. *Obs* **c** Also **serpentary root.** The Virginia snakeroot.
Serpent Bearer. *Astron.* Ophiuchus.
ser′pent-cleide (sûr′pĕnt-klīd), *n.* [*serpent* + *cleide*, as in *ophicleide.*] *Music.* A kind of large ophicleide with wooden tube.
serpent cucumber The snake cucumber.
Ser-pen′tes (sẽr-pĕn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL See SERPENT.] *Zoöl.* The Ophidia.
ser′pent-ess, *n.* A female serpent. *Rare.*
serpent fish. A ribbon fish.
serpent gourd. Snake gourd.
serpent grass. The alpine bistort (*Polygonum viviparum*).
Ser-pen′ti-an (sẽr-pĕn′tĭ-*ă*n). Var. of SERPENTINIAN.
ser-pen′ti-cal, *a.* Serpentlike ; hence, devilish. *Obs.*
Ser-pen′tid (sẽr-pĕn′tĭd), *n.* [L. *serpens, -entis*, serpent + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Serpens.
ser′pen-tig′e-nous (sûr′pĕn-tĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens* serpent + E. *-genous* : cf. L. *serpentigena.*] Bred of a serpent. *Rare.*
ser′pen-tig′er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L *serpens* serpent + E. *-gerous.*] Bearing serpents. *Obs.*
ser′pen-tine-ly, *adv.* of SERPENTINE.
serpentine ware. *Ceram.* A hard green-spotted or green-veined pottery suggestive of serpentine.
Ser′pen-tin′i-an (-tĭn′ĭ-*ă*n), *n.* = OPHITE.
ser′pen-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Serpentinous.
ser′pen-tin′ing-ly (-tīn′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *serpentining*, p. pr.
ser′pen-tin-ize (sûr′pĕn-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — **ser′pen-tin′i-za′tion** (-tĭn′ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
Ser-pen′tis, *n.* *Astron.* See SERPENS.
ser′pen-tive, *a.* Serpentine ; snakelike. *Obs.*
ser′pent-ize (sûr′pĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To serpent. *R.*
ser′pent-ly, *a.* Serpentlike. *Obs.*
serpent moss. A cultivated mosslike selaginella (*Selaginella serpens*).
serpent radish. A radish (*Raphanus sativus caudatus*) with very long pods, which are eaten.
serpent stone. = ADDER BEAD.
ser′pent's-tongue′, *n.* **a** The fossil tooth of a shark. **b** The adder's-tongue. **c** A kind of two-pointed dagger.
serpent withe. A West Indian climbing plant (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), said to have tonic and diaphoretic properties.
ser-pette′ (sẽr-pĕt′), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.
ser-pig′i-nous (sẽr-pĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serpigineux.*] *Med.* Of the nature of or like serpigo; creeping or spreading, as ringworm or other eruption or ulcer, as by healing over in one portion of the skin while continuing to advance.
serpleth. † SARPLER.
serpoil, *n.* [Cf. Pr. & Sp. *serpol*, It. *serpillo*, L. *serpillum.*] Serpolet. *Obs.*
ser′po-let (sûr′pō-lĕt), *n.* [F.] Wild thyme.
Ser′pol′let′ (sĕr′pō′lĕ′) **type** (of boiler). [After Léon *Serpollet*, of Paris, its inventor.] The type exemplified by the flash boiler (see BOILER, *n.*, 3).
serpow. † SEERPAW.
ser′pu-lan (sûr′pū-l*ă*n), *n.* *Zoöl.* A serpula.
Ser-pu′li-dæ (sẽr-pū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Serpula* is the type. — **ser-pu′lid** (-lĭd). *n.* — **ser-pu′lid-an** (-lĭ-d*ă*n), *a. & n.*
ser′pu-lite (sûr′pū-līt), *n.* A fossil worm tube. — **ser′pu-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
ser′pu-loid (-loid), *a.* [*serpula* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the family Serpulidæ.
serr (sûr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer.* See SERRY.] To crowd, press, or drive together. *Obs.*
‖ **ser′ra** (sĕr′rä), *n.* [Pg.] Sierra.
ser′ra-dil′la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
Ser-ra′nus (sĕ-rā′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The type genus of the Serranidæ.
Ser′ra-sal′mo (sĕr′*ȧ*-săl′mō), *n.* [NL. ; L. *serra* a saw + *salmo* a salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American characinoid fishes comprising the caribes.
ser′ra-ti-form′ (sĕr′*ȧ*-tĭ-fôrm′ ; sĕ-rā′-), *a.* [*serrate* + *-form.*] Sawlike ; serrated.
ser′ra-to-den-tic′u-late, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the margins of the serrations denticulate.
serray. † SERAL.
serreli. † SERELY.
ser′rha. † SIRRAH.
Ser-rif′er-a (sĕ-rĭf′ẽr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *serra* saw + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies, horntails, and allied forms.
ser-rif′er-ous (-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*serra* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a sawlike organ, as a sawfly.
ser′ri-form (sĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*serra* + *-form.*] Resembling a saw.
ser′ri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [See SERRY.] Closely. *Obs.*
ser′ri-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [*serra* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Having serrations on the feet.
ser′ri-ros′trate (-rŏs′trāt), *a.* Serratirostral.
serris. Obs. pl. of SEER.
ser′ro-mo′tor, *n.* Erron. for SERVO-MOTOR.
ser′rous (sĕr′ŭs), *a.* [L. *serra* a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw ; jagged. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **ser-ru′re-rie′** (sĕ-rü′rĕ-rē′), *n.* [F.] *Art.* Work in wrought iron, esp. highly finished work.
ser′ry, *a.* [F. *serré*, p. p. See SERRY, *v.*] Close. *Obs.* — *adv.* Closely. *Obs.*
sers, serse. † SEARCH.
sert. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertain, sertane. † CERTAIN.
serte. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertefied. † CERTIFIED.
serten. † CERTAIN.
sertes, sertis. † CERTES.
sertificat. † CERTIFICATE.
ser′tu-la′ri-oid (sûr′tū-lā′rĭ-oid ; 115), **ser′tu-la′roid** (-roid), *a.* [*Sertularia* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the sertularians.
sertus. † CERTES.
Se′rug (sē′rŭg). *Bib.*
‖ **se′rus in cae′lum re′de-as** (rĕd′ē-ăs). [L.] Late may you return to heaven ; may you live long. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. ii. 45).
serv. Serve. *Ref. Sp.*
serv. *Abbr. Pharm.* Serva (L., keep, preserve); servant; [*cap.*] Servian.
serv′a-ble (sûr′v*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *servabilis.*] Capable of being preserved. *Rare.*
‖ **ser-va′bo fi′dem.** [L.] I will keep faith.
serv′age, *n.* [F.] Serfage; bondage ; service. *Obs.*
serv′age-ry, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
serv′al, *a.* Servile. *Obs.*
serv′ant, *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To subject. **b** To furnish with a servant or servants. [*Obs.*]
serv′ant-ess, *n.* A maidservant.
serv′ant-less, *a.* See -LESS.
serv′ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ser-va′re mo′dum.** [L.] To keep within bounds.
serv′a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *servatorium.*] That which preserves. *Obs.*
servd. Served. *Ref. Sp.*

13. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to *serve* a term in prison.
14. To furnish; supply; as, the gas wells *serve* the town with light and heat.
15. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male animals.
16. In various games, as tennis, rackets, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent.
17. *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope or stay, etc.) to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See SERVING MALLET, *Illust.*
18. *Falconry.* To put up, or flush, game before (a hawk).
19. To deserve. *Obs.* *Havelok.*
Syn. — Obey, minister to, subserve, promote, further, aid, help, assist, benefit, succor.
to serve an office, to discharge a public duty. — **to s. one out**, to retaliate upon one; to requite one. "I'll *serve you out* for this." *C. Kingsley.* — **to s. one right**, to treat one, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts; — used commonly of ill deserts; as, it *serves* the scoundrel *right*. — **to s. one's self of**, to avail one's self of; to make use of. *A Gallicism.* — **to s. one the same sauce**, to retaliate in the same kind. *Colloq.* — **to s. out**, to distribute; as, *to serve out* rations. — **to s. tables**, *Bib.*, to distribute food as alms. *Acts* vi. 2. — **to s. the time** *or* **the hour**, to be a timeserver. *Obs.* — **to s. the vent**, *Gun.*, to close the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon while it is being sponged and loaded.
serve (sûrv), *v. i.* **1**. To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.
2. To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.
3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment; specif.: **a** To act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc. **b** To perform the duties of server. See SERVER, 1.
4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suit; to be convenient or favorable; as, when occasion *serves.*
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*
5. To play the lover; to be a suitor. *Obs.*
6. *Tennis.* To deliver the service; — used similarly in certain other ball games.
serve, *n.* *Tennis, etc.* Act of serving; the ball as served.
serv'er (sûr'vẽr), *n.* **1**. One who serves; specif., *Eccl.*, one who assists the officiating priest.
2. That which serves; specif.: **a** A tray for dishes; a salver. **b** A utensil, other than an ordinary fork or spoon, for portioning food at table. **c** A small long-handled spade variously used by plasterers.
serv'er-y (sûr'vẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Arch.* In modern dwellings: **a** A room used for keeping utensils and conducting the service of the family. **b** A service room between the kitchen and dining room; — in the United States usually called a *butler's pantry.*
Ser-ve'tian (sẽr-vē'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Michael Servetus, who was burned at the stake in Geneva, in 1553, for his opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.
Ser'vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ăn), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Servia, an important state from about 1050 till 1389, when it was conquered by the Turks. The modern kingdom grew out of struggles for independence early in the 19th century.
2. Belonging or relating to the language of the Servians.
Servian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.
Ser'vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Servia, or of the race dominant in Servia (found also in Hungary and the Balkans), who are typical members of the Adriatic race; also, their language, the alphabet of which is a form of the Cyrillic, with four added letters. See SERVO-CROATIAN.
serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.*, *or* **serv'ice tree**. [Properly the tree which bears *serves* (orig. in two syllables), ME. *serves*, pl., service trees or (prob.) service berries, AS. *syrfe* service tree, fr. (assumed) LL. *sorbea*, fr. L. *sorbus.* Cf. SORB.] Any of several malaceous trees having small berrylike fruits; esp.: **a** In Europe, the tree *Sorbus domestica*, which resembles the mountain ash (*S. aucuparia*), but has larger flowers and larger fruit, containing grit cells. The related *S. torminalis*, with simple instead of pinnate leaves, is often distinguished as *wild service tree.* The fruit of both species is edible. **b** The whitebeam. *Scot.* **c** Any species of shadbush (*Amelanchier*). *U. S.*
serv'ice, *n.* [ME. *service, servise*, OF. *servise, service*, F. *service*, fr. L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1**. Act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc.; also, spiritual obedience and love. "O God, . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.
The last piece of *service* I did for . . . King Charles. *Dryden.*
3. *Feudal Law.* The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy; any render made for the enjoyment of land.
4. An office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service*; a marriage *service.*
5. A liturgical office set to music; a set of such settings, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc.
6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier; as, to see *service;* hence, a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; as, the diplomatic *service.*
7. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.
The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*
8. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. "Pray, do my *service* to His Majesty." *Shak.*
9. That which is served, as a course at table or the portion served to a single person.
10. A set or number of articles for a particular use, considered collectively, as the vessels ordinarily used at table.
11. *Law.* **a** Act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; in a broader sense, the carrying into effect, or execution, of any writ or process, as of an attachment by seizing the goods or person attached, an execution by levying it upon the goods or person of the defendant. Service of a writ or process may be: **personal**, in which case a copy of it must be delivered, or offered to and left with, the person to be served, and often its contents made known or read to him; or **substituted**, where service is made in any other way, as by making it by publication and mailing, by making it upon an authorized representative with the effect of constructive service on the real party in interest, or where the party in interest in certain proceedings may be personally served without the jurisdiction of the court. **b** A servitude.
12. Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic.*
13. Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service*, telephone *service*, etc.
14. Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.*, 15.
15. In tennis, rackets, and various other games: **a** Act of serving the ball. **b** The ball served.
16. *Naut.* The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.; serving.
17. Scrimmage; engagement. *Obs.*
18. Short for SERVICE PIPE.
service of an heir, *Scots Law*, a former proceeding by inquest to determine the heir of a person deceased; now (by acts passed in 1847 and 1860 and repeated in the Consolidation Act of 1868), a proceeding for this purpose by publication and proof before a competent officer without a jury.
serv'ice-a-ble (sûr'vĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *servisable*, OF. *servisable, serviçable.* See SERVICE.] **1**. Willing to be of service; helpful; obliging; kind. *Archaic.*
Curteys he was, lowly, and *servisable.* *Chaucer.*
2. **a** Doing service; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "*Serviceable* to religion and learning." *Atterbury.* "A *serviceable* villain." *Shak.* **b** Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty.
3. Pertaining to service. *Obs.*
4. Lasting or wearing well in use; as, *serviceable* shoes.
— **serv'ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **serv'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*
service berry. The fruit of any kind of service tree.
service call. *Mil.* A signal given by trumpets, bugles, etc., calling for the immediate performance, or relinquishment, of some duty.
service cap *or* **hat**. *Mil.* A cap or hat worn by officers or enlisted men when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn. In the United States army the *service cap* is round, about 3½ inches high, flat-topped, with a visor. The *service hat* is of soft felt of khaki color, with broad brim and high crown, creased down the middle.
service uniform. *Mil. & Nav.* The uniform prescribed in regulations for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc. In the United States army it is of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton, and bears metal insignia that show the wearer's rank, the arm of service, and the corps, or the department to which he belongs, and to which army he belongs (see NATIONAL ARMY, in the *Addenda*).
ser'vi-ent (sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *serviens, -entis*, p. pr. See SERVE.] Subordinate. *Obs.*, except as used in law of an estate on which a servitude or an easement is imposed.
ser'vi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Pert. to or involving the rendering of services, esp. feudal-law services.
ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vĭ-ĕt'; *F.* sẽr'vyĕt'), *n.; pl.* -ETTES (-ĕts'; *F.* -vyĕt'). [F.] A table napkin.
ser'vile (sûr'vĭl *or, esp. in British usage,* sûr'vīl; 277), *a.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* a servant or slave: cf. F. *servile.* See SERF, SERVE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; as, a *servile* revolt; the *servile* class.
2. **a** Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.
Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land. *Pope.*
b Specif., *Eng. Feudal Law*, held by, or pertaining to, a tenure of lands not called *free.* What constituted the test of *servile* and *free* tenures varied with different periods, as whether the tenant could withdraw with his land from his lord, whether the tenant could withdraw without his land from his lord, whether the land owed labor, as distinct from rent, or whether the land was held by uncertain as distinguished from certain tenure. See FREE, *a.*, 2 **d**, FREEHOLD.
3. Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors.
4. Characteristic of a slave; proceeding from dependence; slavish; hence, meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; mean; as, *servile* flattery; *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.
5. Obedient; — with *to;* as, *servile* to good influences.
6. *R. C. Ch.* Pert. to physical labor; — used esp. in *servile works*, those requiring bodily rather than mental effort.
7. *Philol.* **a** Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. **b** Not itself sounded, but serving to indicate a long preceding vowel, as *e* in *stone.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **ser'vile-ly**, *adv.* — **ser'vile-ness**, *n.*
ser'vile, *n.* *Philol.* An element which forms no part of the original root; — opposed to *radical.*
ser-vil'i-ty (sẽr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile; specif.: **a** Slavery. **b** Mean or cringing submissiveness; obsequiousness.
serv'ing (sûr'vĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SERVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* *Naut.* = SERVICE, 16.



a Serving Mallet; *b* The same in use in the process of serving.

serving mallet, *Naut.*, a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, grooved on the bottom, used in serving ropes. — **s. stuff**, *Naut.*, small lines for serving ropes.
Ser'vite (sûr'vīt), *n.* [It. *servita*, or LL. *servitae*, pl.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the mendicant order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.
ser'vi-tor (-vĭ-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *servitour*, OF. *servitor*, F. *serviteur*, L. *servitor*, fr. *servire* to serve.] One who serves; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent; specif.: **a** A serving man; a menial. **b** A soldier. *Obs.* **c** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it was to wait at table. Cf. SIZAR. **d** *Glassmaking.* A worker who fashions the body of articles finished by the "workman."
ser'vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo:* cf. F. *servitude.*] **1**. Condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; state of compulsory subjection to a master.
2. Service required as a punishment for crime. See PENAL SERVITUDE.
3. Condition of being bound to service; specif.: **a** In French and English colonies of the 17th and 18th centuries, the condition of transported or colonial laborers who, under contract or by custom, rendered service with temporary and limited loss of political and personal liberty. Servitude existed in America from 1619 to 1819. **b** A similar condition of enforced service which, in various phases, has existed in South America, South Africa, Java, etc.
4. State of slavish dependence; mental or moral bondage; social compulsion.
5. Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service.
6. Servants, collectively. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. *Law.* A right in respect of an object, usually land, owned by one person in virtue of which the object is subject to a certain use or enjoyment by another person or for the benefit of another thing, as in the case of the common-law easement (which is a species of servitude). A servitude is **affirmative** when it permits an otherwise unpermitted act by the owner of it; **negative** when it imposes on the owner of the servient tenement forbearance of an otherwise permissible action. *Servitude* is esp. common in the Roman and Civil law, and is defined in the Pandects (§ 934) as "a right in virtue of which the thing of another renders service to a person or thing." In Roman law servitudes were classified as: **a Personal servitudes**, including usufruct, (mere) use (see USUFRUCT and USE), and habitation, or **habitatio**, right of residing in a house. **b Prædial, or real, servitudes**, or rights over land (called **prædium**, or **res, serviens**) vested in a person by virtue of his ownership of other land (called **prædium**, or **res, dominans**), and including **rural**, or **rustic, servitudes**, affecting chiefly or only the soil; and **urban servitudes**, affecting chiefly or solely a building or buildings on land. The more important rural servitudes were: **iter**, or a right of way on foot or horseback; **actus**, a right of way for a carriage or cattle; **via**, a right of way in general; **pecoris ad aquam appulsus**, or right of way for watering cattle; **aquæhaustus**, or simply **haustus**, right of conducting water; **aquæductus**, right of drawing water; **jus pascendi**, right of pasture; and **calcis coquendæ**, or right of digging chalk The chief urban servitudes were: **operis ferendi**, right of support; **tigni immittendi**, right of inserting (the end of) a beam (in another's wall); **altius non tollendi**, right to have another not build higher (than a certain limit); **ne luminibus officiatur**, right to have the windows not shut off from light; **stillicidii recipiendi**, right of receiving the drip from a neighbor's roof; **aquæ immittendæ**, right to throw water from one's windows on a neighbor's buildings or soil; **oneris ferendi**, or right of support. The Civil law as to servitudes is essentially the same as the Roman law, but the Civil law includes under this head a rent charge.
Syn. — SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, BONDAGE. SERVITUDE may apply to either voluntary or (more frequently) compulsory subjection to a master; SLAVERY and BONDAGE (the stronger term) imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another's will. See SERF, MENIAL, PRISONER.
Ser'vo- (sûr'vō-). Combining form for *Servian.*
Ser'vo-Cro-a'tian (sûr'vō-krō-ā'shăn), *n.* **1**. The Slavic language of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Hungary, Istria, and Dalmatia. It possesses varying dialects, and employs either the Roman or the Servian alphabets according as the prevailing religion is either Roman Catholic or Orthodox Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. One whose native language is Servo-Croatian.
ser'vo-mo'tor, *n.* Sometimes erroneously spelt *serromotor.* [F. *servo-moteur.* See SERF; MOTOR.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif.: **a** An auxiliary motor, regulated by a hand lever, for quickly and easily moving the reversing gear of a large marine engine into any desired position indicated by that of the hand lever, which controls the valve of the motor. **b** In a Whitehead torpedo, a compressed-air motor, actuated by the Obry gear, for moving the rudders so as to correct deviations from the course.
ses'a-me (sĕs'ȧ-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*, OF. *sisame*, F. *sésame*, or LL. *sisamum*, fr. L. *sesamum, sesama*, Gr. *σήσαμον, σησάμη.*] An East Indian annual pedaliaceous plant (*Sesamum indicum*); also, its small obovate, flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food See BENNE.
ses'a-moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. *σησαμοειδής* like sesame; *σήσαμον* sesame + *εἶδος* form.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. where the tendon passes over a joint or some bony prominence. The patella and pisiform bone and the navicular bone of a horse's foot are examples. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.
ses'a-moid-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SESAMOID; -ITIS.] *Veter.* Inflammation of a sesamoid bone and the adjacent ligaments and tissue.
Ses'a-mum (sĕs'ȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L., sesame. See SESAME.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pedaliaceous plants, natives of tropical Africa and India. They are herbs with entire or divided leaves and irregular campanulate flowers, the curved tube dilated above the base; the capsule is 4-angled, and unarmed. See SESAME. **b** [*l. c.*] Sesame.
Ses'ban (sĕs'băn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saisabān, seisebān*, a kind of tree, fr. Per. *sīsabān* seed of cinquefoil.] **1**. *Bot.*

servee, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
ser-ven'te, *n.* = SIRVENTE.
serve'-out', *n.* Something served, or dealt, out.
serves. † SERVICE. [*Scot.*]
ser'vet (sẽr'vĭt), *n.* A serviette
Ser've-tist, *n.* A Servetian. *Obs.*
serve tube. *Steam Boilers.* A flue tube having ribs inside.
‖ **ser'vi**, *n.*, *pl.* of SERVUS.
serviable, *a.* [F.] Serviceable; ready to serve; diligent. *Obs.*
ser'vi-al, *a.* Servile. *Obs. Scot.*
serv'ice, *v. t.* To serve. *Rare.*
serv'ice-a-bil'i-ty (sûr'vĭs-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serviceableness.
serv'ice-a-bl. Serviceable. *R. Sp.*
serv'ice-age, *n.* Servitude. *Obs.*
service bolt. Any of a number of bolts used to draw together parts to be riveted. [missal.]
service book. A prayer book or
service box. A casing or box let in flush with the pavement for access to a corporation cock.
service charge. The full charge of a gun, as used in battle.
service court. *Lawn Tennis.* The part of the court into which the ball must be served.
serv'ice-less, *a.* Without a (religious) service. *Obs.*
service line. *Tennis.* A certain line 21 feet from, and parallel to, the net. See LAWN TENNIS.
service magazine. *Mil. & Nav.* A magazine containing the ammunition for immediate use or for a particular gun.
service pipe. A pipe connecting a main pipe with a building.
service tree. See 1st SERVICE.
ser-vi'cious, *a.* = SERVIOUS. *Obs.*
servie. † SERVE.
ser'vil. Servile. *Ref. Sp.* [-ISM.]
ser'vil-ism (sûr'vĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* See
ser'vil-ize (-līz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
servily. † SERVILELY.
ser'vi-ous, *a.* Serviable. *Obs.*
servise. † SERVICE.
ser-vis'i-a. Var. of CERVISIA.
‖ **ser'vi'teur'** (sẽr'vē'tûr'), *n.; pl.* -TEURS. [F.] A servitor.
‖ **ser-vi'ti-um** (sẽr-vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Service. — **ser-vi'ti-um fo-rin'se-cum**. = FORINSEC SERVICE.
ser'vi-to'ri-al (sûr'vĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a servitor. *Rare.*
ser'vi-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
ser'vi-trix, *n.* [See -TRIX.] A female servant. *Rare.*
ser'vi-ture, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Servitude. **b** Servants. **c** A servitor.
‖ **ser'vi-tus** (sûr'vĭ-tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TUTES (-tū'tēz). [L.] *Law.* A servitude; erron., an easement.
ser'vi-tute (-tūt), *n.* [L. *servitus:* cf. OF *servitute.*] Servitude. *Obs.* [CROATIAN, 2.]
Ser'vo-Cro'at, *n.* = SERVO-
servt. *Abbr.* Servant.
ser'vu-late, *v. i.* [L. *servulus* a young slave, dim. of *servus* slave + *-ate.*] To act as a servitor. *Obs.*
‖ **ser'vus** (sûr'vŭs), *n.; pl.* SERVI (-vī). [L.] A serf. — **Ser'vus Ser-vo'rum De'i**. [L.] Servant of the Servants of God See under SERVANT.
servy. † SERVE.
serwand, serwant. † SERVANT.
serwe. † SERVE, SORROW.
serye. † SERIE.
Se'sai (sē'sī; sē'sā-ī). *D. Bib.*
ses'am, ses'a-ma, *n.* [L. *sesama.* See SESAME.] The castor oil bean. *Obs.*
sesame. See OPEN SESAME.
ses'a-me grass (sĕs'ȧ-mē). Gama grass.
ses'a-me oil. See OIL, Table I.
ses'a-mine, *a.* [L. *sesaminus*, Gr. *σησάμινος*] Pert. to, or obtained from, sesame. *Obs*
ses'a-moi'dal (sĕs'ȧ-moi'dăl), *a.* Sesamoid. [*Obs.*]
sesarin, *n.* A kind of ointment.
Ses-ba'ni-a (sĕs-bā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn of SESBAN, 1.

A genus of tropical fabaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees, with abruptly pinnate leaves and showy flowers in axillary racemes. The style is smooth, the pod narrowly linear and transversely septate. *S. macrocarpa* occurs in the United States. Most species yield a useful hemplike fiber.
2. [*l. c.*] Either of two East Indian species (*S. aculeata* and *S. ægyptiaca*) of this genus. See DHUNCHEE.

Ses'e-li (sĕs'ē-lī), *n.* [NL. See CICELY.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous plants, natives of temperate regions of the Old World. They are smooth perennials having ternately compound leaves, white flowers, and fruit with solitary oil tubes. The species are commonly called *meadow saxifrage*. *S. hippomarathrum* is the horse fennel. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se'sha (sā'shə; shā'shə), **She'sha** (shā'shə), *n.* [Skr. *Çêsha.*] *Hindu Myth.* The king of the serpent race. He has a thousand heads, which serve as a canopy for Vishnu, who sleeps upon him as he floats upon the primeval waters. The earth rests upon one of his heads, and is destroyed at the end of each Kalpa by the fire which he vomits forth.

se'si (sā'sē), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] The black-fin snapper (*Lutianus buccanella*), a common West Indian market fish.

‖ **ses'qui-** (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L., one half more, one and a half.] A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *one and a half times;* specif.: *Chem.* In forming the names of compounds of *three* atoms or equivalents of one element or radical with *two* of another; as, iron *sesqui*oxide, Fe_2O_3.

ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tẽr) } *n.* [L. *sesquialter*, fem.
ses'qui-al'ter-a (-ăl'tẽr-ä) } *-tera*, sesquialtera.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. **b** A triplet of three minims in the time of two preceding. Cf. HEMIOLIA. **c** A mixture organ stop, containing several ranks of pipes which reënforce some high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

ses'qui-al'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sesquialter* once and a half; *sesqui-* + *alter* other.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

ses'qui-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* A carbonate intermediate in composition between the normal salt and the usual acid salt; as, *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, $2(NH_4)_2CO_3{\cdot}H_2CO_3$.

ses'qui-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to a century and a half. — *n.* The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, or its celebration.

ses'qui-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A hydrate containing one and a half molecules of water to one of the substance forming the hydrate.

ses'qui-ox'ide (-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sesqui-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two of another element, or two radicals, as alumina (Al_2O_3).

ses-quip'e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dăl; sĕs'kwĭ-pē'dăl; 277), **ses'-qui-pe-da'li-an** (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a* [L. *sesquipedalis.* See SESQUI-; PEDAL.] **a** Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously applied to long words. **b** Given to the use of long words. — *n.* **a** One that is a foot and a half in height. **b** A very long word.

ses-quip'e-dal-ism } (-ĭz'm), *n.* Sesquipedality.
ses'qui-pe-da'li-an-ism }

ses'qui-pe-dal'i-ty (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being sesquipedal. *Sterne.*
2. The use of, or style marked by, sesquipedalian words.

ses'qui-salt (sĕs'kwĭ-sôlt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt derived from a sesquioxide or analogous compound. **b** A salt made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.

ses'qui-sul'phide (sĕs'kwĭ-sŭl'fīd ; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*sesqui* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; — formerly called also *sesquisulphuret;* as, orpiment, As_2S_3, is arsenic *sesquisulphide.*

ses'sile (sĕs'ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit: cf. F. *sessile.* See SIT.] **1.** Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle; as, a *sessile* leaf (one resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole). In *Zoöl.*, often implying attachment by a broad base.
2. *Zoöl.* Permanently attached; not free to move about.

sessile gonophores, *Zoöl.*, gonophores which never become detached. — **s. hydatid.** *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b.**

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum:* cf. F. *session.* See SIT.] **1.** A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.*

Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual or constructive sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual or constructive assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business; thus, a body is said to be in *session* when the members are in fact assembled and (constructively) during the time between adjourned meetings, during which time the body is for some purposes considered as legally in session.

It's fit this royal *session* do proceed. *Shak.*

3. The time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets regularly for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or final adjournment. The *session* of a court usually coincides with or includes the term, and is often called a *term.*
4. *pl.* **a** *Eng. Law.* The sittings or a sitting of justices of the peace in execution of the powers conferred by their commissions, being called: **petty sessions,** when held by one or more justices, without a jury, for trial of minor offenses, admitting prisoners to bail, etc.; **special sessions,** when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority, due notice being given; **general sessions,** when held by two or more justices, one of whom is of the quorum, for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. Hence, the sittings or any sitting of any of several other courts of similar criminal jurisdiction. **b** In various States of the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named, as of a justice's court to grant innkeepers' licenses, to lay out highways, etc., or of courts of general criminal jurisdiction. **c** Any of these courts, themselves.
5. [*cap.*] *Scots Law.* The Court of Session.
6. *Presbyterian Ch.* The lowest court, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church.

sessions of the peace, sittings by justices of the peace. *Eng.*

ses'sion-al (sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

sessional order *or* **rule,** *British Parl. Practice,* an order or rule and expressed to continue only during the session.

ses'terce (sĕs'tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half; prob. fr. *sesqui-* + *tertius* third: cf. F. *sesterce.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A coin and money of account equal to one fourth of a denarius. It was first issued as a silver coin equal to 2½ asses, from 268 B. C. to about 241 B. C. Under Augustus and his successors it was a brass coin (called by numismatists *first brass*) equal to 4 asses.

ses-ter'ti-um (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SESTERTIA (-ä). [L. See SESTERCE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces.

ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt' ; sĕs'tĕt ; *cf.* SEXTET), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus*, fr. *sex* six.] **1.** *Music.* A sextet.
2. *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet; also, any stanza of six lines.

ses-ti'na (sĕs-tē'nä), *n.* [It. Cf. SESTINE, SEXTAIN.] A poem consisting of six stanzas (originally unrimed) of six lines each, ending with the same words arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines which contain all the final words, three occurring in the middle of the lines, and three at the end. The form was invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal troubadour, at the end of the 13th century.

Se-su'vi-um (sē-sū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime aizoaceous herbs, of wide distribution in tropical regions. They have opposite leaves and reddish flowers with a five-lobed calyx and five stamens. *S. portulacastrum* is the sea purslane.

Set (sĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* An evil divinity, the brother and enemy of Osiris, represented with the head of a beast with high square ears and pointed snout. Before the XIXth dynasty Set was popular, especially favored by the Hyksos, and probably regarded as a war god and giver of victories. About the XXIId dynasty a reaction set in, the god's images were destroyed or defaced, and he became the personification of evil. His consort was *Ta-urt.*

set (sĕt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET'TING. [ME. *setten*, AS. *settan;* akin to OS. *settian*, OFries. *setta*, D. *zetten*, OHG. *sezzen*, G. *setzen*, Icel. *setja*, Sw. *sätta*, Dan. *sætte*, Goth. *satjan;* causative from the root of E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give a site or place to; to place; put; fix, as, to *set* a house on a rock, a book on a shelf, a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.
2. To make to assume a specified place, condition, occupation, relation, etc.; to place; put; establish.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. Specif., to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on or into an incubator.
4. To cause to be or to do, etc.; to dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire; to *set* ships afloat; to *set* one at ease; to *set* men at variance.

Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge.*

5. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to. Specif.: **a** To cause to stop or stick; to fasten; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrass; perplex; as, to *set* a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are *set* in this particular. *Addison.*

b To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid.

On these three objects his heart was *set.* *Macaulay.*

Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

c To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* pear trees in an orchard; — often with *out.* **d** To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash. **e** To render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese. **f** *Zoöl.* To arrange (the parts of an insect) in position for drying. See SETTING BLOCK.
6. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specif.: **a** To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare for immediate use; as, to *set* a table by laying the tablecloth, putting on the dishes, etc.; to *set* a lithographic stone ready for printing; to *set* a lathe for screw cutting by putting in the requisite change wheels; specif.: (1) To fix the iron of (a carpenter's plane) in position so as to take off the desired thickness of shaving. (2) To put a smooth edge on (a razor) with a hone, as after grinding. (3) To bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions to widen the kerf and so prevent sticking. (4) To adjust (a measuring instrument) to a desired position; as, to *set* a pair of calipers to size on a rule. **b** To extend and bring into position; to spread to the wind; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. **c** To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm. **d** To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to *set* a broken bone. **e** To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or a clock. **f** *Masonry.* To lower into place and fix solidly, as cut stone.
7. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.
8. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to music, or music to words; to prepare for performance, as for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

9. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; to *set* a price on a horse.
10. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

11. To value; to rate; — with *at.*

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

12. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — said of hunting dogs.
13. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to *set* an example; to *set* lessons to be learned.
14. [Cf. SET, *v. i.*, 11.] To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. *Scot.*
15. To propel, as a boat, by poling. *Obs. or Dial.*
16. *Print.* To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.
17. *Scots Law.* To lease.

to set abroach. See ABROACH. *Obs.* — **to s. against,** to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange. — **to s. agoing,** to cause to move. — **to s. apart,** to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve. — **to s. aside.** **a** To leave out of account; to pass by, to omit, neglect; reject; annul. **b** To set apart, reserve; as, *to set aside* part of one's income. — **to s. a sponge,** *Cookery,* to leaven a small mass of flour, to be used in leavening a larger quantity. — **to s. at defiance,** to defy. — **to s. at ease,** to quiet; to tranquilize; as, *to set* the heart *at ease.* — **to s. at naught** *or* **nought,** to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise, defy; to treat with ignominy. Formerly also *to set naught by.* — **to s. a trap, snare,** *or* **gin,** to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — **to s. at work** *or* **to work.** **a** To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. **b** To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — **to s. before.** **a** To bring out to view before; to exhibit. **b** To propose for choice to; to offer to. — **to s. by.** **a** To set apart or on one side; reject. **b** To attach the value of (anything) to. — **to s. by the compass,** to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — **to s. by the ears,** to cause to quarrel or be at strife. — **to s. case,** to suppose; to assume. Cf. *put case,* under PUT, *v. t. Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. cock a hoop.** See COCK-A-HOOP. — **to s. down.** **a** To enter in writing; to register. **b** To fix; to establish; to ordain. **c** To humiliate. — **to s. eyes on,** to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on. — **to s. fire to,** *or* **to set on fire,** to communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate. — **to s. flying,** *Naut.,* to hoist by a halyard until the luff is taut; — said of a sail when it is not connected to any spar or stay. — **to s. forth.** **a** To manifest; to offer or present to view, to exhibit; to display. **b** To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* **c** To send out; to prepare and send. *Obs.* — **to s. forward.** **a** To cause to advance. **b** To promote. — **to s. free,** to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — **to s. in,** to put in the way; to begin, to give a start to. *Obs.* — **to s. in order,** to adjust or arrange, to reduce to method. — **to s. light by,** to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; despise. — **to s. milk.** **a** To expose milk in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. **b** To cause milk to become curdled, as by rennet. — **to s. much,** *or* **little, by,** to care much, or little, for. — **to s. of,** to value; to set by. *Obs.* — **to s. off.** **a** To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, *to set off* a portion of an estate. **b** To adorn; decorate; embellish; also, to intensify (a characteristic) by contrast. **c** To give a flattering description of. **d** To explode; as, *to set off* a charge of powder. **e** *Law.* To make a set-off of; to plead as a set-off. — **to s. off against,** to place against as an equivalent; as, *to set off* one man's services *against* another's. — **to s. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To incite; to instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this." *Shak.* **b** To employ, as in a task. **c** To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, *to set* one's heart *or* affections *on* some object. — **to s. one's cap,** to make a fool of one. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. one's cap for** *or* **at,** to try to win the favor of with a view to marriage. *Colloq.* — **to s. one's face** (against, to, etc.), to determine to assume a certain attitude or pursue a certain course of action for or against, to or from, anything. — **to s.,** *or* **to s. up, one's rest.** *Obs.* **a** To have a settled determination; to stake one's fortunes; — from an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. *Bacon.* **b** To stop for rest; to halt. — **to s. one's self against,** to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. — **to s. one's teeth,** to press them together tightly, as in determination. — **to s. on work,** to cause to begin laboring; to set to work. *Obs. Hooker.* — **to s. out.** **a** To assign; allot; mark off; limit; as, *to set out* the share of each heir; *to set out* the widow's thirds. **b** To publish, as a proclamation. *Obs.* **c** To adorn; embellish. **d** To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. *Rare.* **e** To show; display; set off. **f** To show; prove. *Rare.* **g** To mark out, as a design to be executed. **h** To recite; to state at large; as, facts carefully *set out.* — **to s. over.** **a** To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. **b** To assign;

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ses'cu-ple (sĕs'kŭ-p'l), *a. Class. Pros.* = HEMIOLIC.

sease. † CEASE, SEIZE.

se'se-le (sā'sē-lā), *n.* [Samoan.] A silvery food fish of Samoan rivers (*Kuhlia marginata*), of the family Kuhliidæ.

Se'si-a (sē'zhĭ-ä ; -shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σής a moth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small or medium-sized clearwing moths It is the type of a family, **Se-si'i-dæ** (sē-sī'ĭ-dē). See CLEARWING. — **se'si-id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

sesin. † SEIZIN.

Se'sis (sē'sĭs). *Bib.*

ses'kin, *n.* [OD. *sesken, sisken.*] A small coin current in England early in the 15th century. *Obs.*

seson. † *season,* SEIZIN.

sesours. † SCISSORS.

sesperal. † SUSPIRAL.

ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tẽr), *a.* [L.] Sesquialteral. *Obs.*

ses'qui-al'ter-ate (-āt), **ses'qui-al'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Sesquialteral.

ses'qui-bas'tic (-băs'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing three equivalents of base to two of acid; — said of salts.

ses'qui-di'tone, *n.* A ratio of five to six. *Obs.*

ses-quid'u-ple (sĕs-kwĭd'ū-p'l), *a.* Of three and a half times.

ses'qui-du'pli-cate, *a.* Having the ratio of 2½ to 1, or of 5 to 2.

sesquih. *Abbr. Pharm.* Sesquihora (L., an hour and a half).

ses'qui-no'na (sĕs'kwĭ-nō'nä), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *nonus* ninth.] *Music.* A vibration interval of the ratio 10 : 9; a lesser major second. — **ses'qui-no'nal** (-năl), *a.*

ses'qui-oc-ta'va (-ŏk-tā'vä), *n.* [LL.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1½ : 1, or 9 : 8; a greater major second. — **ses'qui-oc-ta'val** (-văl), *a.*

‖ **ses'qui-pe-da'li-a** (-pē-dā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* Short for *sesquipedalia verba* (L., words a foot and a half long; very long words). *Horace (Ars Poetica,* 97).

ses-quip'li-cate (sĕs-kwĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *plicatus,* p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] Having the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a given ratio; noting the ratio of a cube to a square.

ses'qui-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *n. Astrol.* Aspect of two heavenly bodies when separated by 1½ quadrants (135°) *Rare.*

ses'qui-quar'ta (-kwôr'tä), *n.* [LL. Cf. SESQUI-; QUARTER.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1½ : 1, or 5 : 4; a major third. — **ses'qui-quar'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

ses'qui-quin'ta (-kwĭn'tä), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *quinta,* fem. of *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1½ to 1, or 6 : 5; a minor second. — **ses'qui-quin'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

ses'qui-quin'tile (-tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°. *Rare.*

ses'qui-sep'ti-mal (-sĕp'tĭ-măl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *septimus* seventh.] Of the ratio of 8 to 7.

ses'qui-sex'tal (-sĕks'tăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *sextus* sixth.] Of the ratio of 7 to 6.

ses'qui-sul'phate, *n.* A sulphate derived from a sesquioxide.

ses'qui-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* See SESQUISULPHIDE.

ses'qui-ter'pene, *n.* See TERPENE.

ses'qui-ter'ti-a (-tûr'shĭ-ä), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sesquitertius* containing one and one third.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1½ : 1, or 4 : 3; a perfect fourth. — **ses'qui-ter'tial** (-shăl), *a.*

ses'qui-ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* Of the ratio of 4 to 3.

ses'qui-ter'tian-al (-ăl), *a.* = SESQUITERTIAN.

ses'qui-tone, *n. Music.* = SESQUIQUINTA. *Rare.*

sess. † SEIZE.

sess (sĕs), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *sess* a seat.] Pile; heap, esp. of sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*

sess (sĕs), *n.* [Cf. dial. *sess, cess,* to pile up, and SESS a pile.] *Soap Making.* Any of the bars or plates of a knockdown soap frame. See FRAME, *n.*, 4 **l.**

sess, *v. t.* Aphetic for ASSESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sess, *n.* A tax. See CESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sess. *Abbr.* Session.

ses'sa (sĕs'ä), *interj.* HURRY; run. *Obs.* [SEE.

sesse. † CEASE; *sees,* form of

ses'sil. Sessile. *Ref. Sp.*

Ses'si-li-ven'tres (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ-vĕn'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sessilis* belonging to sitting + *venter* belly.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SERRIFERA.

sesson, sessoun. † SEASON.

sess'pool. † CESSPOOL.

sessy. † SESSA. [SIONS. *Obs.*

sessyons. Aphetic for POSSES-

sest. †*seest,* form of SEE; SIXTH.

sest. Obs. p. p. of CEASE.

ses'ter. † SEXTER.

sesterne. † CISTERN.

‖ **ses-ter'ti-us** (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -TII (-shĭ-ĭ). [L.] = SESTERCE. [*Music.* A sestet.

‖ **ses-tet'to** (sĕs-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.]

Ses'thei (sĕs'thē-ī). *Bib.*

ses'ti (sĕs'tē), *n.* [Siamese, or a grain measure.] See MEASURE.

ses'tine (sĕs'tĭn), *n.* Sestina.

ses'tole (sĕs'tōl), **ses'to-let** (-tō-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. G. *sextol,* fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] *Music.* A sextuplet.

sestou, sestow. Contractions of *seest thou. Obs.*

ses'tu-or (sĕs'tū-ôr), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A sestet.

sestuplo, *n.* The sextuple. *Obs.*

sesun. † SEASON, SEIZIN.

sesunc. *Abbr. Pharm.* An ounce and a half.

Se-su'to (sē-sōō'tō), *n.* The language of the Basutos.

sesyne. † SEIZIN.

transfer; convey. **c** To put a little to one side or the other; to fix out of line; as, *to set over* the tailstock or headstock to prepare a lathe for boring taper holes. — **to set right**, to correct; to put in order. — **to s. sail**, *Naut.*, to unfurl or spread the sails; to begin a voyage. — **to s. steven**, to make an appointment. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. store by**, to consider valuable. — **to s. the fashion**, to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode. — **to s. the hand to**, to engage in; to undertake. — **to s. the heart at rest**, to put one's self at ease. — **to s. the land**, *Naut.*, to see by the compass how the land bears from the ship. — **to s. the palette**, *Paint.*, to lay on the palette the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them. — **to s. the teeth on edge**, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them. — **to s. the temperament**, *Music*, to tune a single octave of a keyboard instrument according to a desired temperament, as a standard by which to tune the remaining octaves. — **to s. to**, to attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath *set to* his seal that God is true." *John* iii. 33. — **to s. to sale**, to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. *Obs. Milton.* — **to s. to work**, to employ; to cause to engage in any business or labor. — **to s. up. a** To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, *to set up* a building, or a machine; *to set up* a post, a wall, a pillar. **b** Hence, to exalt; to put in power. "I will . . . *set up* the throne of David over Israel." 2 *Sam.* iii. 10. **c** To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, *to set up* a manufactory; *to set up* a school. **d** To enable to commence a new business; as, *to set up* a son in trade. **e** To place in view; as, *to set up* a mark. **f** To raise; to utter loudly; as, *to set up* a shout. **g** To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, *to set up* a new opinion. **h** To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. **i** To intoxicate. *Slang.* **j** To treat to; as, *to set up* the drinks. *Slang.* **k** *Print.* To put in type; as, *to set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing; as, *to set up* type. **l** To drill, or train to hold one's body, so as to present a soldierly appearance; as, *to set up* recruits; *setting-up* exercises. **m** *Railroading.* To clear (a certain route) for the free passage of a train. **n** *Naut.* To make taut or to hoist into position by hauling on a halyard or tackle; as, *to set up* the rigging. **o** *Card Playing.* = ESTABLISH, 7. — **to s. up a rest**, *Primero*, to venture the final stakes (see 5th REST, 6); hence, to set one's final hope or trust: — with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. *Obs.*

set (sĕt), *v. i.* [Partly absolute uses of *set*, v. t., without object expressed, partly due to confusion with *sit*.] **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; — said of a heavenly body; hence, fig., to sink out of sight; to come to an end; to pass away.

Thus this century *sets* with little mirth. *Fuller.*

2. To fit music to words. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant. "To sow dry, and *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*

4. *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; to develop as the result of fertilization; — applied to fruits.

5. To become fixed or rigid; specif., to become hardened, as by chemical action or cooling. See SET, *n.*, 7.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

6. To gamble; to play for a stake; to bet. *Obs.*

7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north.

8. To begin to move; to start; — followed by *out*, *on*, *forth*, or *forward*; as, to *set* out for London.

9. To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; as, to *set* well; also, *Obs.*, to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly; as, to *set* to work; — often followed by *out*.

11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat *sets* well; — by many considered an improper use of *set*.

12. In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of the verb *set* in the same sense as *sit* in such expressions as, the hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs; a *setting* hen, etc., is generally considered colloquial and improper, though this use occurs as early as the 16th century.

to set about, to begin. — **to s. by**, to value; to esteem. *Obs.* — **to s. in. a** To begin; to enter upon a particular state; as, winter *set in* early. **b** To flow toward the shore; — said of the tide. — **to s. off. a** To enter upon a journey; to start. **b** *Print.* To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet. — **to s. on** *or* **upon. a** To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about. **b** To assault; to make an attack. *Bacon.* — **to s. to**, to apply one's self to. — **to s. up. a** To begin business or a scheme of life; as, *to set up* in trade; *to set up* for one's self. **b** To begin; to supervene; — used chiefly of diseases. *Colloq.* **c** To profess openly; to make pretensions. **d** To be placed or secured; — said of shrouds, stays, etc.

set, *pret. & p. p.* of SET. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance.

2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, *set* opinions.

3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* discourse; a *set* battle. Hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

4. Formed; made; built; — in combination or with qualifying adverb; as, a heavy-*set* man; well *set*.

set up. a Formed; built; as, he is strong and well *set up*. **b** Trained or drilled to assume an erect or commanding carriage, as an athlete or soldier. **c** Conceited; pretentious; unduly and vainly elated. *Colloq.*

set, *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; descent; hence, close; termination. "The *set* of day." *Tennyson.*

2. *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready for setting out; as, a *set* of white thorn. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, or the like; as, an onion *set*.

3. A wager; venture; stake; a game at venture. *Obs.*

4. [Perh. due to confusion with *sept* or *sect*, LL. *secta*.] A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a *set* of chairs, of china, of books, etc. In this sense sometimes, incorrectly, *sett*. Hence: **a** A number of persons associated by custom, office, opinion, or the like; a group; clique. "Others of our *set*." *Tennyson.*

Different divisions, or *sets*, of nations. *R. P. Ward.*

b In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille or other square dance; also, the series of figures or movements executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis (which see). **d** The eggs laid by a bird for a single incubation or brood; a clutch. **e** *Math.* See CLASS, 11.

5. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the wind, or of a current, or of public opinion.

6. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body and parts thereof; as, the *set* of one's shoulders.

7. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action (in case of mortar, cement, etc.) or by cooling, as in case of glue.

8. Various technical senses: **a** A nail set. = 6th PUNCH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Shipbuilding.* = SET IRON. **c** = SET CHISEL **a**. **d** = HOOK WRENCH. **e** Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. See SET, *v. t.*, 6 **a** (3). **f** Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. **g** *Mining.* (1) A timber frame, as for a door; specif., one for supporting the sides of a shaft or other excavation. Sometimes written *sett*. (2) A group of pumps for lifting water from one level to another; a lift. (3) A group of mines put together under one lease. *Local, U. S.* (4) A flat steel bar, a kind of crowbar. **h** *Type Founding.* Width (of a type). **i** *Pile Driving.* A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached directly by the weight, or hammer. Often written *sett*. **j** *Textiles.* Any of various standards of measurement of the fineness of cloth; specif., the number of reeds in one inch and the number of threads in each reed. The exact meaning varies according to location. Sometimes written *sett*. **k** A stone, commonly of granite, shaped like a short brick and usually somewhat larger than one, used for street paving. Commonly written *sett*. **l** Camber of a curved roofing tile. **m** *Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc. Also fig. Cf. FATIGUE, *n.*, 4.

9. Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.

10. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A settled condition, as of weather. **b** A plait or plaited work; a ruff. **c** Traps; snares for game.

11. A particular spot in a river, etc., where nets are set. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*

12. A pattern, esp. that of a tartan. Also *sett*. *Scot.*

13. *Scots Law.* = SETT.

14. Manner or state of fitting; fit; adaptation; as, the *set* of a coat; — generally considered *Colloq.* See SET, *v. i.*, 11.

Syn. — Collection, series, group. See COTERIE.

sets and eyes, *Agric.*, slices, as of potatoes, cut so that each contains at least one eye, for use in planting.

se'ta (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta*, *saeta*, a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part, as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, etc. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In bryophytes, the slender bristlelike stalk of the sporogonium. See MOSS, *Illust.* (2) Any slender prickle or bristle. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the chitinous bristles or spines borne by annelids of the class Chætopoda; a chæta. They usually project in groups from the sides of some or many of the segments, or are borne on the parapodia. Many different forms occur, some of them curved, hooked, or serrated. (2) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds; a rictal bristle. (3) The bristlelike mandible or maxilla of a hemipter.

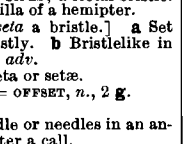
se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* a bristle.] **a** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **b** Bristlelike in form or texture. — **se-ta'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

se'tal (sē'tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a seta or setæ.

set'back' (sĕt'bȧk'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g**. **2.** = BACKSET, 1 & 2. *U. S.* **3.** A device for moving over a needle or needles in an annunciator to the normal position after a call.

set'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n. Shipbuilding.* **a** An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. **b** A bolt or drift for forcing a bolt out of its hole.

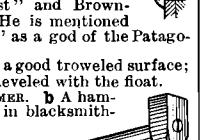
set chisel. a *Mech.* A kind of chisel or punch, variously shaped, with a broad flat end, used for stripping off rivet heads, etc. **b** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL.


a Set Chisel **a**.

Set'e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax in Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos." He is mentioned in Eden's "History of Travayle" as a god of the Patagonians.

set'-fair' (-fâr'), *n.* In plastering, a good troweled surface; esp., the coat after roughing-in, leveled with the float.

set hammer. a = CALKING HAMMER. **b** A hammer used as a swage or flatter in blacksmithing. **c** A hammerlike tool with a hollowed-out face, used as a swage in nap riveting, etc.


Set Hammer **b**.

set'-hands', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a contrivance for setting the hands of a timepiece.

set-hands dial, a small auxiliary dial of a turret or other large clock, observable by a person when setting the clock.

Se-tif'er-a (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SETIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of ungulates, consisting of the swine.

se-tif'er-ous (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-ferous*.] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

se'ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*seta* + *-form*.] Like a **seta**.

set iron. *Shipbuilding.* A flat plate bar of soft iron, usually from about 1½ inches by ⅜ to 2 inches by ⅝ in cross section, used to transfer the curvature of the frames, etc., from the scrive board to the bending slab.

set'-off', *n.* [*set* + *off*.] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

I do not contemplate such a heroine as a *set-off* to the many sins imputed to me as committed against woman. *D. Jerrold.*

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

3. *Law.* The discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also, the claim itself. In English law set-off originated in equity practice, but the Act of 2 Geo. II. c. 22 introduced it in the common-law courts, and its provisions have been generally reënacted in the United States. In most jurisdictions, as at common law, set-off can be had only on a liquidated claim between the same parties in the same capacities, and must be pleaded and answered with the same formality as in an independent action. A set-off may give rise to a judgment in favor of the original defendant. In the common law the debts do not extinguish each other until judgment is had to that effect, but in the civil-law systems generally, as the French and Roman Dutch, the opposing debts extinguish each other ratably by operation of law. *Set-off* differs from *recoupment*, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim. Sometimes improperly called *offset*. See RECOUPMENT, COUNTERCLAIM.

4. = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g** & **k**.

se'ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* [F. *séton* (cf. It. *setone*), fr. L. *seta* a bristle.] *Med. & Far.* A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen, or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *setosus*, *saetosus*, fr. *seta*, *saeta*, bristle.] Bristly; setaceous.

set'-o'ver, *n.* **1.** Distance or amount set over.

2. *Mach.* A device by which a lathe headstock or tailstock can be set over for taper turning without unclamping.

set screw, *or* **set'screw'**, *n.* A machine screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, screwed through one part tightly upon or slightly into another part, to prevent relative movement. — **set'-screw'**, *or* **set'screw'**, *v. t.*

set square. A flat right-angled triangular piece of wood, vulcanite, or the like, used in drawing.

set-tee' (sĕ-tē'), *n.* [From SET; cf. SETTLE a seat.] A long seat with a back, made to accommodate several at once; specif., a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

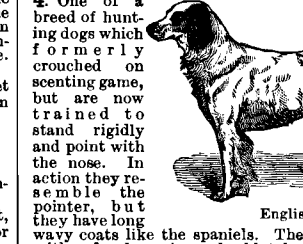
set-tee', *n.* Also *setee*. [F. *scétie*, *scitie*.] *Naut.* A vessel with a long, sharp prow, and single deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

set'ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets, — used mostly in composition with a noun, as type*setter*; or in combination with an adverb, as a *setter* on (or inciter), a *setter* up, a *setter* forth, etc.

2. One who sets words to music.

3 Any of various tools or devices used in setting, as an implement for driving home a fuse, a shallow seggar for porcelain, a cement rod used in gem cutting, or a saw set.

4. One of a breed of hunting dogs which formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand rigidly and point with the nose. In action they resemble the pointer, but they have long wavy coats like the spaniels. The **English setter** is white with a few large irregular blotches, or many small spots, of black or liver brown; the **Irish setter**, entirely rich chestnut brown; and the **Gordon setter**, black with tan markings on the feet, legs, neck, and muzzle.


English Setter.

5. One who hunts victims for sharpers. *Shak.*

6. *Scots Law.* A lessor.

set'ting (sĕt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SET. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that sets; as, the *setting* of type, or of gems; the *setting* of the sun; the *setting* (solidifying) of moist plaster of Paris; the *setting* (set) of a current.

2. *Hunting.* Act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, *Obs.*, hunting with a setter.

3. *Astron.* The numerical reading of a graduated circle or other scale, as in right ascension or declination, by which an instrument is pointed at a heavenly body.

4. Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

5. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold *setting* of a jeweled pin; hence, environment.

6. *Poultry.* The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.

7. A trap; a snare. *Obs.*

8. *Gas Manuf.* A group of retorts.

9. A station, bed, or resting place for a machine, etc.

setting block *or* **board**, a grooved block or board used by en-

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set. † SETH.
set. Var. of SEAT, a chisel.
set (sĕt). Dial. var. of SIT.
set, *conj.* [Cf. SITH.] Though; although. *Obs.*
Se-ta'ri-a (sē-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *seta* bristle; — in allusion to the long bristles (setæ) of the flower spikes.] Syn. of CHÆTOCHLOA.
se-ta'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* bristle.] Bristlelike; aristate.
set bar. = SET IRON.
set'-down', *n.* Act of humbling one, esp. by retort or reproof; the retort or reproof. *Colloq.*
sete. † CITY, SEAT, SET, SITE, SOOT; obs. pret. of SIT.
sete, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Obs.*
set-ee' (sĕt-ē'). Var. of SETTEE.
setel. † SETTLE, *n.*
setelgang, *n.* [AS. *setlgang* a setting, as of the sun.] A setting; specif., sunset. *Obs.*
setenes. † SETNESS.
Seterday. † SATURDAY.
setewale. † SETWALL.
set'foil' (sĕt'foil'). Var. of SEPTFOIL.
set gun. A spring gun.
seth. † ASSETH, SEED, SEETHE.
seth. † *seeth*, form of SEE.
seth. † SITH, since.
seth (sĕt; sāt), *n.* [Hind *sēth.*] A merchant or banker. *India.*
Seth. *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of SET.
Seth (sĕth), *n.* [Heb *Shēth*, prob. through L. *Seth* or Gr. Σήθ.] **1.** Lit., appointed; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A son of Adam.
sethe. † ASSETH, SEETHE, SHEATH, SITH.
seth'en. † SITHEN. [ite.]
Seth'i-an (sĕth'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* A Seth-
Seth'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Sothic.
Seth'ite (-īt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics of the second century who regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the father of a pure seed.
seththe. † SITH, since.
seththen. † SITHEN.
Se'thur (sē'thŭr). *Bib.*
se-tier' (sē-tyā'), *n.* Also *septier.* An old French measure of capacity varying greatly with the locality and commodity. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
se-tig'er-ous (sē-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-gerous*.] Setiferous.
setil, setille. † SETTLE, *n.*
Set'im. Var. of SHITTIM. *D. Bib.*
set'-in', *n.* A beginning. *Rare.*
se-tip'a-rous (sē-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Producing setæ.
Setirday. † SATURDAY.
se'ti-ros'tral (sē'tĭ-rŏs'trȧl), *a.* [*seta* + *rostral*.] *Zoöl.* Having bristles along the gape of the beak, as certain birds.
set'l, set'ld. Settle; settled. *Ref. Sp.*
setle. † SETTLE, *n.* & *v.*
set'ling, *n.* A sapling. *Obs.*
set'l-ment. Settlement. *Ref. Sp.*
set'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
set'ness, *n.* [AS.] Statute; law; ordinance; order; decree. *Obs*
set nut. = LOCK NUT **a**.
set'-off' sheet. = OFFSET SHEET.
setoler. † CITOLER.
Se-toph'a-ga (sē-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σής, σητός, moth + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fly-catching warblers consisting of the American redstart and numerous related species of Central and South America. It is the type of a subfamily, **Setophaginæ** (-jĭ'nē). — **setoph'a-gine** (-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.*
se'tous, *a.* Setose. *Rare.*
set pin. A dowel pin.
set pot. A copper pot, heated by an outside spiral flue pipe, used in varnish making.
Set'ra-i (sĕt'rā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Setreday. † SATURDAY.
set'-stitched' (-stĭcht'), *a.* Stitched after a formal pattern.
sett (sĕt), *n.* [See SET, *n.* & *v.*] *Scots Law.* The constitution of a burgh.
sett. † SIT.
sett. Var. of SETH.
sett. Aphetic for BESET. *Obs.*
sett. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SET.
sett, *n.* See SET, *n.*, 4, 8 **g**, **i**, **j**, **k**.
sett'a-ble (sĕt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; SET.
settaine. † SEPTAIN. [Cases.]
Sett. Cas. *Abbr.* Settlement Cases.
sette. † CITY, SEAT, SET.
set temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
set'ter, *v. t.* To cut the dewlap of (a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. *Dial. Eng.*
set'ter-el (sĕt'ẽr'l; -rĭl), *a.* Thickset; dwarfish. *Scot.*
set'ter-grass', *n.* Setterwort.
set'ter-wort' (sĕt'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*); — so called because the root was used in settering cattle.
setthe † SITH, since.
‖ **set'ti-ma** (sĕt'tē-mȧ), ‖ **set'timo** (-mō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The interval of a seventh.
‖ **set'ti-met'to** (-mĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A septet.

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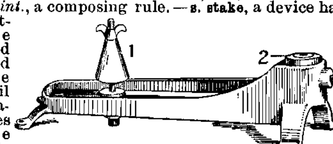
tomologists in setting the wings and other parts of insects in the position in which it is desired they shall dry.—**setting circle**, *Astron.*, a graduated circle used as an aid in setting a telescope. —**s. coat**, *Plastering*, the finishing, or last, coat.— **s. dog**, a setter. *Obs. or R.* — **s. node**, *Astron.*, descending node. See NODE, 5. — **s. pole**, a pole, often iron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water; a punt pole. *Now Chiefly U. S.* — **s. punch**, a kind of punch or set used esp. for closing a rivet in leather work, etc., over a washer. — **s. rule**, *Print.*, a composing rule. — **s. stake**, a device having an adjustable cone center and a hardened revolvable steel anvil beveled at various angles around the edge of its face, used for setting circular saws. — **s. stick. a** *Print.* A composing stick. **b** A stick used to shape the folds of a ruff. *Obs.* — **s. sun**, a tellinoid bivalve mollusk (*Psammobia vespertina*) whose white shell has raylike pinkish or purplish markings. — **s.-up exercise**, any of a series of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, supple muscles, and easy control of the limbs.



Setting Stake 1 Adjustable Cone Center for the spindle hole in a circular saw; 2 Movable Anvil with varying tapers around its edge.

set'tle (sĕt'’l), *n.* [ME. *setel*, *setil*, a seat, AS. *setl;* akin to OHG. *sezzal*, G. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*, L. *sella* (for *sedla*), and E. *sit;* cf. also AS. *seðel*, OHG. *sedal*, G. *siedeln* to settle (as colonists). See SIT; cf. SELL saddle.] **1.** A seat of any kind. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Hampole.*
2. A bench; esp., a bench with a high back.
3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower *settle*, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

4. A block with a projecting core to fit a paper case which is placed over it to be filled with the various ingredients, in making Roman candles and similar fireworks.

set'tle, *v. t.;* SET'TLED (-'ld); SET'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *setlen*, AS. *setlan*. See SETTLE, *n.* In senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 perhaps confused with ME. *sahtlen* to reconcile, AS. *sahtlian*, *seht*, *sæht*, settlement, agreement; cf. Icel. *sātt*, *sætt*.] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, or the like; specif., to establish in the pastoral office, as a minister.

And he *settled* his countenance stedfastly upon him, until he was ashamed. 2 *Kings* viii. 11 (*Rev. Ver.*).
The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*
Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains. *Bunyan.*

3. To determine, as something exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; quiet; as, to *settle* the mind when agitated; to *settle* questions of law; to *settle* the succession to a throne; also, to appoint, as an event or date; as, to *settle* a day for the meeting.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

4. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to *settle* a quarrel.
5. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance.
6. Hence, to pay; as, to *settle* a bill. *Colloq.*
7. a To put in order; to arrange; to dispose of; as, to *settle* a room or an estate. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior; to put in one's place; as, the rebuke *settled* him. *Colloq.*
8. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of liquids, as coffee.
9. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like.
10. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.
11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.
Syn. — Fix, establish, regulate, arrange, compose, decide.
to settle halyards, *Naut.*, to slack away on halyards to lower a yard; — often with *away*, esp. when the yard is to be lowered to the cap. — **to s. on** *or* **upon**, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to; to make a settlement of upon. See SETTLEMENT, 3 **b**. — **to s. one's hash**, to defeat one's intentions; to subdue or silence one. *Slang.* — **to s. the land**, *Naut.*, to cause the land to appear to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

set'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west. *Bacon.*

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home, as in a new city or country.
3. To be or become established in some manner of life, as an employment or profession; to leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder; as, to *settle* in the practice of law.
4. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, wine *settles* by standing.
5. To sink; to descend gradually; specif.: **a** To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir. **b** To alight, as a bird; as, the robin *settled* on the ground. **c** To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **d** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared.
6. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

7. To decide; determine; resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan. "He had *settled* to take shipping for London." *Dickens.*
8. To make a jointure for a wife.

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

9. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

settle bed. a A bed convertible into a seat. *Eng.* **b** A small canopied bed.

set'tled (sĕt'’ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SETTLE.
Settled Estates Act, *Eng. Law*, the Act of 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, enabling the life tenant of settled estates to exercise large powers of disposition of the estate with the consent of court and certain parties in interest. It was superseded by the Settled Land Acts. — **S. Land Acts**, *Eng. Law*, certain acts (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38; 47 & 48 Vict. c. 18; 50 & 51 Vict. c. 30; 52 & 53 Vict. c. 36; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 69) passed to promote the free purchase and sale of land. They invest the tenant for life of settled land with powers of sale, lease, etc., almost as large as those of an absolute owner, subject, except in a few specified cases, to his giving general notice of any intended act to the trustees of the settlement. Funds so arising are called **capital money**, and invested as a trust fund or used for purposes prescribed by the acts.

set'tle-ment (sĕt'’l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled. Specif.: **a** Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor. **b** Act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the *settlement* of a new country. **c** Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **d** Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; act of giving or conferring anything formally and permanently. **e** *Arch.* (1) The gradual sinking of a structure, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (2) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.
2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specif.: **a** Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs. *Obs.* **b** A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; also, in a sparsely peopled region, a small village. **c** That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 3 **b**). **d** A sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary. *U. S.*
3. *Law.* **a** A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; 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 general, a minor's settlement is that of his parent; a married woman's, that of her husband. **b** A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife or husband (as in case of jointure), children, or other relatives. A marriage settlement may be made in contemplation of marriage (**antenuptial settlement**), the marriage being in law a valuable consideration, or after marriage (**postnuptial settlement**), in which case it is voluntary.
4. *London Stock Exchange.* Act or process by, or the period during, which transactions for the account are settled by arranging to carry them over or by completing the bargains by payment and delivery. Settlement includes contango day, ticket (or name) day, and settlement, settling, or pay, day, which come in the order mentioned.
5. In India, the act of arranging the terms and incidence of the land revenue demand over specific areas, between the government and the cultivators.

settlement day. The day of settling an account; *London Stock Exchange*, the last day of the settlement.

settlement lease. A lease or leasehold tenure authorized or created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, under which areas up to 1,280 acres for agricultural purposes, and 10,240 for grazing, can be leased, subject to conditions of rent, residence, and improvement prescribed. The term has been extended from 28 to 40 years by the Act of 1903. *Australia.*

set'tler (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc., esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist; planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.
2. A vessel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.
3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, argument, etc., which settles or decides a contest or dispute. *Colloq.*

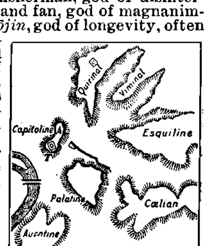
set'tling (sĕt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SETTLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles.
2. *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.
settling clerk, the clerk who conducts a bank's business in the bank clearing house. *New York City.* — **s. day**, a day for settling accounts; settlement day. — **s. reservoir**, a reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins, arranged in steps with long weirs between, so that only the clear upper layer of each will be drawn off.

set'tlor (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a settlement of property; specif., one who makes a marriage settlement.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

set'-up', *n.* **1.** Carriage of the body; esp., erect and soldierly bearing, as of a soldier.
2. a *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A machine for upsetting a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. **b** An iron bolt or rod upset at one end.
3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* A position of the balls from which it is easy to score. *U. S.*
4. A treat, esp. of drinks. *Slang, U. S.*

sev'en (sĕv'’n), *a.* [ME. *seven*, *seoven*, *seofen*, AS. *seofon*, *seofan*, *seofen;* akin to D. *zeven*, OS., Goth., & OHG. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau*, *sjö*, Sw. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, Lith. *septyni*, Russ. *sem'*, W. *saith*, Gael. *seachd*, Ir. *seacht*, L *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά, Skr. *saptan*. Cf. HEBDOMAD, HEPTAGON, SEPTEMBER.] One more than six; six and one added; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, there are *seven* here.
Seven Bishops, *Eng. Hist.*, seven English bishops (Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Ken, Lake, White, Turner, Lloyd, and Trelawney), who were tried, June 2 and June 30, 1688, on a charge of libel for signing a protest to King James II., in which they declined to publish his Declaration of Indulgence. Public indignation forced their acquittal. — **Seven Champions of Christendom**, St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; and St. David, of Wales.— **S. Cities, Island of the.** See ISLAND OF THE SEVEN CITIES. — **S. Days' Battles**, a series of battles fought June 25 to July 1, 1862, in the Peninsular Campaign in the American Civil War, the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, being opposed by the Confederates under Lee. The chief engagements were those of Mechanicsville (June 26), Gaines's Mill (27), Savage Station (29), Frazier's Farm (30), and Malvern Hill (July 1). — **s. deadly sins.** See under DEADLY. — **S. Dials**, a region in London, about halfway between Trafalgar Square and the British Museum; — so called from a Doric pillar bearing a seven-faced dial, and formerly standing in a circular area where seven streets converge. — **S. Gods of Happiness** *or* **Luck**, seven deities in Japanese popularized Buddhism: *Fukurokuju*, the god of longevity, distinguished by a long high head; *Daikoku*, patron of wealth, seated upon bales of rice; *Ebisu*, the fisherman, god of disinterestedness; *Hotei*, bearing a bag and fan, god of magnanimity; *Bishamon*, god of war; *Jurōjin*, god of longevity, often accompanied by a stag; and *Benten*, goddess of love. — **S.-hilled City**, Rome. — **s. hills**, a group of seven hills; esp. [*cap.*], the seven hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Cæsars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*. The *Cælian* was said to have been added by Tullus Hostilius; the *Aventine*, by Ancus Martius; the *Esquiline* and *Viminal*, by Servius Tullius, who built a wall around the whole group. The Capitoline hill (originally called the *Saturnian*) anciently comprised two peaks, the *Capitolium*, which was earlier known as the *Tarpeian rock*, and the *Arx*. In early times the hills, which are of volcanic origin, were very abrupt. — **s. liberal arts**, the seven subjects constituted by the quadrivium and trivium; — called also, less properly, *seven sciences*. See TRIVIUM. — **s.-point circle.** = BROCARD CIRCLE. — **S. Sages. a** See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. **b** See SEVEN WISE MASTERS. — **s. sciences.** See SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS, above. — **S. Sleepers**, in early Christian legend, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a cavern and been pursued and walled in, were made to fall asleep, and so kept for almost two centuries. A similar story is told in the Koran, the dog Al Rakim being said to have guarded the sleepers. See AL RAKIM. — **s. stars, the. a** The seven planets of the ancients. *Obs.* See PLANET, 1. **b** The seven stars forming the Dipper; also, the entire constellation (Ursa Major). **c** The Pleiades. — **s. virtues.** See *cardinal virtues*, under CARDINAL, *a.* — **S. Weeks' War**, the brief war (1866) between Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the defeat of Austria and her exclusion from Germany. — **S. Wise Masters**, *or* **S. Sages**, characters in an old collection of tales of this name, of Eastern origin, with versions in many languages. A young prince having rejected improper advances of his stepmother, she falsely accuses him to her husband, who orders his death; the prince's instructors, seven sages, each tells the king on successive days, a story which induces him to delay the execution, the queen each night counteracting the effect they have produced. At the end of the seven days, the prince, who has hitherto abstained from speaking, in obedience to the stars, tells a story which leads his father to put the queen to death. — **S. Wise Men of Greece**, seven men among the Greeks of the 6th century B. C., distinguished for their practical sagacity. Those generally so called are Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales. They were the reputed authors of certain maxims, as: Know thyself; Consider the end; Know thy opportunity; Most men are bad; Nothing is impossible to industry; Avoid excess; Suretyship is the precursor of ruin. They are also called the *Seven Sages* and the *Philosophical Pleiad*. — **S. Wonders of the World**, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes. — **s.-year apple**, a West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Genipa clusiifolia*), with coriaceous leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, its large applelike fruit. See GENIPA.— **S. Years' War**, a great war (1756–63) which was primarily a contest between Prussia under Frederick the Great and Austria under Maria Theresa for the possession of Silesia. Austria had as allies Russia, France, Sweden, and Saxony, while Prussia had England until 1762 and after that Russia. It became a general war of European powers, the struggle between France and England (1754-63) for the possession of India and America (the American phase is called the French and Indian War) being closely connected with it. Prussia retained Silesia and became one of the great powers of Europe. The war, which was concluded by the treaty of Paris, gave America to England, and prepared the way for her empire in India, while it marked the downfall of France as a colonial power. — **s.-year vine**, the arbor vine.



The Seven Hills of Rome. *A* Arx; *T* Tarpeian Rock.

sev'en (sĕv'’n), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects.
2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.
3. Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card marked with seven pips, or an ice-hockey team.
4. *pl. Hymnol.* An English trochaic meter, with seven syllables to the line and typically four lines to the stanza.
Seven against Thebes, the, in Greek legend, the expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus, Amphiaraüs, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped for himself. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father Œdipus, should favor, but he cursed both, and the

set'tled-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
set'tle-down', *n.* That which settles down. *Nonce Word.*
set'tler's-clock', *n.* The laughing jackass. *Australia.*
settler's matches. Strips of dried bark from certain Australian trees, used to light fires.
settler's twine. An Australian aroid (*Gymnostachys anceps*); also, its coarse fiber. *Australia.*
setuale. ✝ SETWALL.
set'u-la (sĕt'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *setula*, *saetula*, dim. of *seta*, *saeta*, bristle.] A small, short hair, seta, or bristle.
set'ule (-ūl), *n.* A setula.
se-tu'li-form (sē-tū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Like a setula.
set'u-lose (sĕt'ū-lōs), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having setulæ.
setuni. ✝ SATIN.
Seturday. ✝ SATURDAY.
set'wall (sĕt'wôl), *n.* [ME. *setewale*, *cetewale*, *sedewale*, zedoary, OF. *citoual*, *citoal*, *citouar*, of the same Ar. origin as *zedoary*. See ZEDOARY.] The common valerian. *Now Rare.*
set'work', *n.* **a** Two-coat plastering on lath. **b** A method of boat building in which abutting strakes are battened inside. **c** A device for feeding transversely a piece of stuff being sawed.
sety. ✝ SETE. [of SOW.]
seu. ✝ SEW, *v.;* SUE. Obs. pret.
seuch, *v. t.* To plow through; divide. *Obs. Scot.*
seugh (shūκ), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seohtre* a drain, *seohhe* a strainer, *séon* to strain, to filter.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A furrow. *Obs.* **b** A ditch; drain; dirt; mire.
seuir. ✝ SEVER, SURE.
seur, seure (*dial.* sū'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SURE.
seurte, seurtee. ✝ SURETY.
seute. ✝ SUIT.
seuthable. ✝ SOOTHABLE.
seuwe. ✝ SUE.
seve. ✝ SAVE, SEVEN, SIEVE.
seve. Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE
‖ **sève** (sâv), *n.* [F.] Strength; vigor (of wine).
sev'en-bark', *n.* Wild hydrangea. *U. S.*
se-ven'di-ble (sē-vĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Thorough; severe. *Ir.*
sev'en-er (sĕv'’n-ẽr), *n.* A criminal sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. *Oxf. E. D.*
sev'en-eyes', **sev'en-holes'**, *n.* The lampern; — from the seven round gill openings on each side of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

brothers slew each other (cf. ŒDIPUS). The expedition ended in defeat and the death of all the heroes except Adrastus. See ETEOCLES, EPIGONUS, 1.

sev'en-fold′ (sĕv″n-fōld′), *a.* **a** Repeated seven times. **b** Having seven folds or thicknesses; increased to seven times the size or amount. *Milton.* **c** Consisting of seven parts.

sev'en-fold′, *adv.* **a** Seven times as much or as often. **b** In seven folds. *Rare.*

sev'en-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one capable of firing seven shots without reloading. *Colloq.*

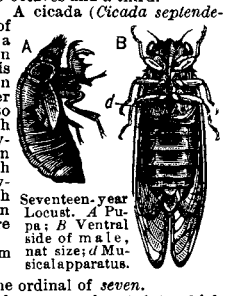
sev'en-teen′ (sĕv″n-tēn′; sĕv″n-tēn′; 84), *a.* [ME. *seventene*, AS. *seofontiene*, *-tȳne*, *-tēne*, i. e., *seven-ten*. Cf. SEVENTY.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, *seventeen* years; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *seventeen* arrived.

sev'en-teen′, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

sev'en-teenth′ (sĕv″n-tēnth′; sĕv″n-tēnth′; 84), *a.* [From SEVENTEEN: cf. AS. *seofontéoða*, *seofonteogeða*.] **1.** Next after the sixteenth; — the ordinal of *seventeen*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev'en-teenth′, *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others. **2.** One of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by seventeen. **3.** The unit or object next after the sixteenth in any series. **4.** *Music.* An interval of two octaves and a third.

sev'en-teen'–year' lo'cust. A cicada (*Cicada septendecim*), of the eastern parts of the United States, which has a life of seventeen or thirteen years. Nearly the whole of this time is spent under ground in the larval condition. After emerging it quickly changes to the adult condition, in which it lives only a few weeks, laying its eggs in slits made in the twigs of trees. In the north its life is believed to be seventeen years, but in the south the broods mature in thirteen years. In one locality there may be two or more broods.



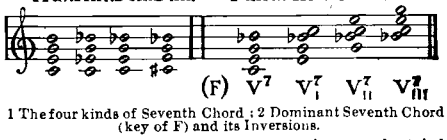
Seventeen-year Locust. *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat size; *d* Musical apparatus.

sev'enth, (sĕv″nth), *a.* [From SEVEN: cf. AS. *seofoða*.] **1.** Next after the sixth; — the ordinal of *seven*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday. — **S.-day Adventists.** See ADVENTIST. — **S.-day Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **S.-day Dunkers.** See DUNKER. — **S.-day German Baptists.** See DUNKER. — **seventh nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves; a facial nerve.

sev'enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixth. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6 **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upwards; the leading tone.

seventh chord. *Music.* A chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a chord of



1 The four kinds of Seventh Chord; 2 Dominant Seventh Chord (key of F) and its Inversions.

the seventh. A **major seventh chord** comprises a major triad and major seventh; a **minor seventh chord**, a minor triad and minor seventh; a **dominant seventh chord**, the most important of the seventh chords, a major triad and minor seventh, occurring on the dominant or fifth of either major or minor scale; a **diminished seventh chord**, a diminished triad and diminished seventh (occurring on the seventh of the minor scale). In text-books of harmony, seventh chords are designated by adding a small "7" to the numerals for triads, and their inversions are noted as in the *Illust.* See also THOROUGH BASS.

sev'en–thir'ties (sĕv″n-thûr′tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States Treasury notes which belonged to three several issues made during the Civil War. They were in denominations of $50 and over, and were popularly so called from their rate of interest (7.30 per cent). Hence: **sev'en–thir'ty**, *a.*

sev'en-ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontigoða*.] **1.** Next after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of *seventy*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev'en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixty-ninth.

sev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontig*, *seofontig*. See SEVEN, TEN; cf. SEVENTEEN, SIXTY.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifty* were chosen.

sev'en-ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* Any of the bodies composed of seventy elders which form the missionary agencies.

the Seventy. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Great Sanhedrin. **b** The seventy disciples sent out two and two by Jesus to preach and heal as recorded in Luke x. **c** The reputed translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT. **d** Short for the **Council of the Seventy**, the self-renewing governing body instituted in Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici in 1480.

sev'en-ty–four' (sĕv″n-tĭ-fōr′), *n. Naut.* An old-time ship of war rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'en–up', *n. Card Playing.* A game for two, three, or four players in which six cards are dealt to each player, and a trump is turned. If the eldest hand is not satisfied he *begs*, and the dealer must give each other player one point, or deal each player three more cards, and turn up another trump. A point is scored (by the dealer) for a jack turned for trump. Holding the highest trump, the lowest trump, taking the jack of trumps and winning *game* (for which tens count 10, aces 4, kings 3, queens 2, jacks 1), count each one point. Seven points constitute a game. Called also *all fours*, *old sledge*, and *high*, *low*, *jack* (*and the game*).

sev'er (sĕv′ẽr), *v. t.*; SEV'ERED (-ẽrd); SEV'ER-ING. [OF. *sevrer* to separate, F. *sevrer* to wean, fr. L. *separare*. See SEPARATE; cf. SEVERAL.] **1.** To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, esp. by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body; to *sever* friends.

2. To cut or break open or apart; to divide into parts; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.

Our state cannot be *severed*; we are one. *Milton.*

3. To keep distinct or apart; to distinguish; except; exempt. *Obs. or R.*

I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there *Ex.* viii. 22.

4. *Law.* To disunite; to disconnect; to divide into independent parts, rights, liabilities, or provisions; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy; to *sever* a contract or a statute.

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sev'er, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate. *Shak.*

2. a To make a separation or distinction. *Obs. or R.*

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Ex.* ix. 4.

b To act independently or separately. *Now Rare.*

They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. *Macaulay.*

sev'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law*, capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations, — said esp. of a contract of which the part to be performed by one party consists of distinct items to which the consideration may be apportioned so that the invalidity, failure of performance, or the like, as to one item does not necessarily affect the others.

sev'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different. See SEPARATE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Separated. **b** Separate; distinct; apart from others.

And Uzziah . . dwelt in a *several* house. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 21.

2. a Individual; particular; single; distinct.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

b Separable; capable of separate treatment; as, a joint and *several* obligation.

3. Diverse; different; various; as, two *several* items.

Habits and faculties, *several*, and to be distinguished. *Bacon.*

4. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers, sundry; as, *several* persons were present.

Syn. — See DISTINCT.

several fishery. *Law.* See FISHERY, 3.

sev'er-al, *adv.* By itself; severally; separately. *Obs.*

sev'er-al, *n.* **1.** Something separate; each particular taken singly; an item; an individual. *Obs. Shak.*

2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. *Obs.*

They had their *several* for heathen nations. *Hooker.*

3. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very many. **4.** A woman's outer garment, introduced about 1860; — so called because it could be used in several ways. *Obs.*

in several, in a state of separation; in severalty. *Obs. or R.*

sev'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; apart from others; individually; as, the defendants were tried severally.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

sev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [AF. *severauté*.] **1.** A holding by individual right.

2. State of separation from the rest, or from all others; character of being several, individual, distinct.

in severalty, *Law*, in or by a sole, separate, and exclusive dominion or ownership; in or of one's own right; without a joint interest in any other person; as, an estate *in severalty* (as distinguished from *joint tenancy*, *coparcenary*, *estate in common*), or tenants *in severalty*.

sev'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *sevrance*.] **1.** Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation.

2. *Law.* Act of severing; division of the provisions, rights, liabilities, or the like, arising under or in something; specif.: **a** Destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. **b** Separation of two or more parties joined in an action so that one may proceed on the other being nonsuited.

3. Distinction; difference. *Obs.*

se-vere' (sĕ-vēr′), *a.*; SE-VER'ER (-vēr′ẽr); SE-VER'EST (-vēr′-ĕst). [L. *severus*; orig. uncert.: cf. F. *sévère*. Cf. ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous. "Custody *severe*." *Milton.*

Come! you are too *severe* a moraler *Shak.*

3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; — said esp. of style, as in literature and art.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.

Syn. — Stern, rigid, exact, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, censorious, tart, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical, cutting, biting, keen, bitter, cruel. See STRICT, CONDIGN.

— se-vere'ly, *adv.* — **se-vere'ness,** *n.*

se-ver'i-ty (sĕ-vĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *severitas*: cf. F. *sévérité*.] Quality or state of being severe; specif.: **a** Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reproof; *severity* of government. *Milton.* **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining; extremity or intensity of something unpleasant; inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter. **d** Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war. **e** Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

f Austerity or chasteness of style, as in art.

sev'er-y (sĕv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *cibory*, or OF. *civoyre*, *cyvoire*, ciborium. Cf. CIBORIUM.] *Arch.* A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling, esp. in Gothic construction.

Sè'vres blue (sā′vr′). *Ceram.* **a** The lighter blue of the Sèvres porcelain, esp. of pieces antedating the Revolution (1789), distinctively called *bleu céleste*. **b** The darker blue of Sèvres porcelain, distinctively called *bleu-du-roi*.

Sèvres ware, *or* **Sèvres,** *n.* A costly porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France, esp. in the national factory.

sew (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED or SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW'ING. [ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, AS. *siowian*, *siwian*; akin to OHG. *siuwan*, Icel. *sýja*, Sw. *sy*, Dan. *sye*, Goth. *siujan*, Lith. *siuti*, Russ. *shiĭ*, L. *suere*, Gr. *κασ-συειν*, Skr. *siv*. Cf. SEAM a suture, SUTURE.] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament, as of cotton, linen, wire, etc.

2. To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up*; specif.: **a** To close by sewing; as, to *sew* up a rip. **b** To inclose by sewing; as, to *sew* money in a bag. **c** *Bookbinding.* To fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through the central fold of each section in such wise as to secure it to the bands; — disting. from *stitch*.

to be sewed *or* **sewed up,** *Naut.*, to be aground; — also *sued*. — **to be sewed,** *or* **sewn, up. a** To be balked, or brought to a standstill. *Slang. Thackeray.* **b** To be drunk. *Slang.*

sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation; to work with needle and thread.

sew'age (sū′ăj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers. **2.** = SEWERAGE, *n.*, 2.

sew'age, *v. t.* **1.** To fertilize with sewage as manure. **2.** To furnish, as a municipality, with sewers.

se-wel'lel (sē-wĕl′ĕl), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several peculiar rodents of the genus *Aplodontia* of California, Oregon, and Washington. They live in burrows in wooded regions and feed on roots and herbs. Although somewhat like marmots, they have only a rudimentary tail, and a skull without postorbital processes. *A. rufa*, of the Columbia River region, is about a foot long and dark brown in color. *A. major*, of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is larger and more grayish.

sew'en (sū′ĕn), *n.* A British trout regarded as a variety (*cambricus*) of the sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) or as a distinct species (*S. cambricus*).

sew'er (sō′ẽr), *n.* One that sews, or stitches; specif.: **a** A person who sews, as a seamstress, tailor, cobbler, etc. **b** A sewing machine. **c** *Zoöl.* A leaf sewer.

sew'er (sū′ẽr), *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *assewer*; cf. *asseour*, OF. *asseour* one who sets (as a table), fr. OF & F. *asseoir* to seat, to set, L. *assidere* to sit by; *ad* + *sedere* to sit (cf. SIT); but influenced, if this is the source, by ME. *sew* pottage, sauce, boiled meat, AS. *séaw* juice, akin to OHG. *sou*, Skr. *su* to press out.] In medieval Europe, a servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving the dishes or water for the hands at table.

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away. *Barclay.*

sew'er (sū′ẽr; *commonly* shōr *in the 18th and early 19th centuries*), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *seuviere*, a sluice or channel for draining a pond, ultimately fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water; cf. OF. *esseouer* a drain, *essever*, *esseuwer*, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. Cf. EWER, AQUARIUM.] **1.** A ditch or drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Now, an artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter, as: (1) surface water due to rainfall; (2) household waste, as slops, waste water from sinks, baths, etc., and excreta consisting of urine and fæces; (3) waste water from industrial works.

sew'er (sū′ẽr), *v. t.*; SEW'ERED (-ẽrd); SEW'ER-ING. To furnish with a system of sewers; to drain by sewers.

sew'er-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The systematic removal and disposal of sewage and general surface water by sewers. **2.** The system of sewers in a city, town, etc. **3.** = SEWAGE, *n.*, 1.

sew'ing (sō′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEW, to stitch. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews. **2.** Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework. **sewing bench.** = SEWING PRESS. — **s. bird,** a clamp that can be fastened to a table edge, having a birdlike beak to hold work to be sewed by hand. — **s. circle,** an association or gathering of women meeting to sew, usually for charity. — **s. machine,** any of numerous machines for sewing or stitching. See CHAIN STITCH, LOCK STITCH, SHUTTLE, etc. — **s. press,** *Bookbinding*, a device consisting of a table with a vertical frame from which hang cords to which the edges of the signatures of a book are sewed.

sex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus*, prob. akin to *secare* to cut: cf. F. *sexe*. Cf. SECTION.] **1.** The sum of the peculiarities of structure and function that distinguish a male from a female organism; the character of being male or female,

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sev'en-holes′, *n.* = SEVENEYES.

seven'night (sĕn′ĭt; -ĭt; *formally* sĕv″n-nĭt′, *a recent pron.*). Var. of SENNIGHT.

sev'en-score′, *n.* & *a.* Seven times twenty, i. e., 140.

sev'en-sith, *adv.* [See SITHE time.] Seven times. *Obs.*

sev'en-some, *a.* Approximately seven. *Obs.* [SEVENTEEN.]

sev'en-teenth'ly, *adv.* of **sev'enth-ly,** *adv.* of SEVENTH.

sever. † SURE. [separate *Obs.*]

sev'er-al, *v. t.* To make several; **sev'er-al-i-ty** (sĕv′ẽr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being several; each particular taken singly; distinction. *Obs.*

sev'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To distinguish. *Obs.*

severane. † SOVEREIGN. [*Obs.*]

sev'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Separately.

severendely, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *sever*.] Separately. *Obs.*

sev'er-er, *n.* One that severs.

Se-ve'ri-an (sē-vē′rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* a One of a sect of Encratite Gnostics of the 2d century; — said to be named from a leader Severus **b** A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch of the 6th century, who taught that the body of Christ, prior to his resurrection, was subject to corruption.

sevesithe. † SEVENSITH.

se-vid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *saevidicus*.] Cruel or fierce in speech. *Obs.*

sevilioun. † CIVILIAN.

sevin. † SEVEN.

sev'o-ca'tion (sĕv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sevocare*, *sevocatum*, to call aside.] A calling aside; withdrawing. *Obs. or R.*

se'vum (sē′vŭm), *n.* [L. *sebum*, *sevum*, suet.] Suet, as, *Pharm.*, of sheep.

sew. † SHOW, SUE.

sew (*dial.* sū, sō). Obs. pret. of SOW; dial. Eng. var. of SOW, a female hog. [*Dial. Eng.*]

sew (sū), *v. i.* To ooze out.

sew, *n.* [ME. *sew*, *sewe*, AS. *séaw* juice.] Juice; gravy; pottage; broth; a stew; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. *Obs.*

sew (sū), *n.* [Cf. SEUGH.] Sewer; drain; mire; dirt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sew, *v. t.* [See SEWER a drain.] To drain, as a field, or as a pond for taking fish. *Dial. Eng.*

sew, *a.* [Corn. *seugh*, *sech*, dry.] Of a cow, dry of milk. — *n.* A sew cow. *Both Dial. Eng.*

sew, *v. i.* [See SEWER a servant.] To serve as a sewer at the table. *Obs.* [with sewage.

sewage farm. A farm irrigated

sewall. † CIVIL.

se'wan. Var. of SEAWAN.

se'want. Var. of SEAWANT.

sewant, *n.* The plaice. *Obs.*

sewarree, sewary. † SOWARRY.

sewch. † SEUGH.

sewd (sōd). Sewed. *Ref. Sp.*

sewe. † SEW, SOW, SUE.

sew'el (sū′ĕl), *n.* A scarecrow, generally of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from passing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sewen. † SUE. [*Eng.*]

sew'ent. Var. of SUANT *Dial.*

sew'er (*dial.* sū′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SURE. [SURELY.]

sew'er-ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. of

sewer rat. The Norway rat.

sewerte, -tie. † SURETY.

sew'et. † SUET.

sew'in. Var. of SEWEN.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of SEW.

sewre. † SURE.

sew'round′ (sō′round′), *n. Shoemaking.* A method of sewing the upper directly to the sole, used in some coarse grades of shoes, by turning outwardly the lower edge of the upper and stitching the out-turned edge directly down on the sole, sometimes with a welt added over the edge; also, a shoe so made.

sew'ster (sō′stẽr), *n.* A seamstress. *Obs.*

sewte. † SUIT.

sewyn. † SEVEN.

sex. † SIX. [of SAX, a knife.]

sex (sĕks). Obs. or dial. Eng.

or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male **or** female in reproduction. *Conjugation*, or *fertilization* (union of germ plasm of two individuals), a process evidently of great but not readily explainable importance in the perpetuation of most organisms, seems to be the purpose of differentiation of sex, which occurs in nearly all organisms at least at some stage in their life history. Sex is manifested in the conjugating cells by the larger size, abundant food material, and immobility of the female cell (*egg*, *egg cell*, or *ovum*), and the small size and locomotive power of the male cell (*spermatozoön* or *spermatozoid*), and in the adult organisms often by many structural, physiological, and (in higher forms) psychological characters, aside from the necessary modification of the reproductive apparatus. Cf. HERMAPHRODITE, 1. In botany, by a false analogy, the term *sex* is often extended to the distinguishing peculiarities of staminate and pistillate flowers, and hence in diœcious plants to the individuals bearing them.

☞ In certain insects and other arthropods the body and germ cells have been shown to contain sometimes one or more chromosomes of a special kind (called **idiochromosomes**) in addition to the ordinary chromosomes, and these have a relation to sex. In the simplest and most typical cases, two kinds of spermatozoa are produced, differing in having or not having one idiochromosome, which in such cases is commonly called **accessory chromosome, heterotropic chromosome,** *or* **monosome.** A spermatozoön having the accessory chromosome produces (on fertilizing an egg) a female, a spermatozoön lacking it produces a male.

2. One of the two divisions of organisms formed on the distinction of male and female; males or females collectively.

Syn. — SEX, GENDER. SEX refers to physiological distinctions; GENDER, to distinctions in grammar.

the sex, the female sex; women, in general.

sex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six. See SIX.] A combining form meaning *six;* as, *sex*digitism; *sex*ennial.

sex′a-dec′i-mal (sĕk′sȧ-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *sex* six + *decimus* tenth.] Pertaining to, designating, or founded on, the number sixteen; sixteenth.

sex′a-ge-na′ri-an (-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Sixty years of age; of or pertaining to a person sixty years old.

sex′a-ge-na′ri-an, *n.* A person sixty years old.

sex-ag′e-na-ry (sĕk-săj′ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six. See SIX.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; specif., sixty years old. — **sexagenary arithmetic.** = SEXAGESIMAL ARITHMETIC. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, a scale of numbers, or method of computation, that proceeds by sixties, as in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds. See 1st MINUTE, 1.

sex-ag′e-na-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Something composed of sixty parts or divisions; also, a sexagenarian.

Sex′a-ges′i-ma (sĕk′sȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* More fully, **Sexagesima Sunday**. [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent. See QUINQUAGESIMA, 2.

sex′a-ges′i-mal (-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexagésimal.*] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sexagesimal arithmetic, the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties. — **s. fractions** *or* **numbers,** *Arith. & Alg.*, those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$; — called also **astronomical fractions,** as formerly used in astronomy exclusively. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, the sexagenary scale.

sex′a-ges′i-mal, *n.* A sexagesimal fraction.

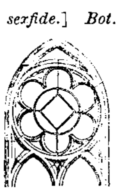
sex-cen′te-na-ry (sĕks-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to six hundred, esp. six hundred years. — *n.* A sexcentenary division, period, celebration, etc.

sexed (sĕkst), *a.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

sex-en′ni-al (sĕks-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year. See SIX; ANNUAL.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex′fid (sĕks′fĭd), *a.* [*sex-* + *-fid:* cf. F. *sexfide.*] *Bot.* Six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx.

sex′foil′ (sĕks′foil′), *n.* [*sex-* + *foil.*] A flower with six leaves, or a leaf with six leaflets; a group of six leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having six lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with six leaves.


Sexfoil in Gothic Window.

sex′ly (sĕks′lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sex. *Rare.*

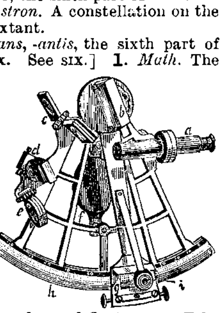
sex-par′tite (sĕks-pär′tīt), *a.* [*sex-* + *partite.*] Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts; hexapartite; esp., *Arch.*, belonging to that system, as in the earliest Gothic, in which a vaulting square has two arched subdivisions on each side and one at each end. See VAULT, *Illust.*

sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sexte.*] **1**. *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the sixth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. Sext is the fifth of the seven canonical hours. **2**. *Music.* **a** A sixth. **b** An organ mixture stop with two ranks of pipes, a twelfth and a seventeenth, sounding a sixth apart.

sex′tan (sĕks′tăn), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextane.* Cf. SEXTAIN.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever that recurs every sixth day, that is, with fonr days' interval.

sex′tans (-tănz), *n.* [L. See SEXTANT.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin of the Republic, the sixth part of an as. **2**. [*cap.*] *gen.* SEXTANTIS. *Astron.* A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

sex′tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *sextans*, *-antis*, the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six. See SIX.] **1**. *Math.* The sixth part of a circle. **2**. An instrument for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea, to observe altitudes so as to ascertain latitude and longitude. It consists of a frame bearing a graduated arc of (usually) 60°, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex, or center. The index mirror, or index glass, is attached to the alidade; the horizon mirror, or horizon glass, has one half transparent, the other half a mirror, and is fastened rigidly to the frame of the sextant. The line of sight is usually through a telescope. If the observer, by moving the alidade, brings in coincidence the direct image of one object (seen through the unsilvered part of the horizon glass) and the image of another object (as reflected by both mirrors), the angle between the objects is twice the angle between the mirrors.



One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope; *b* Index Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Sextans.

sex-tan′tal (sĕks-tăn′tăl), *a.* *Rom. Antiq.* Relating to the sextans; designating, or pertaining to, the system (dating from about 268 B. C.) in which the as had the weight of the original sextans, i. e., two ounces.

sex-tet′, **sex-tette′** (sĕks-tĕt′; 277), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *-et.* Cf. SESTET.] *Music.* A composition in six voice parts, or for six voices or instruments; a sextuor; also, the company of six performers of such a piece.

sex′tic (sĕks′tĭk), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Math.* Of the sixth degree or order. — *n.* *Alg.* An equation or quantic of the sixth degree.

sex′tile (sĕks′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sextilis.*] Designating the month called *Sextilis.* See ROMAN CALENDAR.

sex′tile, *a.* [L. *sextus* the sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sextil.* See SIX.] *Astrol.* Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty degrees. See ASPECT, 2.

sex′tile, *n.* *Astrol.* The aspect or position of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: *. See ASPECT, 2.

sex-til′lion (sĕks-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six: cf. F. *sextilion.*] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 36 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2 **a**, *Note.* — **sex-til′lion**, *a.* — **sex-til′lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

sex′to (sĕks′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *sextus* sixth.] A book of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made.

sex′to-dec′i-mo (-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextusdecimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* the sixth (fr. *sex* six) + *decimus* the tenth (fr. *decem* ten). See -MO.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; as, a *sextodecimo* book.

sex′to-dec′i-mo, *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 16mo, or 16°, and called also *sixteenmo.*

sex′ton (sĕks′tŭn), *n.* [ME. *sextein*, contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An under officer of a church, who takes care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., attends on the officiating clergyman, rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and who sometimes digs graves.

sex′tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextuple.*] Six times as much; sixfold; specif., *Teleg.*, sextuplex. — **sextuple time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

sex′tu-ple (sĕks′tū-p'l), *v. t.;* SEX′TU-PLED (-p'ld); SEX′TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by six.

sex′tu-plet (-plĕt), *n.* **1**. A group or set of six of a kind. **2**. *Music.* A double triplet; a group of six equal notes played in the time of four.

sex′tu-plex (-plĕks), *a.* *Elec.* Designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex′u-al (sĕk′shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus* sex.] **a** Pertaining to sex or the sexes, peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions. **b** *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual.*

sexual cell, an egg or sperm cell. — **s. cords,** *Embryol.*, in the developing ovaries and testes of vertebrate embryos, cylindrical or bandlike masses of mesothelial cells which contain the primitive sexual cells. In the male they develop into the seminiferous tubules. — **s. dimorphism,** *Biol.*, the condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms or varieties. — **s. generation,** *Biol.*, in animals or plants exhibiting alternation of generations, that generation which reproduces by a sexual process. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, GAMETOPHYTE. — **s. intercourse,** sexual, or carnal, connection; coition. — **s. selection,** *Biol.*, natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession. — **s. spore,** *Bot.*, a spore produced by the conjugation of gametes. — **s. system.** *Bot.* See LINNÆAN CLASSIFICATION.

sex′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

sex′u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

sey′bert-ite (sī′bĕrt-īt), *n.* [After H. *Seybert*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral of the brittle mica group, occnrring in monoclinic crystals and foliated masses, and having a reddish brown, copper-red, or yellowish color and submetallic luster. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3–3.1.

‖ **sfor-zan′do** (sfôr-tsän′dō), ‖ **sfor-za′to** (sfôr-tsä′tō) *a.* [It. *sforzando*, p. pr., and *sforzato*, p. p. of *sforzare* to force.] *Music.* Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a tone or chord to be given a sudden special emphasis and force; — marked *fz* (abbr. of *forzando*), *sf*, *sfz*, or >.

‖ **sfu-ma′to** (sfōō-mä′tō), *a.* [It., lit., smoked.] *Paint.* Having vague outlines, and colors and shades so blended as to give a misty appearance; — said of a painting.

shab′by (shăb′ĭ), *a.;* SHAB′BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAB′BI-EST. [See SHAB, *n.*, SCABBY, SCAB.] **1**. Torn or much worn; seedy.

Wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts. *Macaulay.*

2. Clothed with worn or seedy garments. *Swift.*
3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment.

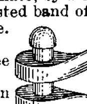
shack (shăk), *v. i.* [Dial., to shake, shed. See SHAKE.] **1**. To shed or fall, as corn or grain at harvest. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. To feed in stubble, or upon waste corn. *Dial. Eng.* **3**. To wander as a vagabond; to tramp. *Dial.* **4**. To go into winter quarters, as a man; hence, of an animal, to hibernate. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.* **5**. To go sluggishly or with a lumbering gait; as, the old horse *shacked* along. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

shack, *n.* **1**. The grain and stubble left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts fallen to the ground. *Dial. Eng.* **2**. Liberty or right of turning pigs or poultry into fields after harvest to feed on the shack (in sense 1); also, short for **shack land**, the land so used. **3**. A shiftless fellow; a vagabond; tramp. *Dial.*

All the poor old *shacks* about the town. *H. W. Beecher.*

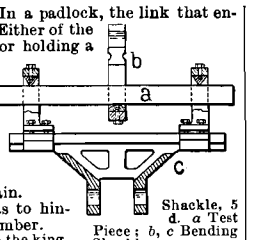
4. A worthless horse; a plug. **5**. Refuse fish or flesh of aquatic animals used as bait. **6**. The husk of a nut. *Dial. U. S.* **7**. [Cf. SHACK, *v. i.*] A hut; shanty; a small roughly built house, as on a frontier. *Colloq.*

shack′le (shăk′'l), *n.* Generally used in the *pl.* [ME. *schakkyll*, *schakle*, AS. *scacul*, *sceacul*, a shackle, fr. *scacan* to shake; cf. D. *schakel* a link of a chain, a mesh, Icel. *skökull* the pole of a cart. See SHAKE.] **1**. Something that confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; specif.: **a** A ring or band inclosing ankle or wrist, and fastened to something else, as its mate, by a chain or a strap; a manacle; a fetter. **b** A twisted band of straw, withes, or the like, used to hobble cattle. **2**. The pillory; the stocks. *Obs.* **3**. That which checks or prevents free action, as if by fetters. **4**. A fetterlike band, as an anklet, worn as an ornament. **5**. Any of various devices for making something fast; as: **a** A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. **b** *Railroads.* A


Shackle, 5 **a**.

sex′a-ges′i-mal-ly, *adv.* of SEXAGESIMAL. [= HEXAGONAL.
sex-ag′o-nal (sĕk-săg′ō-năl), *a.*
sex′an′gle (sĕks′ăŋ′g'l), *n.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular; *sex* six + *angulus* angle. Cf. HEXANGULAR.] *Geom.* A hexagon. *Rare.*
sex′an′gled (-g'ld), **sex-an′gu-lar** (-ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Hexagonal. — **sex-an′gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*
sex′a-va′lent (sĕk′sȧ-vā′lĕnt; sĕk-săv′ȧ-lĕnt). Rare var. of SEXIVALENT. [sperm cell.
sex cell. *Biol.* An egg cell or
sex-dig′i-tal (sĕks-dĭj′ĭ-tăl), **sex-dig′i-tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having six fingers or six toes. — **sex-dig′i-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*
sexe. † SIX.
sex′e-na-ry (sĕk′sē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sex* six; for ending cf. *centenary*, *binary*, etc.] = SENARY.
sex-en′ni-al-ly, *adv.* of SEXENNIAL. [SEXFID.
sex′i-fid (sĕk′sĭ-fĭd). Var. of
sex-il′lion (sĕk-sĭl′yŭn), *n.* = SEXTILLION.
sex′i-syl-lab′ic (sĕk′sĭ-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* Having six syllables.
sex′i-syl′la-ble (sĕk′sĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of six syllables.
sex′i-va′lent (sĕk′sĭ-vā′lĕnt; sĕk-sĭv′ȧ-), *a.* [*sex-* + L. *valens*, p. pr.] *Chem* Hexavalent. — **sex′i-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*
sex′less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex′less-ness**, *n.* [*a.* See SEX-.
sex-loc′u-lar (sĕks-lŏk′ū-lȧr),
sex-ra′di-ate (-rā′dĭ-āt), *a.* See SEX-. [SCORE, SIXSOME.
sex′score′, **sex′sum.** † SIX-
sext. † SIXTH.
sex′tain (sĕks′tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. It. *sestina.*] *Pros.* **a** A sestina. **b** A stanza of six lines.
sex′tar, *n.* A sextarius. *Obs.*
sex-ta′ri-us (sĕks-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L., the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.] *Rom. Antiq.* See MEASURE.
sex′ta-ry (sĕks′tȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* = SEXTARIUS.
sex′ta-ry, *n.* [See SACRISTY.] A sacristy. *Obs.* [SIXTH, etc.
sexte, sextene, sextenthe. †
sex-ten′ni-al (sĕks-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *annus* year.] Taking place every sixth year.
sex′ter, *n.* [L. *sextarius:* cf. OF. *sestier*, F. *setier.*] A measure of capacity. *Obs.*
sex′tern (sĕks′tẽrn), *n.* [LL. *sexternus*, fr. L. *sex* six.] A quire of six sheets.
sex-tet′to (sĕks-tĕt′tō), *n.* *Music.* = SEXTET.
sex′teyn. † SEXTON.
sex′ti. † SIXTY.
Sex′ti-an (sĕks′tĭ-ăn), *n.* *Philos.* A follower of Quintus Sextius (born about 70 B. C.), who founded an eclectic school, mainly Pythagorean and Stoic.
sextier. † SEXTER.
sex′til Sextile. *Ref. Sp.*
Sex-ti′lis (sĕks-tī′lĭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.
sext′in-va′ri-ant (sĕks′tĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* *Math.* An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients of a quantic.
sex′ti-ply, *v. t.* [L. *sex* six + E. *multiply.*] To multiply sixfold.
sex′ti-po′lar (sĕks′tĭ-pō′lȧr), *a* [L. *sextus* sixth + E *polar.*] Having six poles.
sex′to-let (sĕks′tō-lĕt), *n.* *Music* A sextuplet.
sexton beetle. A burying beetle.
sex′ton-ess, *n.* A female sexton; a sexton's wife.
sex′ton-ry, *n.* Sextonship. *Obs.*
sex′ton-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sex′try, *n.* A sacristy. *Obs.*
sex-tum′vi-rate (sĕks-tŭm′vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *sex* six + (prob.) E. *centumvirate.*] A group of six men jointly holding office or governing; also, the position thus held. [= SEXTET.
sex′tu-or (sĕks′tū-ŏr), *n.* *Music.*
sex′ty. † SIXTY.
sex′u-al-ist, *n.* *Bot.* One who follows the sexual, or artificial, system of Linnæus.
sex′u-al-ize (sĕk′shū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attribute sex to. — **sex′u-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
sey. † SAW, SEA, SEE.
sey (*Scot.* sā). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAY, assay; SAY, serge; (*dial.* sī) obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIE; (sī) dial. Eng. of SCYE.
sey, *v. i.* To sink; fall; pass; go; advance; arrive. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
sey′bo (sī′bō). Var. of SYBO.
Sey′chelles′ co′co-nut′ (sā′-shĕl′). The double coconut.
seye. † SEA; SAY; SEE, *v.*
Sey′fried, *n.* See SIEGFRIED.
seyid. Var. of SAYID.
seyld. † SELD.
seyle. † SAIL, *n.;* SELE.
seymar. † SIMARRE.
seymy. † SAIMY.
seynd. † SEND. [*& conj.*
seyne. † SIGN; SIN, *adv., prep.*,
seyne. † SAY; SEEN, *p. p.*
seynt. † SAINT, CEINT.
seyntewarie. † SANCTUARY.
seynture. † CEINTURE.
seyr. † SERE.
seyson. † SEASON.
seyyid. Var. of SAYID.
sf. *Abbr. Music.* Sforzando.
SF. *Abbr.* Sinking fund (bonds); — on the tape of stock tickers.
sfe′noid, sfere, sfer′i-cal, sfer′ics, sfe′roid. sfer′ule, sfinx. Ref. sp. for SPHENOID, SPHERE, etc.
‖ **sfo-ga′to** (sfō-gä′tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., exhaled: light and airy in style (of rendition).
'sfoot (sfōōt), *interj.* Euphemistic for *God's foot*, as an oath.
sfor-za′to, *n.* [It. See SFORZANDO.] A galley slave. *Obs.*
sfz. *Abbr. Music.* Sforzando.
S. G., *or* **s. g.** *Abbr.* Solicitor-general; specific gravity.
Sga′na′relle′ (z'gȧ′nȧ′rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A comic character, usually a dupe, in Molière's plays.
sgd. *Abbr.* Signed.
sgraf-fi′to (z'gräf-fē′tō), *or*, *Rare*, **sgraf-fia′to** (-fyä′tō), *n.* [It.] = GRAFFITO, 2.
sh. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 232.
Sh., *or* **sh.** *Abbr.* Shilling, shillings; share (*Stock Exchange*).
sha. † SHAH. [SHE.
sha (shȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of
sha (shä), *n.* [Shortened fr. *shapoo*, *shapao*, fr. Tibetan *shabo* sheep.] The oorial.
Shaa-ban′. Var. of SHABAN.
shaal. † SAL, the tree. [*Bib.*
Sha′a-lab′bin (shā′ȧ-lăb′ĭn).
Sha-al′bim (shā-ăl′bĭm). *Bib.*
Sha′al-bo′nite (shā′ăl-bō′nīt; shā-ăl′bō-nīt). *Bib.*
Sha′aph (shā′ăf). *Bib.*
shaar. † SHARE.
Sha′a-ra′im (shā′ȧ-rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha-ash′gaz (shā-ăsh′găz). *Bib.*
shab (*dial.* shăb, shȧb), *n.* [ME. *shabbe*, AS. *scæb*, *sceabb.* See SCAB.] The itch in animals; also, a scab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shab, *v. i.* [See SHAB, *n.*] **1**. To play mean tricks; to act shabbily; to sneak off. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*
2. To become shabby. *Dial.*
shab, *v. t.* To get rid of; also, to palm off on; — chiefly with *off.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Sha-ban′ (shȧ-bän′), *n.* [Ar. *sha'bān.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. [DER.
sha-ban′dar. Var. of SHABUN-
shabbed, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Scabbed; scabby. **b** Shabby; mean.
Shab′be-thai (shăb′ē-thī). *Bib.*
Shab′be-tha′ian (-thā′yăn). Var. of SABBATHAIAN.
shab′bi-ly (shăb′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHABBY.
shab′bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shabeque. Obs. corrupt. of XEBEC.
sha′ble, *n.* [Cf. D. *sabel.* See SABER.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1**. A short, crooked sword, cutlass, or hanger, esp. an old rusty one. [thing.
2. A petty or inferior person or
shab′rack (shăb′răk), *n.* [Turk. *shābrāq* or *chābrāq:* cf. F. *chabraque*, *schabraque*, G. *schabracke.*] *Mil.* A saddlecloth, often of goatskin, used by European light cavalry.
shab-roon′, *n.* A shabby fellow; a ragamuffin. *Obs.*
sha-bun′der, **sha-ban′dar** (shȧ-bŭn′dȧr), *n.* [Per. *shāhbandar.*] **a** In the East Indies, a harbor master, the chief official to deal with foreign traders. *Obs.* **b** A chief or provost of merchants, etc. [*Bib.*
Sha-chi′a (shȧ-kī′ȧ; shăk′ĭ-ȧ).
shach′le (shȧk′'l; shăk′'l), *v. t.* To distort by or as by excessive use; to wear out *Scot.*
shach′le, *v. i.* To walk with a shuffling gait; to shamble. *Scot.*
shach′le, *n.* Anything distorted by or as by excessive use. *Scot.*
shack (shăk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAKE.
shack, *v. t.* **1**. To chase; to retrieve *Colloq., U. S.*
2. To take off the shacks, or shucks, as of nuts. *Dial. U. S.*
shack′a-to-ry, *n.* A kind of hound. *Obs.*
shack bait. = SHACK, *n.*, 5.
shack′bolt′, *n.* *Her.* A shackle or fetter.
shack′l. Shackle. *Ref Sp.*
shack land. = SHACK, *n.*, 2.
shack′ld. Shackled. *Ref. Sp.*
shack′le, *n.* Stubble. *Obs. Dial.*

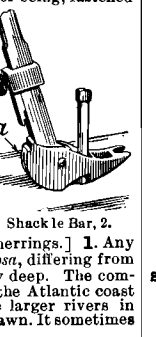
drawbar; a drawlink. **c** In a padlock, the link that engages with the staple. **d** Either of the pivoted gripping devices for holding a test piece in a testing machine. **e** See STRAIN INSULATOR.



Shackle, 5 d. *a* Test Piece; *b*, *c* Bending Shackles.

shack'le (shăk''l), *v. t.*; SHACK'LED (-'ld); SHACK'LING. **1.** To confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain. **2.** To bind or confine so as to hinder action; to impede; cumber. *Shackled* by her devotion to the king. *Walpole.* **3.** To secure, or to make fast, with a shackle. *U. S.* **Syn.** — See HAMPER.

shack'le (shăk''l), *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, fastened with a shackle.



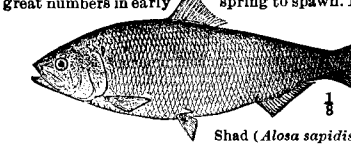
Shackle Bar, 2.

shackle bar. **1.** The coupling between a locomotive and its tender. *U. S.* **2.** A device consisting of an ordinary pinch bar with a hinged shackle (*a* in *Illust.*) near the point, for pulling out driftbolts, railroad spikes, etc.

shackle bolt. **a** The bolt of a shackle, or clevis. **b** A bolt with a shackle. **c** A shackle.

shackle joint. *Zoöl.* A joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in some fishes.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadd* a kind of fish, akin to G.dial. *schade*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgadan* a herring, W. *ysgadan* herrings.] **1.** Any of several clupeoid fishes of the genus *Alosa*, differing from the herrings in having the body relatively deep. The common shad (*A. sapidissima*) occurs along the Atlantic coast of North America and ascends the larger rivers in great numbers in early spring to spawn. It sometimes


Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)

reaches a length of 30 inches, and is one of the most valuable of American food fishes, its flesh, although very bony, being, when fresh, delicious. Introduced on the Pacific coast, it is now abundant there. The **Alabama shad** (*A. alabamæ*) of the Gulf States, **Ohio River shad** (*A. ohiensis*), **allice shad** (*A alosa*), and **twaite**, or **thwaite, shad** (*A finta*) of Europe, are less important. **2. a** With qualifying terms, any of various related fishes Cf. GIZZARD SHAD, HICKORY SHAD. **b** Any fish of the family Gerridæ; a mojarra. **c** The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

shad'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the shadbush; also, the plant.

shad'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.* **b** The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

shad'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** Any American malaceous plant of the genus *Amelanchier*. They are small shrublike trees producing numerous racemose white flowers in early spring, followed by small edible berrylike pomes, often called *June berries*, ripening in June or July. **b** Improperly, the flowering dogwood.

shadd (shăd), *n.* [Cf. SHOAD, SHODE.] *Mining.* Rounded stones containing tin ore, lying at the surface, and indicating a vein.

shad'dock (shăd'ŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] The citrous fruit of *Citrus decumana*. It is globose or somewhat pear-shaped, with a very bitter thin rind, tough white inner skin, and finely flavored though somewhat acid pulp. Strictly, the word *shaddock* should be applied to the pear-shaped varieties, and *grapefruit* or *pomelo* to the round ones. See GRAPEFRUIT. Also, the tree which bears this fruit. It has leaves with a broadly winged petiole, and large white flowers.

shade (shād), *n.* [ME. *schade*, AS. *sceadu* (cf. also *scead*), nom. case; akin to OS. *skado*, D. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), G. *schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, Ir. & Gael. *sgath*, and prob. to Gr. σκότος darkness. Cf. SHADOW, SHED a hut.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; partial or relative darkness due to intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light.

2. Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.*

The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow*

3. A spot not exposed to light; an obscure place; hence, a secluded retreat. "Some desolate *shade*." *Shak.*

4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; shelter. Also fig.

The Lord is thy *shade* upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5

5. Specif.: **a** A globe, bell, or other form of more or less translucent material, as glass, porcelain, silk, paper, etc., to protect an artificial light from air currents or to soften its glare; as, a lamp *shade*, gas *shade*, etc. **b** A hanging screen of cotton or linen cloth, paper, or the like, now usually mounted on a spring roller for raising or lowering, placed at a window to regulate the light; a window shade. **c** A protective colored or smoked glass interposed between the eye and a bright light, as of the sun.

6. Shadow; form without substance. *Poetic.*

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

7. The soul after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; spirit; ghost. See SOUL, *n.*, 1.

8. *Painting, Drawing, etc.* The reproduction of the effect of shade (sense 1), as by closely repeated lines, or by adding a darker or lighter pigment to a given hue or tint.

9. Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter, as produced by mixture of black or white with pure color.

10. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

Every *shade* of religious and political opinion. *Macaulay.*

11. A minute degree; a faint adumbration; as, a *shade* of doubt or suspicion.

12. A shutter in the swell box of a pipe organ.

13. *Med. Armor.* = UMBRERE.

14. A shed. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SHADE, SHADOW. SHADE, as here compared (see COLOR, GHOST), differs from *shadow* in implying no particular form or definite limit; a SHADOW represents or preserves something of the form of the object which intercepts the light; as, "the forest, one vast mass of mingling *shade*" (*Shelley*); "He saw . . . the *shadow* of some piece of pointed lace, in the queen's *shadow*, vibrate on the walls" (*Tennyson*); "It [the garden] . . . has neither arbor, nor alcove, nor other *shade*, except the *shadow* of the house" (*Cowper*). Fig., *shade* implies darkness or obscurity; *shadow* (so also *shadowy*), insubstantiality or unreality; as, "There no *shade* can last in that deep dawn behind the tomb" (*Tennyson*); "'I am half sick of *shadows*,' said the Lady of Shalott" (*id.*). *Shade* is also used in the sense of a minute difference, variation, or degree; *shadow* is often equivalent to the slightest trace or vestige; as, "so nice a . . . *shade* of meaning" (*Lowell*); there is not a *shadow* of doubt.

the shades, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

shade (shād), *v. t.*; SHAD'ED (shād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SHAD'ING (shād'ĭng). **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat; to keep off illumination from.

2. To hide; to shelter; to cover from injury; to screen.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head *Shak.*

3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of. *Milton.*

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

5. To mark with gradations of light or color.

6. *Com.* To lessen slightly; as, to *shade* the price of anything; — often with *off*. *Cant.*

7. To shadow forth; to represent. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

8. To part, or divide, as the hair. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

9. *Music.* To raise the pitch of (an open organ pipe) by setting something near its top.

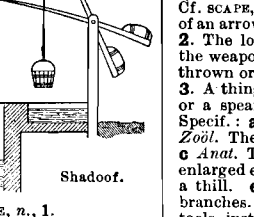
shade (shād), *v. i.* [See SHADE, *n.*] To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, expression, etc.; to pass by slight changes; — used chiefly with a preposition, as *into, away, off*.

shad'ing (shād'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHADE. Hence: *n.*

1. Act or process of making a shade.

2. That filling up within outlines which represents the effect of more or less darkness in a picture or a drawing.

shading coil. A short-circuited coil surrounding part of the pole of an alternating-current magnet, to reduce the magnetic flux in that part by currents induced in the coil. It is used to make single-phase motors self-starting.


Shadoof.

sha-doof' (shä-do͞of'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A counterpoised sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [ME. *schadewe, shadowe*, fr. an inflexional form of AS. *sceadu*. See SHADE.] **1.** Shade within defined limits; obscurity within a part of space from which rays are cut off by an interposed body; as, the cone-shaped *shadow* of the moon; also, the image made by such an obscured space on a surface that cuts across it, usually representing in silhouette the form of the interposed body; as, the *shadow* of a man or a tree. See SHADE, *n.*, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. A shaded place; shelter; security. *Obs. or R.*

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray. *Spenser.*

4. A shaded or darker portion of a picture.

5. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. *Shak.*

6. That which affords shade or protection from light, heat, observation, etc., as a veil, a wide-brimmed hat, etc. *Obs.*

7. A picture; painting; portrait. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

8. That which follows or attends like a shadow; an inseparable companion or follower.

Sin and her *shadow* Death. *Milton.*

9. An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision.

10. A spiritual apparition; a ghost; a shade. *Bryant.*

11. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim or mystical bodying forth.

The *shadow* of a Pompeian Senate sat once more *Froude.*

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Heb.* x. 1.

12. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning." *James* i. 17.

13. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. *A Latinism.* *Massinger.*

14. *Acoustics.* By extension, a phenomenon similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves, electric waves, or the like; as, an acoustic *shadow*.

15. *Naut.* A four-cornered light sail sometimes suspended from a gaff on the foremast of a fore-and-after.

Syn. — See SHADE.

shadow of death. *Bib.* **a** Sheol; — a title used in Job and perhaps elsewhere. **b** Deep darkness; gloom. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *v. t.*; SHAD'OWED (-ōd); SHAD'OW-ING. [ME. *schadowen, schadewen*, AS. *sceadwian*. See SHADOW, *n.*] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overspread with obscurity.

2. To conceal; to hide; to screen. *Rare.*

3. To protect; to shelter; to shroud. *Obs. or R.*

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

4. To mark with gradations of light or color; to shade.

5. To depict; to portray. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

6. To represent faintly, mystically, figuratively, etc.; to adumbrate; betoken; — sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

Justice without temperance *shadows* revenging ire. *Thynne.*

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas *Dryden.*

The theory . . . which these pages *shadow* forth. *H Spencer*

7. To cloud; to dim; darken; to cast a gloom over.

8. To attend or follow and watch closely, esp. in a secret manner; as, a detective *shadows* a criminal.

shadow bands. *Astron.* Darkish, narrow, parallel bands seen to rush swiftly across the landscape just before or after totality, in a solar eclipse, doubtless due to optical unsteadiness of the atmosphere.

shad'ow-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHADOW. Hence *n.* [Cf. AS. *sceadwung*.] **1.** Shadow; shade. *Obs.*

2. Shade, or gradation of light and color; shading. *Feltham.*

3. A faint or mystical representation. = SHADOW, *n.*, 11.

There are . . . in savage theology *shadowings*, quaint or mastic, of the conception of a Supreme Deity. *Tylor.*

shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow; hence, unnatural; supernatural, as fairies, witches, and the like.

shadow line. *Mech. Drawing.* A thickened line, in a linear drawing of an object supposed to be illuminated by parallel rays of light, indicating any of the edges farthest from the source of light. Hence, **shad'ow-line'**, *v. t.*

shadow stitch. **a** A kind of close-set backstitch which forms interlacing lines on the back. **b** = HALF STITCH **b**.

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or causing, shade or shadow. "*Shadowy* verdure." *Fenton.*

2. Hence, obscure; dim; vague; as, the *shadowy* past.

The *shadowy* boundaries of a complex government. *Burke.*

3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

4. Faintly representative; hence, dimly embodying, representing, foreboding, or the like.

From *shadowy* types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak.*] **1.** *Bib.* One of the three Hebrew youths, the others being Meshach and Abednego, who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace into which they were thrown by Nebuchadrezzar for not worshiping the image he had set up. *Daniel* iii.

2. [*l. c.*] *Metal.* = SALAMANDER, 4.

shad'y (shād'ĭ), *a.*; SHAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), SHAD'I-EST. **1** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with or causing shade.

2. Sheltered from the glare or heat of the sun's rays.

3. Clouded, as with anger. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

4. Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; of doubtful morality; corrupt. *Colloq.* "A *shady* business." *London Sat. Rev.*

on the shady side of, on the afternoon side of; as, *on the shady side of* fifty — more than fifty. *Colloq.* — **to keep a.,** to keep out of sight, quiet, or hidden. *Slang.*

shaft (shăft), *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft*, AS. *sceaft;* akin to D. *schacht*, OHG. *scaft*, G. *schaft*, Dan. & Sw. *skaft* handle, haft, Icel. *skapt*, and prob. to L. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπτρον, a staff. Perh. originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. SCAPE, SCEPTER, SHAVE.] **1.** The slender, smooth stem of an arrow; an arrow, esp. for the long bow. Cf. 1st BOLT, 1.

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; fig., anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light, of ridicule.

3. A thing suggestive of the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. **b** *Zoöl.* The stem or midrib of a feather. See FEATHER, 1. **c** *Anat.* The cylindrical part of a limb bone between the enlarged ends. **d** The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. **e** The part of a candlestick which supports its branches. *Ex.* xxv. 31. **f** The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as of a hammer, whip, pick, golf club, etc. **g** A pole, esp. a Maypole. *Obs.* **h** *Arch.* The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base (see ORDER, *Illust.*). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, *Obs. or R.*, the spire of a steeple. **i** A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **j** *Weaving.* A rod at the end of the heddle of a loom. **k** *Mach.* A bar, now usually of steel, commonly cylindrical and solid, but sometimes hollow, esp. when of large diameter, used to support rotating pieces, as pulleys, flywheels, etc., or to transmit power or motion by rotation. Cf. AXLE, FLEXIBLE SHAFT, SPINDLE.

4. [Cf. G. *schacht*, prop., the LG. form of G. *schaft*.] *Mining.* An excavation of limited area compared with its depth, made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings. The term is often specifically applied to approximately vertical shafts as distinguished from inclines. See MINE, *Illust.*

5. An air shaft.

6. The chamber of a blast furnace above the bosh.

shaft horse power, horse power transmitted by the engine shaft; — usually the same as *brake horse power*.

shaft'ed, *a.* Furnished with or having a shaft or shafts, or with a shaft of a particular color or kind; — often in combination.

shack'le (shăk''l; shāk''l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *shake*.] To shuffle in walking; to loiter; to shirk. — **shack'ler,** *a. Both Dial. Eng.*

shack'le-bone' (shăk''l-bōn'; shāk'-), *n.* The wrist; also, the knucklebone, as of a sheep. *Scot*

shackle crow. = SHACKLE BAR, 2.

shackle insulator. *Elec.* = STRAIN INSULATOR.

shack'ling (shăk'lĭng; shāk'-), *p. a. Dial.* **1.** Shaky; rickety. **2.** Idle; lazy; vagrant

shack'lock', *n.* A sort of shackle. *Obs.* [*Dial.*]

shack'ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety. [*Dial.*]

shad. Obs. p. p. of SHED.

shad'-bel'lied, *a.* Slender and sloping away in the abdomen; as, a *shad-bellied* coat. *Colloq.*

shad blossom. The blossom of the shadbush; also, the tree.

Shad'da-i (shăd'ā-ĭ; shād'ī), *n. Bib.* A Hebrew name, probably an epithet, applied to God.

shadde Obs. pret of SHED.

shade (shād). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH; Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHED.

shade'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

shade'less, *a.* See -LESS.

shad'er (shād'ẽr), *n.* One that shades.

shade'tail', *n* [*shade* + *tail;* cf. (for the sense) Gr. σκίουρος (see SQUIRREL).] A squirrel. *Local, Southern U. S.*

shad'-flow'er (shăd'flou'ẽr), *n.* A Whitlow grass. **b** Shadbush.

shad fly. Any of several insects, esp. Mayflies, that appear when shad enter the rivers.

shad frog. Leopard frog.

shad'i-ly (shād'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHADY.

shad'ine (shăd'ēn; shād-ēn'), *n.* [*shad* + *-ine*, as in *sardine*, n.] a *Com.* A young menhaden when preserved like sardines. b The round herring (*Etrumeus sardina*). [-NESS.]

shad'i-ness (shād'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SHADY.

shad'ock. Var. of SHADDOCK.

shadow bird. The umbrette.

shadow box. A dark-colored open box into which the gilt frame of a painting is set.

shadow cone. *Optics.* A cone formed by the shadow behind any obstacle of circular or elliptical cross section illuminated by convergent or divergent light, as in case of a solar eclipse.

shad'owd. Shadowed. *Ref. Sp.*

shadow dance. A dance shown by throwing the shadows of invisible performers on a screen.

shad'ow-er, *n.* One who shadows, or follows, another.

shad'ow-gram, shad'ow-graph, *n.* [*shadow* + *-gram, -graph.*] *Physics.* See SKIAGRAPH. — **shad'ow-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **shad'ow-graph'ist** (shăd'ō-grăf'ĭst), *n.* — **shad'ow-graph'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [of SHADOWY.]

shad'ow-i-ly (shăd'ō-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

shad'ow-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shad'ow-ish, *a.* Shadowy; vague. *Obs.* [PLAY.

shadow pantomime. = SHADOW play. A drama exhibited by throwing the shadows of invisible puppets, sometimes of living actors, on a screen.

shad porgy. The grass porgy.

shad salmon. The common whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shad spirit. The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.*

shad tree. The shadbush.

sha-duf'. Var. of SHADOOF.

shad'wait'er, *n.* The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shaet. † SHAFT.

shaethe. † SHEATH.

shaewe. † SHOW.

shaf'fle (*dial.* shăf''l), *v. i.* [Cf. SHUFFLE.] **a** To hobble; limp; shuffle. **b** To vacillate; shirk; loiter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shaffron. † CHAFFRON.

Sha'fi-ite (shä'fĭ-īt; shăf'ĭ-), *n. Moham.* A member of one of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnites; — from the founder, Mohammed ibn Idris ash-Shafi'ĭ (767–820). The Shafiites are chiefly in Egypt and Arabia.

shafnet. † SHAFTMENT.

shaft, alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.

shaft'er, *n.* A shaft horse, following a leader. *Dial. Eng.*

shaft furnace. *Metal.* A furnace of upright form, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.
shaft'ing (shȧft'ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* Shafts or material for shafts; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.
2. *Poultry.* The condition of the shaft of a feather in which it is different in color from the surrounding web.
shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair; akin to Icel. *skegg* the beard, Sw. *skägg*, Dan. *skjæg.*] **1.** Coarse, rough, woolly hair; as, the *shag* of a woolly dog.
2. An unkempt, untended, wild growth; as, a *shag* of weeds. "Ability to smooth the *shag* of nature." *Cowper.*
3. Long, coarse nap of cloth; also, a cloth having such a nap.
4. *Com.* A strong, coarse tobacco cut fine.
5. Refuse barley, poorly filled out, fed to animals. *Scot.*
shag, *v. t.;* SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG'GING (shăg'ĭng). **1.** To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough. *Pope.*
2. = SHACK, *v. t.*, 1.
shag, *v. i.* To fall or hang in shaggy masses, as hair.
shag'bark' (shăg'bärk'), *n.* **a** A rough-barked hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) yielding the best of the commercial hickory nuts. Also, any of several closely related species. See HICORIA. **b** The West Indian mimosaceous tree *Pithecolobium micradenium*, having a contorted pod.
shag'ged (shăg'ĕd), *a.* Shaggy. — **shag'ged-ness,** *n.*
shag'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being shaggy.
shag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* SHAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAG'GI-EST. [From SHAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough with or as if with long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface; as, *shaggy* hair or fur. "Plush with *shaggy* pile." *Cowper.*
3. *Bot.* Villous or hirsute, with long hairs.
shaggy-mane mushroom. = HORSETAIL MUSHROOM.
sha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin* (cf. It. *zigrino*), fr. Turk. *çāghrī, çaghrī*, the rump of a horse or other beast of burden, shagreen. Cf. CHAGRIN.] **1.** A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, camels, etc., and covered with small round granulations by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and when dry scraping off the roughness. Soaking then causes the compressed or indented portions of the skin to swell up into relief. It is dyed various bright colors, chiefly green.
2. The rough skin of certain sharks and rays when covered with small, close-set tubercles, suggesting shagreen leather.
sha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), **sha-greened'** (-grēnd'), *a.* Made of or covered with, or resembling in its surface, the leather called shagreen.
shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince. Cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, PASHA.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia. Cf. PADISHAH, PASHA.
Sha-hap'ti-an (shä-hăp'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, enterprising traders as well as skillful warriors. The Nez Percés are the leading tribe. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.
sha-hin', sha-heen' (shä-hēn'), *n.* [Ar. *shāhīn.*] An Indian falcon (*Falca peregrinator*) related to the peregrine falcon but having the under parts of a plain, unbarred ferruginous color. It is used in falconry.
shai-tan', shei-tan' (shī-tän'), *n.* [Ar. *shaiṭān* Satan.] **1.** Among Mohammedans: **a** [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Evil One; the Devil. **b** One of bad disposition; a fiend. *Colloq.*
2. A dust storm. *India.*
shake (shāk), *v. t.; pret.* SHOOK (shŏŏk), *Obs. or Dial.* SHAKED (shākt); *p. p.* SHAK'EN (shāk''n), *Obs. or Dial.* SHOOK or SHAKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK'ING (shāk'ĭng). [ME. *shaken, schaken*, AS. *scacan, sceacan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *skaka*, OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee.] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move abruptly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree for nuts; the wheels *shook* the ground.
2. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or to be infirm; to impair the resolution of; as, nerves *shaken* by fear; to *shake* one's faith.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation *Atterbury.*

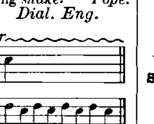
3. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
4. To cause to be, become, go, move, or the like, by agitating; specif., to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as *off*, *out*, etc.; as, to *shake* fruit down from a tree.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*

5. In technical senses: **a** To cause a shake in (lumber). See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **c**. **b** To shingle with shakes. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **d**. **c** To steal. *Slang, Australia.* **d** To knock (a cask or barrel) to pieces and pack the staves of.
to shake a vessel in the wind, *Naut.*, to bring a vessel's head so close to the wind that the sails shiver. — **to s. hands,** to clasp one another's hands, in greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc. Hence, fig., **to shake hands with,** to bid farewell to; to part with. — **to s. out a reef,** *Naut.*, to untie the reef points and spread more canvas. — **to s. the elbow,** to gamble with dice. *Slang or Cant.* — **to shake the sails,** *Naut.*, to luff until the sails shiver. — **to s. up,** to chide; scold; berate. *Slang.*
shake (shāk), *v. i.* **1.** To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; shiver; quake; as, to *shake* with fear.
2. To move; go; advance; hasten. *Obs.*
3. a To splinter, as a spear. *Obs.* **b** To crack or split, as lumber. *Dial. Eng. or Cant.*
4. *Music.* To make a trill or shake. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a**.
5. To steal. *Slang, Australia.*
6. To idle; to loaf; to tramp as a vagabond. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY agree in the idea of motion from side to side. ROCK differs from SHAKE in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; SWING denotes the oscillation or vibratory movement of something suspended; SWAY, as here compared, suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing;* it may apply either to suspended objects or to those which are attached at the base; as, "those boughs which *shake* against the cold" (*Shak.*); "when *rocked* the mountains, and when groaned the ground" (*Pope*); "I hear the far-off curfew sound, . . . *swinging* slow with sullen roar" (*Milton*); "Here will I lie while these long branches *sway*" (*Tennyson*). See SHIVER, THROB, FLUCTUATE, BRANDISH.
to shake down, to make an improvised bed for a night.
shake (shāk), *n.* **1.** Act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a quivering or alternating motion due to a sudden shock; a rapid motion one way and the other, as in trembling, quaking, shivering, jerking, etc.

Now lap dogs give themselves the rousing *shake.* *Pope.*

2. A weakening attack, as a long illness. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Promptness; haste; hurry. *Obs.*
4. In miscellaneous, chiefly technical, slang, or dial., senses: **a** *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill. **b** A fissure in rock or earth. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A fissure or crack in timber, caused by frost, wind, quick drying, etc.; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. **d** A shingle split from a piece of log from about three to four feet long. **e** *Mach.* Backlash. **f** An earthquake. *Colloq.* **g** *Print.* A blur on a printed sheet due to a shaking, wavering, or the like, in making the impression. *Eng.* **h** The redshank; — so called from its nodding motions. *Local, Eng.* **i** = SHOCK, *n. Dial. Eng.* **j** A shaking off or dismissal; as, to get, or to give a person, the *shake. Slang.* **k** Short for *milk shake* or *egg shake*, etc., beverages of milk, or milk and egg, flavored and shaken thoroughly. *Colloq., U. S.*

1  2

Shake, 4 **a**. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

a fair shake, a fair chance. *Colloq.* — **the shakes,** the fever and ague. *Colloq., U. S.*
shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* **1.** An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.
2. A breakdown; a boisterous dance. *Slang.*
shak'er (shāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.
2. Specif.: **a** *Weaving.* A device for lifting those threads that are depressed every pick, so that those lifted may pass beneath, and dropping them again during the formation of each gauze shed. **b** *pl.* Things that hang, shaking, as drops of moisture or thin decorative metal plates. *Obs.*
3. A beggar. See SHAKE, *v. i.*, 6. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect, popularly named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed **Shaking Quakers**, but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the **Millennial Church**, or the **United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.** The sect is now confined to the United States, their principal location being at New Lebanon, N. Y.
5. A fantail pigeon; — in full, **broad-tailed shaker.** *Obs.*
6. *pl.* Quaking grass.
Shak'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of the Shakers.
Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper'e-an** (shāk-spēr'ĭ-ăn). Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works.
Shakespearean, *or* **Shaksperean, sonnet.** See SONNET.
Shake-spear'e-an-ism, Shak-sper'e-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to Shakespeare or his works; anything specifically connected with Shakespeare or his works; esp., a word or expression peculiar to Shakespeare.
shak'i-ness (shāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n* Quality or state of being shaky.
shak'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who shakes.
2. *pl. Naut.* Odds and ends of cordage or canvas.
shaking barrel *or* **mill.** = TUMBLING BARREL. — **s. palsy.** = PARALYSIS AGITANS. — **s. piece,** a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. — **s. prairie,** a plain of delta land, esp. in Louisiana, with a soil of matted vegetable mold resting upon water, peat, or quicksands, and vibrating to the tread; — called also *trembling prairie.* — **S. Quaker.** See SHAKER, 4. — **s. table,** *Mining,* a percussion table or other device acting on a similar principle for washing or sorting ore.
shak'o (shăk'ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *shako, schako,* Hung. *csákó.*] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress formerly of fur with a metal plate in front, resembling the modern bearskin caps of the British foot guards, now usually as in the *Illust.*

Shako.

shak'u-do' (shăk'ŏŏ-dō'), *n.* [Jap. *shakudō*, fr. Chin. *ch'ih⁴ t'ung²* red copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with a little gold, assuming, when treated with the proper solutions, a beautiful blue-black patina.
shak'y (shāk'ĭ), *a.;* SHAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAK'I-EST (shāk'ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Liable to shake or tremble; as, a *shaky* hand. *Thackeray.*
2. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence; a *shaky* constitution.
3. Questionable; uncertain; unreliable; as, a *shaky* business credit; a *shaky* story. *Colloq.*
4. Containing shakes, cracks, or splits; as, *shaky* timber.
shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu, scalu.* See SCALE, of a fish; cf. SHALE a kind of rock.] A shell or husk; a cod. *Now R.*
shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. *Now R.*
shale, *n.* **1.** [Cf. SHALE a shell.] A scale or flake of loose stone from a mine or quarry. *Dial. Eng.*
2. [G. *schale*, prop., shell, akin to E. *shell, scale.*] A rock formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a finely stratified or laminated structure.

Shales present almost endless varieties of texture and composition, passing, on the one hand, into clays, or, where much indurated, into slates and argillaceous schists; on the other, into flagstones and sandstones; or again, through calcareous gradations into limestone, or through ferruginous varieties into clay ironstone, and through bituminous kinds into coal. *A. Geikie.*

shall (shăl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., sing.* 1st & 3d pers. SHALL, 2d SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *shol, schal,* pret. *sholde, scholde,* AS. *scal, sceal,* I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde, sceolde,* inf. *sculan;* akin to OS. *skulan,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skolda,* D. *zullen,* pres. *zal,* pret. *zoude, zou,* OHG. *solan, scolan,* pres. *scal, sol,* pret. *scolta, solta,* G. *sollen,* pres. *soll,* pret. *sollte,* Icel. *skulu,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skyldi,* Sw. *skola,* pres. *skall,* pret. *skulle,* Dan. *skulle,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skulde,* Goth. *skulan,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skulda,* and to AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt.] **1.** [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.* "By the faith I *shall* to God." *Court of Love.*
2. [*auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to.*] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall* and *will* are both used as future auxiliaries, the choice between them arising from their respective special implications of necessity and intention. Thus *shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, has a special force from the fact that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of some authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go; thou *shalt* not kill; he *shall* rue it. In the 1st person *shall* has no special force, since one can predict or promise his own future action as a matter of course. Hence *shall* is here weakened into expressing mere futurity, as in, I *shall* be glad to see you; we *shall* go, although by emphasis or context its futurity may take on the weightier sense of necessitation or destiny; as in, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see. *Will*, on the other hand, when used in the 1st person, has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness;* as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person the idea of volition is weakened or lost, the speaker not readily being thought of as asserting an intention in another's mind. Hence in you *will* go, they *will* go, *will* denotes simple futurity, though again the futurity may be emphasized as certain. The forms for expressing simple futurity are thus: I (we) *shall;* you (he, etc.) *will;* those for implying volition, authority, or compulsion in the speaker are: I (we) *will;* you (he, etc.) *shall.* In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? *Will* I? is of course rarely proper, as implying that the questioner asks for his own intention. The context and the expressive intention of the writer may, of course, often set aside the application of the rules here given. Thus *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals, as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? the context here excluding the implication that the speaker asserts authority or necessity. In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel.
☞ *Shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, are often misused, as in the following examples: —

I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. *Chalmers.*

A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have . . . the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild. *H. Miller.*

I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened. *J. Y. Mason.*

☞ *Shall* and *will* may be used elliptically for *shall* or *will go.* "*I'll* to her lodgings." *Marlowe.*

He to England *shall* along with you. *Shak.*

Syn. — See WILL.

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shaft governor. See GOVERNOR, 5.
shaft'man. Var. of SHAFTMENT.
shaft'ment (shȧft'mĕnt), *n.* [AS. *sceaftmund.*] A measure, the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shaft'ment, *n.* The feathered [part of an arrow.
Shaf'ton, Sir Piercie (pēr'sĭ shȧf'tŭn). A fantastical character in Scott's "Monastery," whose language is an imperfect imitation of euphuism.
shaft'y (shȧf'tĭ), *a. Wool Sorting.* Having a close, compact, free, long, and strong staple.
shag (shăg), *n.* A cormorant, esp., in England, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, which is smaller than the common cormorant.
shag, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.
shag'a-nap'py (shăg'ȧ-năp'ĭ), *n.* [Name in one of the western dialects of Ojibwa; cf. Ojibwa *pishkwēgin* leather, Montagnais *pishāgan.*] Thread, cord, or thong made from rawhide. *Western U. S.* Cf. BABICHE.
shag'bush', *n.* A hand gun. [*Obs.*
Sha'ge (shā'gē). *Bib.*
shage'bush', *n.* A sackbut. *Obs.*
shag'gi-ly (shăg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHAGGY.
shag'gi-nap'pi, shag'gi-nep'pi. [= SHAGANAPPY.
shag'-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Having shaggy hair. [weak. *Obs.*
shag'ling, *a.* Shackling; shaky;
shag'poke'. Var. of SHITEPOKE.
shag'rag', shake'rag', *n.* **1.** A beggarly fellow; tatterdemalion.
2. The unkempt ragged part of the community. *Slang.*
shag'reen. † CHAGRIN.
sha-green' ray (shȧ-grēn'). A European skate (*Raia fullonica*) that yields shagreen
‖ **sha-ha'jog** (shä-hä'jōg), *a.* [Marathi *shāhājog.*] Lit., creditable; trustworthy; — used on a hundi or bill of exchange to denote that the bearer may be trusted with the money. *India.* — *n.* Locally, a check or note to bearer. *India.*
Sha'ha-ra'im (shā'hȧ-rā'ĭm). [*Bib.*
Sha'ha-zi'mah (shā'hȧ-zī'mȧ; shȧ-hăz'ĭ-mȧ). *Bib.*
Sha'ha-zi'math (-măth). *Bib.*
shah-ban'dar. † SHABUNDER.
sha-heen'. Var. of SHAHIN.
sha'hi, ‖sha'hee (shä'hē; shä-hē'), *n.* [Per. *shāhī.*] **a** A former small Persian silver coin variously worth from 4 pence to 10 pence. **b** A current Persian copper coin. See COIN.
Shah Na'mah (nä'mȧ). [Per., *shāh nāmah*, Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Firdausi, being the most ancient in modern Persian.
shah-za'da (shä-zä'dȧ), *n* [Hind & Per. *shāh-zāda* son of a king.] A son of a prince; — used as a title. *India.*
shai † CHAY.
shaik. † SHEIK.
shaikh (shīk), *n.* **1.** Var. of [SHEIK.
2. [Hind., fr. Ar. See SHEIK.] In India, a Mohammedan convert, or his descendant, of one of the native castes, usually cultivators; also, a title of a Sufi teacher or of the head of a tribe.
shail, etc Var of SHALE, *v.*, etc.
shail, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skella* a rattle to scare horses with, Norw. dial. *skjella* a rattle to frighten deer and birds from the fields.] A kind of scarecrow. *Obs.*
shaird (shârd). Scot. var. of SHARD, a fragment.
shairn (shârn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHARN. [SHARNY.
shairn'ey (shâr'nĭ). Var. of
Shai'va (shī'vȧ). Var. of SAIVA.
Shai'vite (shī'vīt). Var. of SIVAITE.
Shak. *Abbr.* Shakespeare.
shak'a-ble (shāk'ȧ-b'l), **shake'a-ble,** *a.* See -ABLE.
shakal. † JACKAL.
shake'fork', *n.* A fork for shaking hay or straw; a pitchfork; in *Her.*, a pale, couped, forked, and pointed. [SHAKE.
shak'en (shāk''n), *p. p.* of
shake'proof', *a.* Designed to withstand earthquakes. *Colloq.*
shake'rag'. † SHAGRAG.
Shak'er-ess, *n* A female Shaker.
shake'scene', *n.* A scene shifter; — a contemptuous punning allusion to Shakespeare as a play writer. *Nonce Word.*
Shake-spear'e-a'na (shāk-spēr'ē-ā'nȧ; ăn'ȧ), **Shak-sper'e-a'na,** *or* **-ri-a'na,** *n. pl.* See -ANA.
Shake'speare-Ba'con, *or* **Shak'spere-Ba'con, Controversy.** A discussion arising from the attempt of Miss Delia Bacon (1811–59) to show that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.
Shakespeare, *or* **Shakspere, of Divines.** Jeremy Taylor (1613–67); — so called on account of the beauty of his style.
Shake-spear'i-an. Var. of SHAKESPEAREAN.
Shake'spear-ize, Shak'sper-ize, *v. t.* To bring into resemblance or relation to Shakespeare's mode of thought or expression. — *v. i.* To imitate Shakespeare in thought or expression.
shake'-up', *n.* An agitation or disturbance. *Colloq.* [SHAKY.
shak'i-ly (shāk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
shak'sheer' (shăk'shēr'), *n.* [Turk. *chāqshir.*] A kind of long Oriental trousers worn by women outdoors.
Shak-spear'e-an, Shak-spear'i-an, Shak-sper'e-an, Shak-sper'i-an. Vars. of SHAKESPEAREAN.
Shak'ta, Shak'ti, etc. Vars. of SAKTA, SAKTI, etc. [MEASURE.
sha'ku (shä'kōō), *n* [Jap.] See
Sha-kun'ta-la. Var of SAKUNTALA. [MUNI.
Shak'ya-mu-ni. Var. of SAKYA-
shal. Shall. *Ref. Sp.*
shald (*dial.* shäd), *a.* Shallow. — *n.* A shallow place; a shoal. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shal'der (shăl'dẽ(r), *n.* A rush or sedge growing in ditches; yellow iris. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shale, *v. i.* To walk sidewise; shamble; shuffle. — *n.* Shuffle; shamble. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shaled, *a.* Having a shell. *Obs.*
shal'ee (shăl'ē). Var. of SHELA.
Sha'lem (shā'lĕm). *Bib.*
shale naphtha. = PHOTOGEN.
shale oil Any oil got by distillation of bituminous shale, similar to petroleum products.
shal'er, *n.* One who shales or is splay-footed; a cripple. *Obs.*
shal-gra'mu (shăl-grä'mŭ). Var. of SALAGRAMA.
Sha'lim (shā'lĭm). *Bib.*
Sha-li'sha, *or* **Sha-li'shah** (shȧ-lī'shȧ; shăl'ĭ-shä). *Bib.*
shalk, *n.* [AS. *scealc.*] A man; servant; attendant; man at arms. *Obs.*
shalke. † CHALK.
shall. † SHALE.
Shal'le-cheth (shăl'ē-kĕth; shȧ-lē'kĕth). *Bib.* One of the temple gates. [LIS.
shal'li (shăl'ĭ). Var. of CHAL-
shal'lon (shăl'ŏn), *n.* [Amer. Indian of the northwest] The salal or salal berry.

shal-loon′ (shă-lo͞on′), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff. *Swift.*

shal′lop (shăl′ŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, prob. same word as OF. *chaloupe* shell; orig. uncert. Cf. SLOOP.] **a** A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both. **b** A small vessel, usually with two masts carrying fore-and-aft sails or lugsails. *Obs. or R.*

shal-lot′ (shă-lŏt′), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *eschalogne*), F. *échalote*. See SCALLION; cf. ESCHALOT.] **a** *Bot.* An onionlike plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. **b** A small onion.

shal′low (shăl′ō), *a.*; SHAL′LOW-ER (-ẽr); SHAL′LOW-EST. [ME. *schalowe*, perh. akin. to G. *schal* insipid, stale. Cf. SHOAL shallow.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* pan.
2. Not deep in tone. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
3. Not deep intellectually; not profound; superficial.
Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

shal′low, *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal.
2. The flat basket, tray, or cart used by street hawkers or costermongers. *Eng.*

shal′low, *v. i.*; SHAL′LOWED (-ōd); SHAL′LOW-ING. To decrease in depth, as water or as alluvial deposits.

Shal′low, *n.* A braggart and foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth."

shal′y (shāl′ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.

sham (shăm), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shame*, hence, a disgrace, a trick. See SHAME, *n.*] **1.** That which deceives expectation; any trick or fraudulent device that disappoints; a make-believe; imposture; humbug.
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*
2. A removable ornamental covering, part, or the like, which gives a finish to an article or makes it imitate something; as, a pillow *sham*, or, formerly, a shirt *sham*.

sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal.

sham, *v. t.*; SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM′MING. **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses; to trick; cheat; also, *Rare*, to affect in some specified manner by shamming.
Fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange*
2. To obtrude or pass off by fraud or imposition. *Rare.*
3. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; to ape; feign, as, to *sham* the scholar; to *sham* illness.
to sham Abram *or* **Abraham**, to feign sickness (cf. ABRAHAM-MAN); to malinger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sailors' cant, a *sham Abram*, or *sham Abraham*.

sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive; feign.

sha′ma (shä′mä), *n.* [Hind. *shāmā*.] An Indian song bird (*Kittacincla*, or *Cittocincla, macrura*) of the thrush family noted for its song, and often kept as a cage bird. The male is black with a white breast and chestnut abdomen.

sha′man (shä′măn; shăm′ăn; 277), *n.* [Orig. same as Skr. *çramaṇa* beggar monk, a name transferred to priests of the Ural-Altaic race.] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man.

sha-man′ic (shȧ-măn′ĭk), *a.* Also **sha′man.** Of or pertaining to, or believing in, shamanism.

sha′man-ism (shä′măn-ĭz′m; shăm′ăn-), *n.* Primarily, the primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans, mediumistic magicians. Hence, any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians, where the medicine man performs much the same function. — **sha′man-ist**, *n. & a.* — **sha′man-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Sha′mash (shä′mäsh), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away winter and storms and brightens the earth with verdure. He drives away also evil or the demons that cause disease, and is the god of righteousness and order. The two main centers of Shamash worship were Sippar and Larsa.

sham′ble (shăm′b'l), *n.* [ME. *schamel* a bench, stool, AS. *scamel*, *sceamol*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool.] **1.** A stool; footstool; bench. *Obs.*
2. A bench, table, or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; hence, *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold.
As summer flies are in the *shambles*. *Shak.*
3. A place for slaughtering animals for meat; an abattoir; — used in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as singular.
To make a *shambles* of the parliament house. *Shak.*
4. *Mining.* = SHAMMEL. *Cornwall.*

sham′ble, *v. i.*; SHAM′BLED (-b'ld); SHAM′BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampen* to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE, SCAMPER.] **1.** To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along
2. To rove, wander; meander. *M. Cawein.*

sham′bling (shăm′blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAMBLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs; *shambling* cows.

shame (shām), *n.* [ME. *shame*, *schame*, AS. *scamu*, *sceamu*; akin to OS. & OHG. *scama*, G. *scham*, Icel. *skömm*, *skamm*, Sw. & Dan. *skam*, D. & G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman sik* to be ashamed; perh. from a root *skam* meaning to cover, and akin to the root (*kam*) of G. *hemd* shirt, E. *chemise*. Cf. SHAM.] **1.** Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something unworthy, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts to conceal; also, susceptibility to such feeling or emotion.
Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*? *Shak.*
2. Reproach incurred or suffered; shameful or ignominious treatment; dishonor; ignominy; scorn; contempt.
Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 6.
Honor and *shame* from no condition rise. *Pope.*
3. Cause or reason of shame; a disgrace.
Guides who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*
4. The private parts. *Is.* xlvii. 3.
for shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you!

shame, *v. t.*; SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM′ING (shām′ĭng). **1.** To cover with reproach or ignominy; to bring into contempt; to put to shame; to dishonor; disgrace.
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*
2. To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt, impropriety, or unworthy conduct.
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would . . . *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*
3. To mock at; to deride. *Obs. or R.* *Ps.* xiv. 6.
4. To be ashamed of, or unwilling to acknowledge. *Obs.*
5. To bring or drive (a person) by shame.
Syn. — Mortify, humiliate.

shame, *v. i.* [AS. *scamian*, *sceamian*. See SHAME, *n.*] To be ashamed; to feel shame. *Rare.* *Shak.*

shame′faced′ (shām′fāst′), *a.* [For *shamefast*; AS. *scamfæst*. See SHAME, *n.*; FAST firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest.
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*
— **shame′faced′ly** (-fāst′lĭ; -fās′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **shame′faced′ness** (-fāst′nĕs; -fās′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

shame′fast (-fȧst), *a.* [AS. *scamfæst*.] Shamefaced. — **shame′fast-ly**, *adv.* — **shame′fast-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*

shame′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Modest; bashful. *Obs. Spenser.*
2. Full of the feeling of shame. *Obs.*
3. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; as, a *shameful* retreat.
4. Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent; as, a *shameful* picture; a *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, indecent, unbecoming, degrading, scandalous, ignominious, infamous.
— **shame′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **shame′ful-ness**, *n.*

shame′less, *a.* [AS. *scamléas*.] **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace.
2. Indicating want of sensibility to shame or disgrace; indecent; as, a *shameless* picture; a *shameless* swindle.
Syn. — Impudent, unblushing, audacious, immodest.
— **shame′less-ly**, *adv.* — **shame′less-ness**, *n.*

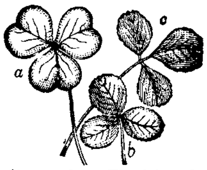
sham′mer (shăm′ẽr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.

sham′my (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.] **a** *Zoöl.* The chamois. **b** = CHAMOIS, 2.

sham-poo′ (shăm-po͞o′), *v. t.*; SHAM-POOED′ (-po͞od′); SHAM-POO′ING. [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To massage. *Orig. Oriental.* *Rare.*
2. To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water or alcohol, white of egg, etc.; to shampoo the scalp of (a person).

sham-poo′, *n.* Act or process or fact of shampooing.

sham′rock (shăm′rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, *seamar*, trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag*.] A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. The original shamrock is variously considered to have been the wood sorrel, the white clover, or the black medic.



Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

shamrock pea. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Parochetus communis*) native of Asia and Africa, having trifoliolate leaves and pale purple flowers.

Shan (shăn; shăn), *n.* *Ethnol.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, found throughout Indo-China, esp. in the Shan States. The Shans vary in civilization from mere savagery to a Buddhistic culture equal to that of the Siamese, to whom they are both physically and linguistically allied. The Shan States flourished from the 12th century to the 16th. Also, the language of the Shans, of which the alphabets are borrowed from the Burmese. See INDO-CHINESE.
The word "*Shan*" is the Burmese pronunciation of "Sham," which is the correct form. *Census of India*, 1901.

Shan (shăn; shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Shans, their language, or the states named for them in central Indo-China.

shan′dry-dan (shȧn′drĭ-dȧn), *n.* An old-fashioned chaise or gig; a rickety vehicle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

Shan′dy, Tris′tram (trĭs′trăm shăn′dĭ). Nominal hero of Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He is the son of **Walter Shandy,** a whimsical man with a too miscellaneous learning, who acted upon the absurd theories of the pedants of past ages. Tristram's mother is the ideal of nonentity of character.

shan′dy-gaff (shăn′dĭ-găf), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A beverage made by mixing beer and ginger beer or ginger ale.

shang-hai′ (shăng-hī′), *n.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] **1.** One of a long-legged, long-necked breed of domestic fowls of Asiatic origin, now replaced among poultry raisers by the brahmas and cochins.
2. A tall, lanky dandy. *Obs.* *Slang, U. S.*

shang-hai′, *v. t.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible and ship as a sailor, — usually to secure advance money or a premium.

shang′-ti′ (shăng′tē′), *n.* [Chin. *shang*[4] supreme + *ti*[4] ruler.] A native Chinese name for God, occurring in the ancient classics, and somewhat commonly adopted — originally by Roman Catholic missionaries — among Christians in China. Chiefly because of its popular application to a god of the Taoist pantheon, *shang-ti* has been opposed as a rendering of *God* by many Protestants who prefer for this sense the name *t'ien*[2] *chu*[3], "Lord of heaven."

shank (shăŋk), *n.* [ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, AS. *scanca*, *sceanca*, *sconca*, *sceonca*; akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, shank, *schinken* ham, OHG. *scincha* shank, Dan. & Sw. *skank*.] **1. a** The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the part apparently corresponding thereto: as, in the horse, the part (the metacarpus or metatarsus) between the fetlock and the joint above; in birds, the part (the tarsometatarsus, commonly called the *tarsus* by ornithologists) between the so-called *knee* and the digits. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (that of the fore leg being called *shin*; see SHIN); in sheep, sometimes, the fore leg.
2. The entire leg; as, to rest one's weary *shanks*.
3. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specif.: **a** That part of a key which is between the bow or handle and the bit or wing. **b** The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the crown. See ANCHOR, *Illust.* **c** The tang of a hoe, rake, knife, etc. **d** A loop forming an eye to a button. **e** The projecting part of a knob handle containing the spindle socket. **f** = 1st CANON, 12.
4. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* (1) The shaft of a column. *Obs.* (2) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. **b** *Metal.* A ladle for molten metal, with long handles, for use by two or more men. **c** *Type Founding.* The body of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.* **d** *Shoemaking.* The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep. **e** *pl.* *Lens Making.* See SHANK, *v. t.*, 2.
to ride Shanks' mare *or* **Shanks' pony,** to go on foot; to walk.

shank, *v. i.*; SHANKED (shăŋkt); SHANK′ING. **1.** To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually with *off*.
2. To travel on foot; — sometimes with *it* *Scot.*

shank, *v. t.* **1.** To send away abruptly; to pack off. *Scot.*
2. *Lens Making.* To nibble the rough edges of (the glass) with flat-nosed pliers (called *shanks*) before grinding.

shank′ings, *n. pl.* *Wool Trade.* The short coarse wool trimmed from the legs of sheep. *Australia.*

shan′ty (shăn′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Prob. shortened fr. *chantier*.] **1.** A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.
2. A small inn in the Australian bush; a public house; esp., an unlicensed groggery. *Slang.*

shan′ty, *v. i.* **1.** To live in a shanty. *S. H. Hammond.*
2. To drink frequently or habitually at a shanty. *Australian Bush Slang.*

shan′ty-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One that lives in a shanty, as a Canadian lumberman.

shape (shāp), *n.* [ME. *shap*, *schap*, AS. *gesceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *scieppan*, *scyppan*, *sceppan*, to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. gi*skeppian*, OFries. *skeppa*, D. *scheppen*, G. *schaffen*, OHG. *scaffan*, *scepfen*, *skeffen*, Icel. *skapa*, *skepja*, Dan. *skabe*, *skaffe*, Sw. *skapa*, *skaffa*, Goth. ga*skapjan*, and perh. to E. *shave*, v. Cf. -SHIP.] **1.** The external appearance of a thing; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the *shape* of a tree; the *shape* of the head; a graceful *shape*.
He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*
2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being; an apparition.
[There sat], on either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

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shal′low, *v. t.* To make shallow. *Rare.*
shal′low-brained′ (-brānd′), *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish.
shal′low-heart′ed, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling.
shal′low-ling, *n.* [*shallow* + 1st *-ling*.] A foolish, shallow person. *Obs.*
shal′low-ly, *adv.* of SHALLOW.
shal′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shal′low-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd), *a.* Shallow-brained.
shal′low-waist′ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having only a moderate depression amidships.
shal′low-wit′ted, *a.* Shallow-brained. *Rare.*
Shal′lum (shăl′ŭm), **Shal′lun** [(-ŭn). *Bib.*
shally-shally. † SHILLY-SHALLY.
Shal′mai (shăl′mī; -mȧ-ī). *Bib.*
Shal′man (shăl′măn). *Bib.*
Shal′man-e′ser (-ē′zẽr). *Bib.*
shalme, shalmy. † SHAWM.
sha-loon′. Var. of SHALLOON.
shalot. † SHALLOT.
shaloup. † SHALLOP. [SHALL.
shalt (shălt), 2*d pers. sing.* of
shaltow. For *shalt thou.* *Obs.*
shaltu. Short for *shalt thou.* *Obs.*
shalt′y, shalt′ie (shŏl′tĭ). Vars. of SHELTY. *Scot.*
shalwars. † SHULWAURS.
sham (shȧm) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAME.
Sham (shăm; *Burmese pron.* shăn). *Ethnol.* Var. of SHAN.
Sham, *n.* = TAI. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
Sha′ma (shā′mȧ). *Bib.*
shamade. † CHAMADE.
sham′a-lo grass (shăm′ȧ-lō). [Telugu *shamalū*.] Jungle grass.
sham′a mil′let (shăm′ȧ) [Bengali and other Indian languages *shama*.] A grass (*Panicum colonum*) of the Old World, whose seeds are used as food, esp. in India.
Sham′a-ri′ah (shăm′ȧ-rī′ȧ; shȧ-mär′yȧ). *Bib.* [legs. *Obs.*
sham′ble, *a.* Bandy; — said of
sham′ble, *v. t.* To send to the shambles; slaughter. *Rare.*
sham′ble, *n.* Act of shambling; a shambling gait.
sham′bling, *n.* An awkward, irregular, or unsteady, gait.
sham′bls. Shambles *Ref. Sp.*
shambrogue. † SHAMROCK.
shamed, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
Sha′med (shā′mĕd). *Bib.*
sha′mee-a′na (shä′mē-ä′nȧ). Var. of SHAMIANAH.
shame′flow′er (shām′flou′ẽr), *n* The blushwort.
shamell. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
shame′ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
shame′ness, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*
shame′-proof′, *a.* Shameless.
sham′er (shām′ẽr), *n.* One that shames.
Sha′mer (shā′mẽr). *Bib.*
shame′ship, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*
shamesly, *adv.* Shamefully. *Obs.*
shamevous, *a.* [See SHAME; cf. ME. *bountevous* (see BOUNTEOUS).] Shameful. *Obs.* [shame.
shame′wor′thy, *a.* Deserving
Sham′gar (shăm′gär), *n.* *Bib.* A judge of Israel who slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. *Judges* iii. 31.
Sham′huth (shăm′hŭth). *Bib.*
sha′mi-a′nah (shä′mē-ä′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per *shāmiyānah*, fr. Per. *shāma* veil, darkness, *shāmī* evening.] An awning or canopy. *India.*
sha′mi-lat′ (shä′mē-lät′; -lôt′), *n. pl.* [Hind. *shāmilāt*, fr. Ar. *shāmilāt*, pl. of *shāmil* extending to, comprehending.] *Hindu Law.* Lands held and cultivated in common or partnership by a community.
shamill. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
Sha′mir (shā′mẽr). *Bib.*
sham′i-sen (shăm′ĭ-sĕn). Var. of SAMISEN.
Sham′ma (shăm′ȧ). *Bib.*
Sham′mah, *n.* *Bib.* One of David's men who brought him water from Bethlehem at the risk of his life. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.
Sham′ma-i (shăm′ȧ-ī; shăm′ī). *Bib.* [of SHAM.
shammed (shămd), *pret. & p. p.*
sham′mel (shăm′'l), *n.* [See SHAMBLE a stool.] A platform on which ore or refuse is shoveled; esp., formerly, one of an ascending series for raising ore by shoveling it from one to another. *Cornwall.* [SHAM.
sham′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of
sham′mish, *a.* [From SHAM.] Deceptive; deceitful. *Obs.*
sham′mock (*dial.* shăm′ŭk, shȧm′ŭk), *v. i.* To shamble; dawdle; also, to bungle, shirk, or cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sham′mock, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. One who shammocks. 2. *pl.* Shoes, esp. old shoes; also, feet; legs. [*Bib.*
Sham′moth (shăm′ŏth; -ōth).
shammoy. † CHAMOIS.
Sham-mu′a, *or* **-ah** (shă-mū′ȧ; shăm′ū-ȧ). *Bib.*
shamois, shamoy (*pron., see* CHAMOIS, *Note*), *n. & v.* Vars. of CHAMOIS.
sham′oo-la grass (shăm′o͝o-lȧ). Var. of SHAMALO GRASS.
sha′mous-ly, *adv.* Shamefully *Obs.*
sham-poo′er, *n.* One that shampoos. [SHAMROCK.
sham′root′. Obs. corrupt. of
sham-sheer′, *n.* [Pers. *shimshīr*.] Scimitar; sword. *Obs.*
Sham′she-rai (shăm′shē-rī; shăm′shē-rā′ī). *Bib.*
shan (shȧn), *a.* Shy; timid; bashful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shan (shăn), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skaan* a hard crust, dried scraps, Sw. dial. *skan*, *skån*, crust, bark, *skant* a knotty stem.] *Naut.* A knotty or fibrous defect in a spar or timber. *Rare.*
shan′a-cus (shȧn′ȧ-kŭs), *n. & v.* [Ir. *seanachas*, *seanchus*, tale, history.] Also **shan′agh** (-ȧk). Gossip. *Ir.*
sha′nan (shä′nȧn), *or* **sha-nar′** (shä-när′), *n.* One of a Dravidian trading caste or tribe of southern India.
shan-baff′, *n.* [Per. *shānah-bāf*, fr. *shānah* a weaver's comb + *bāf* weaving.] A coarse white cloth. *Obs.* *India.*
shand (shȧnd), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sceand* shame.] Worthless. *Scot.*
shande. † SHONDE.
shan′dra-dan (shȧn′drȧ-dȧn). Var. of SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
shan′dry (-drĭ), *n.* Short for SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
shane (*dial.* shān). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHINE.
Shang (shăng), *n.* [Chin. *shang*[1] merchant.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 1766 to 1122, marked by growth of feudal government. [CHANGA.
shan′ga (shăŋ′gȧ). Var. of
shan′gan, *n.* [Gael. *seangan*.] A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog. *Obs.* *Scot.*
shang′hai′ (shăng′hī′), *n.* [See SHANGAN.] A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — *v. t.* To shoot with a shanghai. *Australasia.*
shank′ beer′ (shăŋk′ bẽr′), *n.* = SCHENK BEER.
shank cutter. 1. = END MILL. 2. *Shoemaking.* A device for cutting out shanks.
shanked (shăŋkt), *a.* Having a shank or shanks; as, long-*shanked*. [CHANCRE.
shank′er (shăŋ′kẽr). Var. of
shank mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.
shank painter. *Naut.* A short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor near the flukes against the vessel.
shank shell. A chank shell.
shan′na (shȧn′nȧ). Contr. of *shall not.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shan′ny (shăn′ĭ), *n.* A European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with dark spots.
shan′ny (shăn′ĭ; shȧn′ĭ), *a.* Foolish; silly; giddy. *Dial. Eng.*
Shan′scrit. † SANSKRIT.
shan't (shänt; shȧnt). A contr. of *shall not.* *Colloq.*
shan′ty (shăn′tĭ; shȧn′tĭ), *a.* Jaunty; showy. *Dial. Eng.*
shant′y (shȧn′tĭ). Var. of CHANTEY, a sailor's chorus.
shanty boat. = WANIGAN.
shap′a-ble, shape′a-ble (shāp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be shaped. 2. Shapely. *Rare.*

3. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality.
4. Condition or state of being; as, the market is in good *shape;* the patient is in bad *shape*. *Colloq.*
5. Way; *combination* of circumstances; fashion; manner; as in the phrase, in any way, *shape*, or manner.
6. A model; a pattern; a mold.
7. *Millinery.* An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame.
8. Dress for disguise; costume. *Obs.* *Massinger.*
9. *Iron Manuf.* **a** A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. **b** A piece roughly forged nearly to the form it is to receive when completely forged or fitted.
10. *Nav.* A cone, ball, or drum of light metal or canvas hoisted, usually in combination, in making code signals.
Syn. — See FORM.

shape (shāp), *v. t.; pret.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED, *Archaic* SHAP'EN (shāp''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAP'ING (-ĭng). [ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, fr. the n. *schap* shape. The p. p. *shapen* is from the kindred strong verb with a weak pres. AS. *scieppan*, *scyppan*, *sceppan*, p. p. *sceapen*. See SHAPE, *n.*] **1**. To form or create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.
I was *shapen* in iniquity. *Ps.* li. 5.
Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*
2. To adapt, as to a purpose; to regulate; adjust; direct; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel.
[I] *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*
3. To image; to conceive; to body forth. *Shak.*
4. To design; devise; plan; ordain; arrange. "When *shapen* was all this conspiracy." *Chaucer.*
5. To costume; dress. *Obs.*
to shape one's self, to prepare; make ready. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shape, *v. i.* **1**. To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. *R.*
2. To happen; befall. *Obs.*
3. **a** To make a start; to begin operations. *Colloq., Brit.* **b** To perform (well or badly), as in a contest. *Slang.*

shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely*. — **shape'less-ly**, *adv.* — **shape'less-ness**, *n.*

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *a.;* SHAPE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SHAPE'LI-EST.
1. Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical.
Where the *shapely* column stood. *Cowper.*
2. Fit; suitable. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

shap'er (shāp'ẽr), *n.* **1**. The Creator; the Deity. *Obs.*
2. One who shapes; as, the *shaper* of one's fortunes.
The secret of those old *shapers* died with them. *Lowell.*
3. Any of various devices or machines for giving a particular shape or contour to an object; specif.: **a** *Metal Working.* A comparatively small machine tool in which the work is held stationary and the tool is given a straight-line reciprocating motion. **b** *Wood Working.* A machine with a cutter mounted on a vertical revolving spindle and projecting above a flat table, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc. **c** Any of various tools or machines for stamping or pressing sheet metal, as a swage for shaping saw teeth.

shard (shärd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scearn* dung.] Dung; ordure.

shard, *n.* Also *sheard*, *sherd*. [AS. *sceard*, properly a p. p. from the root of *sceran* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *schaard* a fragment, G. *scharte* a notch, Icel. *skarð*. See SHEAR; cf. SHERD.] **1**. A piece or fragment of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, or the like.
The splintered *shards* [of hemp] were piled high against his brake. *Jas. Lane Allen.*
2. The hard wing cover, or elytrum, of a beetle.
They are his *shards*, and he their beetle. *Shak.*

shard beetle. A dung beetle of the Old World genus *Geotrupes;* — so called from the hard elytra.

shard'-borne', *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

shard'y (shär'dĭ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, or resembling, shards; as, *shardy* wings of an insect.

share (shâr), *n.* [ME. *schar*, AS. *scear;* akin to OHG. *scaro*, G. *schar*, pflug*schar*, and E. *shear*, v. See SHEAR.] *Agric.* **a** The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.* **b** The analogous part of a seed drill.

share, *v. t.* [See SHARE (of a plow), SHEAR, *v.*] To cut; shear; cleave; divide; to form by cutting. *Obs.*

share, *n.* [ME. *schare*, AS. *scearu*, *scaru*, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut. See SHEAR, *v.*] **1**. A piece or part shorn or cut off; a cut or section; specif., a slice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small *share* of prudence.
3. Specif.: **a** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; the undivided interest of any one of a number owning jointly or in common; an apportioned lot; allotment; dividend. "My *share* of fame." *Dryden.* **b** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares*. Specif., any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided; any of a number of equal indivisible rights or interests in the management, profits, and ultimate assets of a corporation constituting the property of those who own it, the ownership of shares being regularly evidenced by one or more certificates. See also STOCK, ORDINARY, COMMON, PREFERRED, PREFERENCE STOCK, etc.
4. [AS. *scearu.*] The pubis, or sharebone; also, the pubic region; the groin; the fork of the body; the privates. *Obs.*
share and share alike, in equal shares.

share, *v. t.;* SHARED (shârd); SHAR'ING (shâr'ĭng). **1**. To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion; to divide; as, to *share* one's estate between one's heirs.
2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to *share* a shelter with another; they *shared* the bread.
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

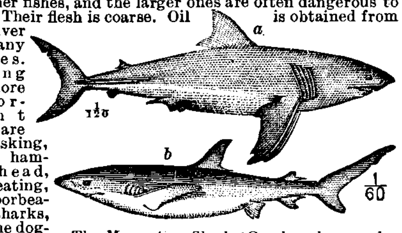
share, *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion; to partake.

share'beam' (shâr'bēm'), *n.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

share'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

shar'er (shâr'ẽr), *n.* One who shares; as: **a** A shareholder. *Obs.* **b** A participator; partaker; specif., *Moham. Law*, one of those to whom a specific share in the estate of an intestate decedent is assigned by the Koran, and who take prior to the residuaries. **c** A divider; distributer.

shark (shärk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. named from its rapacity (cf. SHARK, *v. t.*, SHARK petty rapine, SHARK a sharper); or possibly fr. OF. *cherquier*, dial. form of *cerchier* to search, F. *chercher* (cf. SEARCH).] Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes which conform more or less nearly to the ordinary fishes in the fusiform (not flattened) shape of the body and lateral position of the gill clefts, as distinguished from the greatly flattened rays and the grotesquely shaped chimæras (see 2d RAY, HOLOCEPHALI), and from some of the more primitive extinct elasmobranchs. The sharks are mostly marine and, though widely distributed, most abundant in warm seas. They are usually of medium or large size, the largest existing fishes (30 to 40 feet long) being of this group. Still larger extinct sharks are known. Sharks have a tough, usually dull gray, sometimes conspicuously spotted, skin, which is roughened by minute tubercles. The tail is strongly heterocercal and the snout is produced beyond the mouth, which generally has formidable teeth. Though some feed chiefly on shellfish, most are very active, voracious, and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. Their flesh is coarse. Oil is obtained from the liver of many species. Among the more important kinds are the basking, blue, hammer-head, man-eating, and porbeagle sharks, and the dogfishes. See these terms; also ELASMOBRANCHII, SELACHII.



a The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). *b* The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

shark, *v. t.;* SHARKED (shärkt); SHARK'ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. related to E. *shear* and orig. meaning, to clip off. Cf. SHIRK, also SHARK the fish, SHARK a sharper.] To get or gather together rapaciously or by fraud, trickery, or the like; to get by playing the shark. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

shark, *v. i.* **1**. To play the sharper; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.
2. To live by shifts and stratagems. *Beau. & Fl.*

shark, *n.* [Cf. SHARK, *v. t.*] **1**. A rapacious, crafty person; a sharper. *Colloq.*
2. Trickery; fraud; petty thieving or swindling. *Obs.*
3. One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line; an exceptionally capable or brilliant person. *Slang.*

shark'er (shär'kẽr), *n.* One who lives by sharking; a sharper; a crafty swindler; a shark.

shark moth. Any of certain noctuid moths of the genus *Cucullia*, as *C. lactucæ*, which feeds on lettuce.

shark's mouth (shärks). *Naut.* An opening in an awning in the wake of a mast, stay, or the like.

shark sucker. Any remora that adheres to sharks.

sharp (shärp), *a.;* SHARP'ER (shär'pẽr); SHARP'EST. [ME. *sharp*, *scharp*, AS. *scearp;* akin to OS. *skarp*, LG. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, G. *scharf*, Dan. & Sw. *skarp*, Icel. *skarpr*. Cf. ESCARP, SCRAPE.] **1**. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.
He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point. *Shak.*
2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; angular; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features.
3. Appearing as if cut off clean; well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct; as, the hill stands out *sharp* against the sky; a *sharp* star; a *sharp* negative in photography.
4. Affecting the senses or sensory nerves as if pointed or cutting; specif.: to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour; to the hearing, piercing, shrill; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling; as, a *sharp* flash.
5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain, weather; a *sharp* and frosty air. "*Sharpest* perils." *Keble.*
6. *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note or tone. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C *sharp* (C♯), which is a half step higher than C. **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is *sharp;* that instrument is *sharp*. **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a *sharp* fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat*.
7. Cutting in language or import; biting; severe; stern; as, a *sharp* rebuke. "That *sharp* look." *Tennyson.*
8. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; shrewd; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight, hearing, or judgment.
Nothing makes men *sharper* . . . than want. *Addison.*
9. Very attentive; vigilant; as, to keep a *sharp* watch.
10. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In *sharp* contest of battle." *Milton.*
12. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close in dealing; as, a *sharp* dealer, customer.
13. Brisk; quick; closely or keenly contested; as, a *sharp* run or race; a *sharp* game.
"What 's to do? be *sharp*, and tell me." *C. Brontë.*
14. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand.
15. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent or curve.
16. *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.
Voiceless consonants are, as a rule, pronounced more forcibly than voiced ones; so the former are commonly called "*sharp*," and the latter "flat." *W. Viëtor.*
Syn. — Piercing, penetrating; pungent, poignant, acid, tart, acrid, harsh; biting, bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; fierce, ardent, fiery; shrewd, sagacious, astute. — SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE, CUTTING, TRENCHANT, INCISIVE, CRISP. As used of things, SHARP (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; KEEN (now somewhat rhetorical), esp. to an edge, rarely to a point; ACUTE (commonly more or less technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor, *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle, an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, SHARP is of much wider application than KEEN, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc.; ACUTE, in this application, is rare; as, *sharp* as vinegar, a *sharp* voice, a *sharp* flash, a *sharp* (or *keen*) wind. As applied to the senses themselves, SHARP is used esp. of sight and hearing, KEEN, of sight and smell, ACUTE, of hearing; as, *sharp*-sighted, *keen*-sighted, *sharp* ears, his hearing was still *acute*, dogs *keen* of scent. As characterizing pleasures and pains, SHARP suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces, KEEN implies intensity, ACUTE, poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain, *keen* zest, *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, SHARP often implies overcleverness or trickiness, KEEN suggests shrewdness or quickness, ACUTE, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice, a *sharp* customer; a *keen* intellect, "his *keen*, worldly face" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "He is . . . rather . . . an *acute* thinker than a subtle one" (*De Quincey*); "His criticisms are always sensible, never *acute*" (*Landor*). *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting*, *trenchant*, *incisive*, and *crisp* with reference to language. SHARP implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is CUTTING which is designed to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort, a *sharp* rebuke; "Eloquence, smooth and *cutting*, is like a razor whetted with oil" (*Swift*); "[He] ridiculed [her] . . . with all the *cutting* words that his wit could find" (*Trollope*). TRENCHANT implies sharp definition or forthright energy; INCISIVE, clean-cut directness; CRISP, terse or racy vigor; as, "The right word, bold and *trenchant*, is thrust into its place" (*Stevenson*); "When roused by indignation or moral enthusiasm, how *trenchant* are our reflections!" (*W. James*); *incisive* commands, an *incisive* tone; "There was about [him] . . . a something hard and crystalline, a positiveness, an *incisiveness* of view" (*M. Hewlett*); "compact in form, *crisp* and nervous in style" (*Trevelyan*); "the blithe, *crisp* sentence, decisive as a child's expression of its needs" (*W. Pater*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, CONCISE, BLUNT.
sharp cash, *Finance*, prompt cash. — **s. cedar**, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, of southern Europe, or *Acacia oxycedrus*, of Australia, each having cedarlike foliage. — **s. dock**, sour dock. — **s. iron**, *Naut.*, a tool for opening seams into which oakum is to be thrust in calking. — **s. sauce**. = RÉMOLADE.

sharp (shärp), *adv.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, at ten o'clock *sharp*. *Colloq.* **c** Briskly; quickly. **d** *Music.* Higher than the true pitch.

sharp, *n.* **1**. A pointed weapon, as a dueling sword. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named; as, C *sharp*, the *sharp* of C. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it.
3. A place where a stream runs very rapidly. *Obs. or R.*
4. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts*, *betweens*, and *sharps;* — usually in the *pl.*
5. *pl.* Wheat middlings. See MIDDLING, *n.*, 2 **b**.
6. *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.
7. A sharp or shrill sound.
8. A thin sharp piece of diamond, used esp. for cutting gems for cleaving.
9. *Naut.* = SHARPIE. *Rare.*
at (the) sharp, with sharp weapons, as rapiers. *Obs.* — **sharps and flats**, the black keys of a piano or organ keyboard; — so named by reference to the adjoining white keys.

sharp, *v. t.;* SHARPED (shärpt); SHARP'ING. [AS. *scerpan*, *scyrpan*. See SHARP, *a.*] **1**. To sharpen. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Music.* To raise in pitch; specif., to raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; esp., to raise a half step, as is indicated by the character called a sharp.
to sharp up. *Naut.* = *to brace sharp*, under BRACE.

sharp, *v. i.* **1**. To act the sharper, or cheat; to cheat.
2. *Music.* To sing above the true pitch.

Sharp, Beck'y (bĕk'ĭ). A prominent character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her selfishness, good humor, energy, perseverance, cleverness, and utter want of heart and moral principle. See STEYNE, MARQUIS OF. Cf. SEDLEY, AMELIA.

sharp'-cut', *a.* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate; clear-cut; hence, very distinct; well-defined; clear.

sharp'en (shär'p'n), *v. t.;* SHARP'ENED (-p'nd), SHARP'EN-ING. [See SHARP, *v. & a.*] **1**. To make sharp. Specif.: **a** To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper, as an ax; also, to provide, as a horse, with sharp shoes. **b** To render quicker or more acute in perception, or ready in action.
He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and *sharpens* our skill. *Burke.*
c To make more eager; as, to *sharpen* men's desires. **d** To make more pungent and intense; as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease. **e** To make biting, sarcastic, or severe, as one's speech. **f** To render shriller or more piercing. **g** To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

sharp'en, *v. i.* **1**. To grow or become sharp.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

sharp'er (shär'pẽr), *n.* **1**. One who bargains closely; esp., a cheater in bargains; a swindler; a cheating gamester.
2. A sharpener.
Syn. — Swindler, cheat, deceiver, trickster, rogue.

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shape. † SCAPE, SCHAPE.
shape'a-ble. Var. of SHAPABLE.
sha-peau'. † CHAPEAU.
shape'ful, *a.* Shapely. *Obs.*
shape'li-ness (shāp'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
shap'en (shāp''n), *p. p.* of SHAPE. [*Obs.*
shaper center *or* **centre**. See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b**.
shape'ster, *n.* [ME. *shepster*, fr *scheppen*, *sheppen*, to form, make ready, AS. *sceppan*. See SHAPE, *v.*] Tailor; tailoress; a tailor's cutter. *Obs.*
shape target. See TARGET, [*n.*, 4.
Sha'pham (shā'făm). *Bib.*
Sha'phan (shā'făn). *Bib.*
Sha'phat (-făt). *Bib.*
Sha'pher (-fẽr). *Bib.*
shap'ing (shāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAPE. [creature. *Obs.*
shap'ing, *n.* Shape; form; a
shap'ly. † SHAPELY.
shap'our-net', **-net'ted**, etc. Vars. of CHAPOURNET, etc. *Obs.*
shappar. † CHAPPAR.
shappe. † SHAPE.
shappester. † SHAPESTER.
shaps (shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS. *Western U. S.*
Sha-ra'i (shȧ-rā'ī; shā'rī). *Bib.*
Sha-ra'im (shȧ-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha'rar (shā'rȧr; 115). *Bib.*
shard (shärd). † CHARD.
shard, *n.* [Cf. G. *scharte* a notch, an embrasure, D. *schaard*, Icel. *skarð* a notch, chink, an open place in a rank or row.] *Obs.* **1**. A notch or gap.
2. A boundary; division.
shard'ed, *a.* Having shards, as elytra or scales.
share (*dial.* shār). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHEAR.
share'bone', *n.* The pubic bone.
share'bro'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in railway or other shares or securities.
share'hog'. † SHEARHOG.
share'man (shâr'măn), *n.* = SHARESMAN.
share'pen'ny, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
shares'man (shârz'măn), *n.* In a fishing crew, one who shares the risk and profits of a voyage or season.
share'wort' (shâr'wûrt'), *n.* [Supposed to cure diseases of the *share*, or groin.] A European asteraceous plant, by some referred to *Pallenis spinosa*, by others thought to be the sea starwort (*Aster tripolium*). *Obs.*
Sha-re'zer (shȧ-rē'zẽr). *Bib.*
shar'gar (shär'gẽr), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *searg* to wither, to dry up.] A lean or stunted person; a starveling. *Scot.*
sha-rif' (shȧ-rēf'). Var. of [SHEREEF.
sha-riffe'. † SHERIFF, a coin.
Sha-ri'ra. Var. of SARIRA.
shark, *v. i.* To fish for sharks.
shark barrow. A sea purse.
shark'gull', *n.* A preyer on fools. *Obs.*
shark oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
shark pilot, *or* **shark's-pilot**, *n.* The pilot fish **a**.
shark ray. = ANGEL FISH **a**.
sharn (shärn), *n.* [AS. *scearn*. Cf. SCARN.] Dung, esp. of cows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sharn'bug', **sharnbude**, *n.* A dung beetle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sharn'y (shär'nĭ), *a.* Befouled with sharn. *Scot.*
Shar'on-ite (shăr'ŏn-īt). *Bib.* Inhabitant of Sharon.
sha'ro-va'ry (shä'rō-vä'rĭ), *n.* Corrupt of SHULWAURS.
sharp'end. Sharpened. *Ref. Sp.*
sharp'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sharpens.
Shar'pey's fi'bers *or* **fi'bres** (shär'pĭz). = FIBERS OF SHARPEY.

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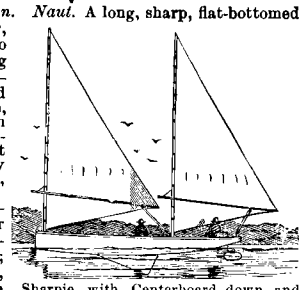
sharp'ie (shär'pĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or, commonly, two masts each carrying a triangular sail; — sometimes called **Fair Haven sharpie**, after the place on the coast of Connecticut where, it is claimed, they originated. *Local, U. S.*



Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits

sharp'-set', *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; very hungry; keen; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set.* *Pope.*

sharp'-shinned' (-shĭnd'), *a.* Designating a species of hawk (*Accipiter velox*), common and widely distributed in North America. The adult has the upper parts ashy gray, the under parts white barred with rufous, and the rather long tail barred with blackish and tipped with white. Though scarcely larger than the sparrow hawk, it is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.

sharp'shoot'er (shärp'shōōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in shooting; a good marksman; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, one ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.

2. **a** A leaf hopper (*Homalodisca coagulata*) which punctures young cotton bolls. **b** The boll weevil.

sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision; specif., the shooting of a sharpshooter. See MARKSMANSHIP.

sharp'-sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **sharp'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

sharp'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **a** Having a pointed tail. **b** Having acuminate tail feathers.

sharp-tailed duck. **a** The old squaw. *Local, Brit.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. finch, s. sparrow,** a North American sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) having narrow pointed tail feathers. It inhabits salt marshes. — **s. grouse,** a large grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of the western United States and Canada. It inhabits open prairies and foothills mostly farther west than the true prairie chicken, with which it is often confused. Its color is light buff, barred and mottled with blackish. The head is slightly crested, and the middle tail feathers are somewhat elongated. — **s. sandpiper,** a sandpiper (*Pisobia aurita*) similar to the pectoral sandpiper. It is found from Siberia to New Zealand and in Alaska.

Sharp-tailed Grouse. 1/2

sharp'-wit'ted, *a.* Having an acute, or a quickly or nicely discerning, mind.

Shas'ta (shăs'tȧ), *n.* A mountain peak, etc., in California. **Shasta daisy,** a large-flowered garden variety of the oxeye daisy. — **S. fir,** a Californian fir (*Abies shastensis*). — **S. Sam,** *Card Playing,* a game like California Jack, except that the pack drawn from is turned face down.

shat'ter (shăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *schateren* to scatter, to dash, AS. *scateran;* cf. D. *schateren* to crack, to make a great noise, OD. *schetteren* to scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. SCATTER.] **1.** To scatter. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To break at once into pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters; as, an explosion *shatters* a rock; an oak *shattered* by lightning.

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces. *Locke.*

3. To render unsound, to disorder; derange; impair; as, *shattered* in intellect; his hopes were *shattered.*

shat'ter, *v. i.* To burst or break into fragments; to come, fall, dash, etc., violently apart.

shat'ter, *n.* **1.** A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *into shatters;* as, to break a glass into *shatters.*

2. State of being shattered.

shave (shāv), *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). [ME. *shaven, schaven,* AS. *scafan, sceafan;* akin to D. *schaven,* G. *schaben,* OHG. *scaban,* Icel. *skafa,* Sw. *skafva,* Dan. *skave,* Goth. *skaban,* Gr. σκάπτειν to dig, and prob. to L. *scabere* to scratch, to scrape. Cf. SCAB, SHAFT, SHAPE.]

1. To cut or pare by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off or remove (hair, as the beard) close to the skin by means of a razor.

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; esp., to remove the beard or hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; as, to *shave* the face or the crown; he *shaved* himself.

3. Specif.: *Leather Manuf.* To scrape (a skin or hide) on the flesh side by working the knife straight downwards; — distinguished from *skive.*

4. To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices.

Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root *Bacon.*

5. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.

Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

6. To strip; plunder; fleece. *Colloq.*

to shave a note *or* **security,** to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*

shave (shāv), *v. i.* **1.** To use a razor for removing the beard or hair; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.

2. To shave a note or security. *Cant, U. S.*

shave, *n.* [From SHAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin slice; a shaving.

2. Act or operation of shaving, esp. the beard.

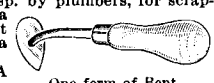
3. Act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; usually with *close,* etc., a very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape; as, the bullet missed by a close *shave;* he had a close *shave. Colloq.*

4. [AS. *sceafa* a plane. See SHAVE, *v. t.*] Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, an ice *shave;* specif.: **a** A spokeshave. **b** A drawing knife. **c** A tool through which splits for basketwork are drawn to remove the pith and make uniform the width.

5. **a** An exorbitant discount on a note. *Cant, U. S.* **b** A premium for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract. *Eng.*

6. A false report or story; a hoax; a "sell." *Slang, Eng.*

shave hook. A tool, used esp. by plumbers, for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged steel plate set transversely at the end of a shank fixed in a bandle.



One form of Bent Shave Hook.

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk, or other religious.

shav'er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves; specif., a barber.

2. One who is close, sharp at bargains, or shrewd in dealing, or who fleeces people, as a miser, extortioner, or cheat.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped. *Knolles.*

3 A fellow; chap; lad; boy; youngster. *Colloq.* "These unlucky little *shavers.*" *Salmagundi.*

4. *Mech.* A tool or machine for shaving.

shav'ing (shāv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAVE. Hence: *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

shaw (shô), *n.* [ME. *schawe, schaze,* thicket, grove, AS. *scaga;* akin to Dan. *skov,* Sw. *skog,* Icel. *skôgr.*] **1.** A thicket; small wood or grove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. The leaves or tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc.; — usually in the *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. or Hind. (fr. Per.) *shâl.*] A square or oblong outer garment made of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

shawl, *v. t.* To wrap in a shawl; to put a shawl on.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [ME. *shalmie,* OF. *chalemie;* cf. F. *chalumeau* shawm, *chaume* haulm, stalk; all fr. L. *calamus* a reed, reed pipe. See HAULM; cf. CALUMET.] *Music.* A wind instrument of the oboe class formerly in use, having a globular mouthpiece inclosing a double reed. Cf. CHALUMEAU. In the Prayer-book version of Psalm xcviii. *shawm* is used inaccurately for *cornet* or *horn.*

Shaw-nee' (shô-nē'), *n.* One of an important tribe of Algonquin Indians, originally dwelling along the Savannah River Later they lived successively in most of the central States of the Union, being especially prominent in Ohio under Tecumseh, until removed to the Indian Territory

shay (shā), *n.* [From CHAISE, mistaken as pl.] A chaise. Cf. CHAY. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Shays's Re-bel'lion (shāz'ĭz). *U. S. Hist.* An insurrection in 1786–87 in western Massachusetts against the State government; — so called from one of its leaders, Capt. Daniel Shays. It was due to discontent arising from economic distress. The leaders were sentenced to death, but were pardoned.

she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE, *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 270). [ME. *she, sche, scheo, scho,* AS. *séo, sío,* fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun, prob. confused with a fem. demonstrative pron.; cf. Icel. *sjâ* this, that (AS. had *héo, hío,* she); cf. OS. *siu* she, D. *zij,* G. *sie,* OHG. *siu, sî, si,* Icel. *sū,* fem. of *sā* this, that, the, *sjâ* this, that, Goth. *si* she, *sō,* fem. article, Rnss. *siya,* fem., this, Gr. ἡ, fem. article, Skr. *sā, syā,* this, that. The possessive *her* or *hers,* and the objective *her,* are from a different root. Cf. HE.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine

She loved her children best in every wise. *Chaucer.*

☞ The early use of *she* as applied to things grammatically feminine without personification survives in the English dialect use of *she* for certain birds and many inanimate objects. In the old ballad style, and in present dialect and illiterate speech, *she* is used redundantly with its noun; as, "His mither *she* cam." Other dial. uses are: (1) Emphatically for *her.* (2) Designating a wife or the mother of a household without previous reference.

She.— Spurious Highland dialect, representing *I, you, he, they,* and even *Highlander,* for which *she, her, hernanesell* have become a nickname. (The Gaelic having no word for the neuter it, the masc. *e* and fem. *i* do duty for the absent form. *i* in some Highland districts is largely used in speaking of sexless objects.) *Child's Ballads, Glossary.*

2. A woman; any female person; — used: (1) Rarely, as a substantive. "You are the cruelest *she* alive." *Shak.* (2) Indefinitely and followed usually by a relative pronoun; as, *she* that is coming; sometimes by a defining prepositional phrase; as, *she* of the golden hair.

3. A female; — used attrib. or in comb.: as, a *she*-bear, *she*-oak; *she*-balsam.

shea (shē; shē'ȧ), *n.* [Mandingo *si* palm nut, written *shea* by Mungo Park, or *shi* in the dialect of the Bambaras, a Wolof dialect.] The shea tree. See SHEA BUTTER.

shea butter. A solid yellowish fat obtained from the seeds of the shea tree, an African sapotaceous tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*). See OIL, *Table I.*

shead'ing (shĕd'ĭng; *colloq.* shĕd'ĭn), *n.* [From AS. *scādan, scéadan,* to separate, divide. See SHED, *v. t.*] Any of the six divisions into which the Isle of Man is divided for the purposes of civil jurisdiction and over which there is a coroner, or chief constable, appointed by the governor.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [ME. *sheef, shef, schef,* AS. *scéaf;* akin to D. *schoof,* OHG. *scoub,* G. *schaub,* Icel. *skauf* a fox's brush, and prob. to E. *shove.* See SHOVE.]

1. A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.

2 Something resembling or likened to a sheaf of grain; specif.: **a** Any collection of things bound together; a bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance (usually 24) of each archer. **b** *Geom.* A hyperpencil.

sheaf, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat.

sheaf, *v. i.* To make sheaves; as, to *sheaf* and bind.

sheaf'y (shēf'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a sheaf or sheaves; resembling a sheaf.

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic,* SHORE (shōr; 201); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shôrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. [ME. *sheren, scheren,* to shear, cut, shave, AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran;* akin to D. & G. *scheren,* Icel. *skera,* Dan. *skiære,* Gr. κείρειν. Cf. SCORE, SHARD, SHARE, SHEER to turn aside.] **1.** To cut; divide; pierce; cleave; carve; specif., to circumcise. *Obs.*

2. To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep or nap from cloth, with shears or the like; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth.

3. To separate or sever with shears or a similar instrument; to cut off; to clip; as, to *shear* a fleece.

4. Fig.: To defraud; to deprive by swindling; to fleece.

5. To cut off the hair from; to shave. *Obs.*

6. To reap or cut with a sickle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. *Mech.* To subject to a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

shear, *v. i.* **1.** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.*

2. *Mining.* To cut a vertical groove in a face of coal.

3. *Mech.* To become more or less completely divided, as a body under the action of a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

shear, *n.* [AS. *sceara.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** A pair of shears; — now always used in the plural or attributively, but formerly also in the singular. See SHEARS, 1.

2. *Mach.* **a** Any of various machines for shearing or cutting metal, esp. sheet metal. **b** See SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 3.

3. A cutting; a cleaving; specif., the parting or fork (of the human body). *Obs.*

4. A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep.

After the second shearing, he is a two-*shear* ram *Youatt.*

5. *Mech.* **a** A strain, or change of shape, of an elastic body, consisting of an extension in one direction, an equal compression in a perpendicular direction, with an unchanged magnitude in the third direction. **b** An action or stress, resulting from applied forces, which causes or tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact; — called also *shearing stress* and *tangential stress.*

6. *Math.* Transformation (of a figure) effected by motion in which all points describe paths parallel to a fixed axis and proportional in length to their distances from it; — so called by Kelvin, because produced by a shearing stress in any plane section of an elastic homogeneous solid.

shear'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.

shear'er (shēr'ẽr), *n.* One that shears.

shear'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* Any of various grasses or sedges with sharp-edged leaves, as the saw grass (*Cladium*), species of *Homalocenchrus,* etc.

shear'hog' (-hŏg'), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing; a yearling sheep or shearling.

shear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHEAR. Hence: *n.* Act or operation of one that shears, or the result, etc., of it; specif.: **a** Cutting; piercing. *Obs.* **b** Clipping with shears or a shearing machine. **c** The product of clipping with shears or a shearing machine; as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth. **d** = SHEARLING. **e** Reaping; harvest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** Dividing with shears; as, the *shearing* of metal plates. **g** Preparing of shear steel; tilting. **h** *Mech.* Production of a shear. **i** Movement along planes of shear, as in rocks.

shearing force, *Mech.*, either of a pair of equal opposed forces causing shear. — **s. machine.** **a** A machine with blades, or rotary disks, for dividing plates or bars of metal. **b** A machine for shearing cloth. **c** A machine for shearing sheep. — **s. punch,** *Mech.*, any punch designed to act by shearing with little or no crushing. Shearing punches are best used for comparatively shallow holes. See PUNCH, *Illust.* — **s. stress.** *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

shear'man (shēr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A barber. *Obs.* **b** One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

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sharp'ish, *a.* Somewhat sharp.

shar'ple, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *escharpiller* to cut in pieces: prob. confused with OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To disperse: distribute. *Obs.*

sharp'ling, *n.* A stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sharp'ly, *adv.* of SHARP.

sharp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sharp'saw', *n.* The great titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

sharp'ship, *n.* Sharpness. *Obs.*

Sharps rifle (shärps). A single-shot, breech-loading rifle, or carbine, whose barrel was closed by a sliding breech piece.

sharp'tail', *n.* A sharp-tailed grouse, duck, or sparrow.

Shar'ra (shär'ȧ), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

shar'rag (shŭr'ăg), **shar'rig** (-ĭg), **shar'rog** (-ŏg). Dial. vars. of SHEARHOG.

Sha-ru'hen (shȧ-rōō'hĕn). *Bib.*

shash. + SASH.

Sha'shai (shā'shĭ). *Bib.*

Sha'shak (shā'shăk). *Bib.*

Shas'tan (shăs'tȧn), *a. & n.* = COMANCHEAN. [SASTRA.]

shas'ter, shas'tra. Vars. of **shas'chen** (shăs'shĕn). Var. of SCHATCHEN.

shath'mont (shăth'mŏnt), *n.* A shaftment. *Scot.*

shat'ter-brain', *n.* A scatterbrain.

shat'ter-brained' (-brānd'), **shat'ter-pat'ed** (-păt'ĕd), *a.* Scatter-brained; heedless: wild.

shat'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

shat'ter-pate', **shat'ter-wit',** *n.* Shatterbrain — **shat'ter-wit'ted,** *a. Obs.*

shat'ter-y (shăt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily breaking; not compact; brittle.

shatur. + CHATTER.

shauch'le. Var. of SHACHLE.

shaugh. + SHAH, SHAHI.

shaugle. Var. of SHACHLE.

Sha'ul (shā'ŭl). *Bib.*

shaul (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL; dial. Eng. var. of SHALE, *v. & n.*

Shau'la (shô'lȧ; shou'lȧ). [Ar. *al shaulah* the sting.] See STAR.

Sha'ul-ites (shā'ŭl-īts). *Bib.*

shault (shôlt). Var. of SHALT. *Scot.*

shaum (shôm), *n.* [Cf. F. *jambe* leg.] Leg; limb. *Obs. Scot.*

shaup (shôp; shăp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skâlpr* a leather sheath, Dan. *skalp* pea pod.] Shell; pod; husk *Scot. & Dial.*

shauwe. + SHOW.

shave grass. The scouring rush.

Sha'veh (shā'vĕ). *Bib.*

Sha'veh Kir'ia-tha'im (kĭr'yȧ-thā'ĭm). *Bib.*

shavel, *n.* Shaveling. *Obs. Scot.*

shaveldor. Var. of SCHAVELDOUR. [SHAVE.]

shav'en (shāv'n), *p. p.* of **shave'weed',** *n.* = SHAVEGRASS.

Sha'vi-an (shā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [As if fr. a NL. form *Shavianus.*] Of or pert to George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist.

shav'ie (shāv'ĭ), *n.* A trick; prank; practical joke. *Scot.*

Shav'sha (shāv'shȧ). *Bib.*

shaw. + SHAH.

shaw (*dial.* shô, shä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOW.

Sha-wall'. Var. of SHAWWAL.

Sha-wa'no (shä-wä'nō). Var. of SHAWNEE.

shawbandaar. + SHABUNDER.

shawel. + SHEVEL.

shawen. + SHOW.

shaw'fowl' (shô'foul'), *n.* [Scot. *schaw, shaw,* show + *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

shawhee. + SHAHI.

shawl (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL.

shawl, shawle (shôl; shäl). Dial. Eng. vars. of SHOVEL.

shawled (shôld), *a.* Provided with a shawl; — often in comb.

shawl goat. The Cashmere goat.

shawl'less. *a.* See -LESS.

shawl loom. A figure-weaving loom.

shawl material. A soft dress fabric of silk and wool, usually having Oriental designs.

shawl pattern. Any pattern characteristic of Oriental shawls, as the **palm-leaf pattern** of Cashmere shawls, or generally any rich or bright pattern.

shawl waistcoat. A shawl-pattern waistcoat, or vest.

shaw-nee' wood' (shô-nē' wŏod'), *n.* The catalpa.

Shaw-wal' (shô-wôl'), *n.* [Ar. *shawwâl.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

sha'ya. Var. of CHAYA.

shay'-brained', *a.* Silly; foolish. *Obs*

shaykh. Var. of SHEIK.

Shays'ite (shāz'ĭt), *n. U. S. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Shays (1747–1825); a participator in Shays's Rebellion.

Shda'nov's el-lips'oid (zhdä'nŏfs). See under ELLIPSOID.

shead (*dial.* shĕd, shēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n & v.*

sheaf. Var. of SHEAVE.

She'al (shē'ăl). *Bib.*

shea'l (shēl), *n. & v. t. & i.* [See SHELL.] Shell; husk; peel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheal, *n.* A shealing (temporary shelter). — *v. t.* To put under a sheal. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheal'ing (shēl'ĭng), *n.* Also **sheel'ing, sheil'ing, shiel'ing,** etc. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skjól* a shelter, a cover, Dan. & Sw. *skjul.*] A hut or small cottage, as that of shepherds during summer, fishermen, sportsmen, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

She-al'ti-el (shē-ăl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

shear. Var. of SHEER.

sheard. Sheared. *Ref. Sp.*

sheard (*dial* shûrd, shûd) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHARD.

She'a-ri'ah (shē'ȧ-rī'ȧ; shē-ăr'yȧ). *Bib.*

shear'ing-hook', *n.* = SHEER HOOK. *Obs.*

She'ar-ja'shub (shē'ăr-jā'shŭb; -jăsh'ŭb). *Bib.*

shear legs. = SHEARS, *n. pl*, 2 **b.**

shear'less. *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

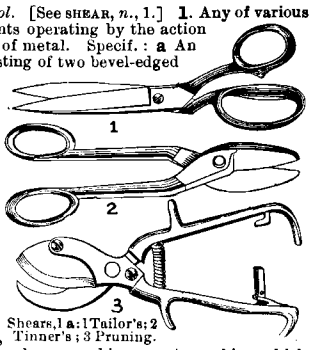
shear'ling. *n.* A shearhog.

shear modulus. = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

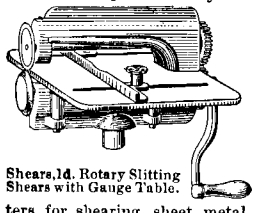
shear'mouse' (shēr'mous'; -mōōs'), *n.* The field mouse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SHARN.

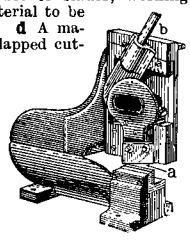
shearn. Obs. or Scot. var. of

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* [See SHEAR, *n.*, 1.] **1.** Any of various cutting instruments operating by the action of opposed edges of metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument consisting of two bevel-edged blades pivoted together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting or shearing cloth or other material by the blades as they close together, — in effect large or powerful scissors. **b** A similar instrument the blades of which are connected at the top by a curved spring, used for shearing sheep or skins. **c** A machine which cuts by means of a blade or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge, the material to be sheared being between the two. **d** A machine with a pair of rotary overlapped cutters for shearing sheet metal. **e** A cutting tool used in glassmaking. *U. S.*



Shears, 1 a: 1 Tailor's; 2 Tinner's; 3 Pruning.

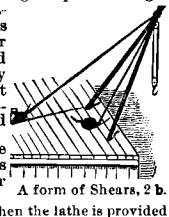

Shears, 1 d. Rotary Slitting Shears with Gauge Table.



Shears, 1 c. Compound Lever and Pinion Slitting Shears for cutting sheet metal. *a* Cutting Edges; *b* Handle.

2. Something resembling or likened to a pair of shears. Specif.: **a** *Obs. Spenser.* **b** A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, resting on their spread heels, secured or steadied by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle. It is used esp. for masting or dismasting ships, lifting guns, etc. Called also *sheers*, *shear* (or *sheer*) *legs*. **3.** *Mach.* The bedpiece of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes written *shear*.

Fig.: A pair of wings.


A form of Shears, 2 b.

The term *shear* is generally applied when the lathe is provided with legs, while the term *bed* is used when there are no legs: . . . by some . . . *shear* and *bed* are used indiscriminately. *J. Rose.*

shear steel. *Metal.* A steel produced by heating blister steel (sheared into short lengths) to a high heat, welding by hammering or rolling, or both, and finally finishing under the hammer at the same or a slightly greater heat; — called also *single-shear steel*. Cf. DOUBLE-SHEAR STEEL.

shear structure. *Geol.* A local structure resulting from the shearing of rocks, as in crushing, crumpling, etc.

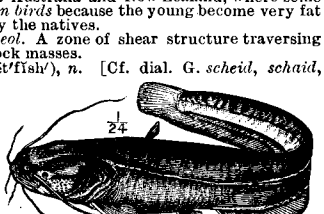
shear'tail' (shēr'tāl'), *n.* **a** The common tern. *Orkneys.* **b** A humming bird having a long forked tail, as the cora hmming bird.

shear'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* [*shear* + *water*; cf. G. *wasserscherer*.] Any of numerous oceanic birds chiefly of the genus *Puffinus*, varying in size from that of a pigeon to that of a large gull. Like their allies, the petrels and albatrosses, they have tubular nostrils and long wings, and in their flight they usually skim close to the waves. The greater shearwater (*P. gravis*) and sooty shearwater (*P. fuliginosus*) are widely distributed Atlantic species. The Manx shearwater (which see) and the Audubon's shearwater (*P. therminieri*), common about the West Indies, Florida coasts, etc., are small species. Many others live in the Pacific and in southern seas, especially about Australia and New Zealand, where some are called *mutton birds* because the young become very fat and are eaten by the natives.

Shearwater.

shear zone. *Geol.* A zone of shear structure traversing or separating rock masses.

sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid*, *schaid*, *schaiden*.] A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe. It has an elongated body, lacks the adipose fin, and the long anal fin is nearly confluent with the caudal. It is most abundant in the Danube, where it has been known to reach a length of ten feet and a weight of 400 pounds. The name is extended to other catfishes.


Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

sheath (shēth), *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [ME. *schethe*, AS. *scæð*, *scéað*, *scēð*; akin to OS. *skēðia*, D. *scheede*, G. *scheide*, OHG. *sceida*, Sw. *skida*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skeiðir*, pl., and to E. *shed*, v. t., orig. meaning, to separate, part; — perh. orig. so called as separating or opening. See SHED.] **1.** A case for a sword, hunting knife, or other instrument, to which it conforms in general shape; a scabbard. **2.** A sheathing or covering structure or part; a theca; a vagina. Specif.: **a** *Bot* The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses; any sheathlike spathe; an ocrea, or sheathing stipule, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* An elytrum of an insect. **c** *Zoöl.* The tubular fold of skin into which the penis of various animals, as the horse, is retracted. **d** *Anat.* The connective tissue covering of an elongated organ or part, which binds together its parts and holds it in place. **e** *Zoöl.* The lorica of certain protozoans.

sheath of Hen'le (hĕn'lē), *Anat.*, the attenuated, extremely delicate, prolongation of the perineurium at the peripheral ends of nerve fibers; — named from the German anatomist F. G. Henle. — **s. of Schwann** (shvän) [after T. *Schwann*, German physiologist], *Anat.*, the neurilemma.

sheath'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting the family Chionididæ, confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere; — so called from a saddle-shaped horny sheath over the base of the upper mandible. In many characters they are intermediate between the gulls and plovers, but, although the plumage is entirely white, they suggest the pigeons in general appearance. The skin about the eye is naked and roughened, and the wing has a blunt carpal spur.

Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.*; SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATH'ING (shēth'ĭng). **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to inclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case.

'T is in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

2. To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. *Shak.* **3.** To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper; to *sheathe* a house frame. **4.** To render less sharp or pungent; to blunt. *Obs. or R.* **to sheathe the sword**, fig., to make peace.

sheathed (shēthd), *a.* **1.** Provided or invested with, inclosed in, or put into, a sheath; vaginate; invaginated. **2.** Covered or protected with sheathing.

sheath'er (shēth'ẽr), *n.* One who sheathes.

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SHEATHE. Hence: *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath; vaginant; invaginating; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses.

sheath'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes. Specif.: **a** The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, esp. such as to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, etc.; also, the materials used; as, copper *sheathing*. **b** *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material so used.

sheath knife (shēth). A knife, with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath.

sheath'-winged' (shēth'wĭngd'), *a.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle; coleopterous.

sheave (shēv), *n.* [Var. of *shive*, ME. *schive*; akin to OD. *schijve* orb, disk, wheel, D. *schijf*, G. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa* a shaving, slice; cf. Gr. *σκίπων* a staff. Cf. SHIFT, *v.*, SHIVE, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **2.** **a** The grooved wheel or pulley, or any of several such wheels, of a pulley block. **b** Any grooved wheel or pulley. **c** The eccentric disk of an eccentric. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 4.

sheave, *v. t.*; SHEAVED (shēvd); SHEAV'ING (shēv'ĭng). [See SHEAF of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect. *Ashmole.*

sheaved (shēvd), *a.* Of a pulley block, having (a specified number of) sheaves; as, a double-*sheaved* block.

sheaved, *a.* **1.** Made of straw. *Obs.* *Shak.* **2.** Made with a flaring top like a sheaf, as a wineglass.

she'-bal'sam, *n.* The Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*), of the southeastern United States.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same word as *shade*. See SHADE, *n.*] **1.** Shade; a shady place; shelter. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** A slight structure built for shelter or storage, as a penthouse, lean-to, or separate building open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon *shed*; a wood*shed*. **3.** A woolshed. See WOOLSHED. *Australasia.*

shed, *v. t.*; SHED'DED; SHED'DING. **1.** To shade. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** To put or confine in a shed; also, to cover with sheds.

shed, *v. t.*; SHED; SHED'DING. [ME. *scheden*, *schæden*, to pour, to part, AS. *scādan*, *scéadan*, to part, to separate, akin to OS. *skēðan*, OFries. *skētha*, G. *scheiden*, OHG. *sceidan*, Goth. *skaidan*, and prob. to Lith. *skëdu* I part, separate, L. *scindere* to cleave, to split, Gr. *σχιζειν*, Skr. *chid*, and perh. also to L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. SCHISM, SHEADING, SHEATH, SHIDE.] **1.** To separate; to divide; to part, as the hair; also, to depart or die. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To throw off or give forth from one's self or itself; to emit; to cause to, or let, emanate, flow, fall, drop, flow off without penetrating, etc.; to pour forth or out; as, the sun *sheds* light; she *shed* tears; the clouds *shed* rain.

Did Romeo's hand *shed* Tybalt's blood? *Shak.*

3. To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; to let fall; as, fowls *shed* their feathers; serpents *shed* their skins; trees *shed* leaves. **4.** To scatter; disperse; spill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** To sprinkle; to intersperse. *Rare.* "Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray." *B. Jonson.* **6.** *Weaving.* To divide (the warp) so as to form a shed.

shed (shĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To fall or drop; to descend; to pour or be poured or spilled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.* **2.** To part with, or let fall, some covering, integument, growth, etc., as a skin, seeds, fruit, or leaves, that is designed by nature to be parted with; to throw off or cast a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie *Mortimer.*

3. To scatter; to be dispersed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shed, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scéada* the top of the head, the parting of the hair. See SHED, *v. t.*] **1.** A parting, as of the hair; a separation; a division; hence, distinction; difference. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.* **2.** *Weaving.* The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, made by raising and lowering the alternate threads so as to form an aperture of a narrow lozenge section. See LOOM, *Illust.* **3.** That which parts, divides, or sheds; — used chiefly in composition, as in water*shed*. **4.** A shedding or spilling; —only in comb., as in blood*shed*. **5.** That which is or has been shed, as the molted shell of a crab or other crustacean. *Colloq.*

shed'der (shĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sheds; as, a *shedder* of blood; a *shedder* of tears. **2.** **a** A crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell; a peeler. **b** A female salmon after spawning. **3.** A spring device to eject a blank from a compound die.

shed'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHED. Hence: *n.* **a** A parting; division; separation; also, usually *pl.*, the intersection of two or more roads; a crossroads. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** That which is shed, or cast off; — usually *pl.*

sheen (shēn), *a.* [ME. *schene*, AS. *sciene*, *scēne*, *scȳne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to OFries. *skēne*, *skōne*, OS. *scōni*, D. *schoon*, G. *schön*, OHG. *scōni*, Goth. *skauns*, and E. *show*; the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. *shine*. See SHOW, *v. t.*] Beautiful; splendid; resplendent; bright; glittering; radiant; fair; also, illustrious; exalted. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic.*

This holy maiden, that is so bright and *sheen*. *Chaucer.*

sheen, *v. i.* To be bright, as that which shines, glistens, glitters, or gleams. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic.* *Byron.*

sheen, *n.* [See SHEEN, *a.*] Brightness; splendor; glitter.

"Throned in celestial *sheen*." *Milton.*

Syn. — See LUSTER.

sheen'y (-ĭ), *a.* Beautiful; bright; shining; radiant. "A *sheeny* summer morn." *Tennyson.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *shep*, *scheep*, AS. *scēp*, *scéap*; akin to OFries. *skēp*, LG. & D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, OHG. *scāf*, and perh. to Skr. *chāga* goat. Cf. SHEPHERD.] **1.** Any ruminant of the genus *Ovis* allied to the goats, esp. any of numerous domesticated varieties (usually regarded as forming a species, *O. aries*) kept for their flesh (called *mutton*), wool, and skin. The ordinary varieties of domestic sheep differ conspicuously from the goats in having a stouter, less agile build, no beard in the male, more divergent horns (often in old males curled in a somewhat flattened spiral), longer tail, and fine, thick, woolly coat. The wild sheep, however, are covered with crisp hair and have a short tail. Well-known breeds, of British origin, are the Cheviot, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, etc. The merino is a very fine-wooled breed of Spanish origin. Wild sheep of different species inhabit most of the higher mountain ranges of the Northern Hemisphere. See ARGALI, MOUFLON, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, OORIAL, etc. The adult male sheep is called a *ram* (if castrated a *wether*), the adult female a *ewe*, the young of either sex a *lamb*.

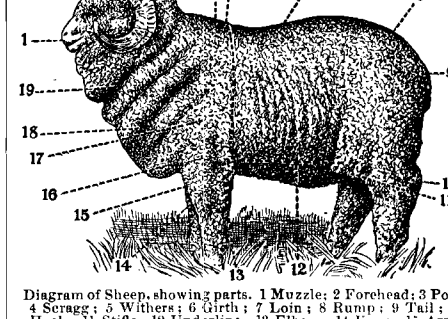


Diagram of Sheep, showing parts. 1 Muzzle; 2 Forehead; 3 Poll; 4 Scragg; 5 Withers; 6 Girth; 7 Loin; 8 Rump; 9 Tail; 10 Hock; 11 Stifle; 12 Underline; 13 Elbow; 14 Knee; 15 Arm; 16 Brisket; 17 Shoulder; 18 Apron; 19 Throat.

2. A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. *Ainsworth.* **3.** Leather of sheepskin, as for bookbinding; sheepskin.

sheep, *v. t.*; SHEEPED (shēpt); SHEEP'ING. To graze or pasture (land) by sheep. *Cant, U. S.*

sheep'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** A North American viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **b** = BLACK HAW **a**.

sheep bur. An asteraceous weed (*Acanthospermum australe*) of the southern United States. It has a prickly fruit shaped like a starfish.

shear skid. = FENDER SKID.

shear'wa'ters (shēr'wô'tẽrz), *n. Logging.* A line of chained logs across the entrance of a pokelogan, etc., to keep logs out. *Maine.*

sheat. + SHEET; dial. Eng. var. of SHOTE, a young hog.

sheath, *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath gown. A close-fitting, clinging dress made in princesse style and opening on the side.

sheathing paper. Building paper for sheathing. [-LESS.]

sheath'less (shēth'lĕs), *a.* See

sheath'y (shēth'ĭ; shēth'ĭ), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath.

shea tree. [See SHEA.] See SHEA BUTTER.

sheave (shēv), *n.* **In flax retting,** the woody part of the stem as opposed to the fiber. [*&* SHEAVE.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF

shears. Shewes. *Ref. Sp.*

She'ba. (shē'bä), *n.* Biblical name for *Saba*. See SABÆAN.

She'bah (-bä). *Bib.*

She'bam (shē'băm). *Bib.*

she-ban'der (shē-bān'dẽr), Var. of SHABUNDER.

she-bang' (shē-bāng'), *n.* [Cf SHEBEEN.] A dwelling or shop; institution; concern; — depreciative, often jocose. *Slang.*

Sheb'a-ni'ah (shĕb'*a*-nī'*a*; shĕ-bān'yä). *Bib.* [BAR. *India.*

she-bar' (shē-bär'). Var. of SHI-

Sheb'a-rim (shĕb'*a*-rĭm; shē-bā'rĭm; 115). *Bib.*

She-bat' (shĕ-bät'), *n.* [Heb *shĕbāt.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

she'-beech', *n.* The Australian tree *Gympocarpa shovata*.

she-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Irish origin; cf. Ir. *scapa* a shop.] An illicit liquor shop. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. — **she-been'er**, *n. All Ir. & Scot.*

She'ber (shē'bẽr). *Bib.*

She Bible. See under BIBLE, 2.

Sheb'na (shĕb'nä). *Bib.*

She-bu'el (shē-bū'ĕl; shĕb'ū-ĕl). *Bib.* [of SHABUNDER.]

she-bun'der (shē-bŭn'dẽr). Var. of SHABUNDER.

Shec'a-ni'ah, Shech'a- (shĕk'-*a*-nī'*a*; shē-kăn'yä). *Bib.*

sheche. + SEEK.

She'chem (shē'kĕm). *Bib.*

She'chem-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Members of a Hebrew clan of Manasseh. [of SHEKINAH.]

She-chi'nah (shē-kī'nä). Var

sheck. + SHEIK.

shecklaton. + CICLATOUN.

shed, *v. t.* To surpass; to surprise. *Obs. Scot. or Dial. Eng*

shed (shĕd). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH.

shed'a-ble (-*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

shed'der (-ẽr). Var. of SHEDER.

shed'ding, *n.* Sheds collectively.

shede. + SHEATH, SHODE.

shede (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n.* & *v.*

she'der (shē'dẽr; shĕd'ẽr), *n.* [See SHE; DEER.] A female animal; esp., a young female sheep. *Dial. Eng.* [dē'-). *Bib.*

Shed'e-ur (shĕd'ē-ûr; shĕ-

shed roof. Pent roof. [of SHOE.

shee (*Scot.* shē). Obs. or Scot.

Shee'ah. Var. of SHIAH.

sheed (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n.* & *v.*

sheef. + SHEAF.

sheek. + SHEIK.

sheel. Var. of SHEAL. [*Scot.*

sheel (shēl), *n.* & *v.* Shovel.

sheeld. + SHIELD. [SHILFA.

sheel'fa (shē'l'fä). Var. of

sheel'ing Var. of SHEALING, a hut. [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheel'y (shēl'ĭ), *n.* = SHILFA.

sheen. Short for MACHINE *Dial.*

sheen. *adv.* Beautifully; brightly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sheen, v. t. To cause to shine.

sheen'ful. *a.* See -FUL.

sheen'ly, *adv.* Brightly. *Rare.*

sheen'weed', *n.* Fine clothes. *Obs.*

sheen'y (shēn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHEENIES (-ĭz). A Jew; — a term of opprobrium. *Slang.*

sheep, *n.* A shepherd. *Obs.*

sheep'back', *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.

sheep'bit'er (-bĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who practices petty thefts: prob., orig., a sheep dog that bites the sheep. — **sheep'bit'ing** (-bĭt'ĭng), *a. Both Obs.*

sheep dog. A dog used to tend sheep; esp.: **a** A collie. **b** A large tailless dog, usually bluish gray and white, having shaggy hair, esp. about the head, where it often covers the eyes. More fully called *old English sheep dog.* **c** A Chinese dog resembling the Pomeranian.

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

sheep'-head'ed, *a.* Silly; simple-minded; stupid.

sheep'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* A shepherd's crook. *Milton.*

sheep'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sheep. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Like a sheep; bashful; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess; stupid; silly. *Locke.* — **sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*

sheep'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having knees like those of a sheep; — said of a horse when the foreleg below the knee deviates slightly forward.

sheep laurel. A North American dwarf ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*), resembling the mountain laurel, but with narrower leaves and smaller, bright red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.

Sheep Laurel. Sprigs bearing Flowers and Fruit.

sheep louse. **a** A mallophagan louse (*Trichodectes sphærocephalus*) that infests sheep, eating the wool. **b** The sheep tick.

sheep'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep farmer.

sheep pest. An Australian rosaceous plant (*Acæna ovina*) related to the burnet. Its barbed spines, covering the fruit, adhere to the wool of sheep.

sheep plant. Either of two asteraceous plants of New Zealand (*Raoulia eximia* and *R. mammillaris*), whose white woolly tufted foliage when viewed from a distance somewhat resembles a sheep.

sheep pox. **a** Formerly, erysipelas of sheep; wildfire. **b** A contagious febrile disease of sheep, characterized by vesicles or pocks upon the skin.

sheep run. An extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze.

sheep's'-bit' (shēps'-), *n.* A European campanulaceous herb (*Jasione montana*), with blue flowers somewhat resembling scabious.

sheep scab. *Veter.* **a** A mangelike disease of sheep caused by a mite (*Psoroptes communis*, var. *ovis*). **b** = HEAD SCAB.

sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'-eye',** *n.* **A shy,** diffident look; also, a wishful or amorous glance; — commonly in *pl.*

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye . . of old called the *sheep's eye* *Wycherley.*

sheep's fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca ovina*), frequently cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland situations, and also used as a lawn grass.

sheep's'-foot', *n.* *Printing.* A metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, used as a lever and hammer.

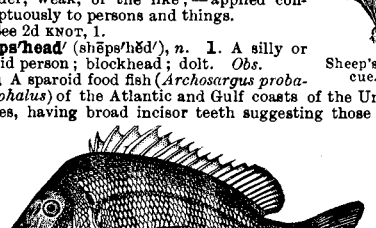
sheep'shank' (shēp'shăŋk'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the shank of a sheep; hence, something thin and slender, weak, or the like; — applied contemptuously to persons and things.

2. See 2d KNOT, 1.

Sheep's Fescue.

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A silly or stupid person; blockhead; dolt. *Obs.*

2. a A sparoid food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggesting those of a sheep, and a compressed black-banded body. Also, an allied species, as the salema. **b** The fresh-water drumfish.



Sheepshead a.

sheep'shear'er (shēp'shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears, or cuts off the wool from, sheep.

sheep'shear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.

sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; also, leather prepared from it. Hence, formerly, parchment. **2.** [From being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] **a** A bond. *Obs.* **b** A diploma. *Student Cant.*

sheep sorrel. A small polygonaceous herb (*Rumex acetosella*) growing on poor, dry, gravelly soil. Its leaves have a pleasant acid taste like sorrel.

sheep'split' (-splĭt'), *n.* A split of a sheepskin; a thin section made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.

sheep tick. A wingless insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see). It lives on, and sucks the blood of, sheep.

Sheep Tick. × 2.

sheep'walk' (shēp'wôk'), *n.* **1.** A pasture for sheep; a small sheep run. **2.** A prison. *Obs. Cant.*

sheer (shēr), *a.* [ME. *schere*, pure, bright, prob. of Scand. orig. (cf. ME. *skere*, fr. Scand.), but influenced also by the kindred AS. *scīr;* cf. Icel. *skærr*, akin to Dan. *skær*, Sw. *skär*, also to Icel. *skīrr*, AS. *scīr*, OS. *skiri*, MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* clear, and E. *shine.* See SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Bright; fair; shining; handsome; clear; clean; also, pure; unmixed. *Obs. or R.*

"*Sheer* ale."

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Clear; free. *Obs.* *Old Eng. Miscellany.*

3. Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin.

4. Being what it seems to be; obvious; simple; mere; downright; absolute; utter; as, *sheer* folly. *M Arnold.*

5. Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See PURE.

sheer, *adv.* **1.** Brightly; fairly; clearly. *Obs.* **2.** Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly. *Milton.*

sheer, *v. t.* To make bright or pure; to purge; clear; free; acquit; excuse. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

sheer, *v. i.;* SHEERED (shērd); SHEER'ING. [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See SHEAR.] To decline or deviate from the proper course; to turn aside, as to avoid a collision; to swerve; as, a ship *sheers* from her course.

to sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to move away. — **to s. up,** to approach obliquely.

sheer, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading towards it. **2.** A turn, deviation, or change in a course; a swerve.

Give the canoe a *sheer* and get nearer to the shore *Cooper.*

sheer batten. *Shipbuilding.* A long strip of wood to guide carpenters in following the sheer plan; also, a sheer pole.

sheer leg. **a** *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form sheers. **b** *pl.* = SHEARS, *n. pl.*, **2 b.**

sheer plan. *Shipbuilding.* A projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the median line of the vessel.

sheer strake. *Shipbuilding.* The uppermost strake of a vessel's side plating or planking.

sheet (shēt), *n.* [ME. *shete, schete*, AS. *scēte, scȳte*, a sheet, piece of linen cloth, fr. *scéat* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment, a cloth, akin to *scéata* a corner, the lower corner of a sail, a cloth, D. *schoot* sheet, bosom, lap, G. *schoss* bosom, lap, flap of a coat, Icel. *skaut*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment; originally, that which shoots out, fr. the root of AS. *scéotan* to shoot. See SHOOT, *v. t.;* cf. SHEET a rope.] In general, a large, broad piece of anything comparatively thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance. Specif.: **a** A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; esp., one used as an article of bedding next to the body. **b** A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, blank or written or printed on; esp., a single one of the separate pieces of any of the sizes of paper (which see) prepared for writing on (24 of which make a quire) or printing on (in bookbinding both size and fold, as folio or quarto, is specified); hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves and pages of a book; hence, *Rare*, the book itself.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

c A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; *Iron & Steel Manuf.*, a portion less than about a quarter of an inch (sometimes one eighth) in thickness, a portion having above this thickness being designated a *plate.* Cf. LEAF, 5 *d*, PLATE, 1. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. **e** A sail. *Obs. Dryden.* **f** *Geol.* An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata. **g** *Geom.* A nappe. **h** *Cookery.* A flat thin shape or form in which cake, biscuit, etc., is baked.

in sheets, in the form of unbound sheets; — said of a book or the like.

sheet, *v. t.;* SHEET'ED; SHEET'ING. **1.** To furnish with a sheet or sheets, to wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet; to shroud; *Obs.*, to guard or protect. "The *sheeted* dead." "When snow the pasture *sheets.*" *Shak.* **2.** To expand as a sheet; to form, gather, or dispose in sheets. *Rare.* "The *sheeted* sky." *J. R. Drake.* **3.** To place between sheets, as newly printed sheets of paper for drying.

sheet, *n.* [AS. *scéatline, scéata* the lower corner of a sail, akin to D. *schoot* sheet, G. *schote.* See SHEET a large piece of cloth or paper.] **1.** *Naut.* Often in *pl.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind. In fore-and-aft sails the sheet leads to the clew of the sail or to the boom near the end. In square sails other than courses a rope or chain leads to each clew, reeving through a sheave in the yardarm next below the sail, that which extends the windward corner being called the *weather sheet* (or, for a course, *tack*) and that used for hauling aft the lee clew being called the *lee sheet* (or, for a course, merely *sheet*). Courses have a tack and a sheet at each clew, the windward tack leading forward and the lee sheet leading aft, or both tacks leading forward and both sheets aft when sailing before the wind. On studding sails the sheet is attached to the inner clew, the tack leading to the outer boom end and then in to the deck or the top.

2. *Naut. pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts, called *fore sheets* and *stern sheets.*

to be, *or* have, a sheet in the wind, to be somewhat drunk. *Sailors' Slang.* — **to be,** *or* **have, both** (*or* **three**) **sheets in the wind,** to be very drunk. *Sailors' Slang.*

sheet (shēt), *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in phrase, **to sheet home,** to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until it is set as flat as possible.

sheet, *v. i.* *Naut.* To have its sheets leading to or in a specified point or direction; — said of a sail.

sheet anchor. [ME. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scéotan.* See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed on shores outside the waist just abaft the fore-sheet; — called also *waist anchor.* See ANCHOR, 1. **2.** Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best or main hope, reliance, or refuge.

sheet bend. *Naut.* A bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye; — called also *becket bend, weaver's knot, mesh knot, netting knot,* etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.

sheet deposit. A mineral deposit extended in length and breadth and having relatively small thickness, thus including both lodes and beds as distinguished from irregular masses. The term has been sometimes applied in a more limited sense to deposits (called also **blanket veins**) occurring in an approximately horizontal plane.

sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming into or disposing in sheets; also, material made into sheets. **2.** Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets. **3.** A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.

sheet lightning. Lightning in diffused or sheetlike form, due frequently to reflection by the clouds.

sheet pile. Any of a number of thick boards or planks wedge-shaped at the lower end and sometimes tongued on one edge and grooved on the other, driven into the ground close together between gauged piles to form the walls of a cofferdam or the like; also, a sheet-steel device, usually corrugated longitudinally, used for the same purpose. Hence: **sheet'-pile',** *v. t.* — **sheet piling.**

sheet'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then from another form on the other side.

sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk; 277), *n.* [Ar. *shaikh* a venerable old man, a chief.] **1.** The head of an Arab family, or of a clan, tribe, or village; an Arab chief; — now also used as an Arabic title of respect. **2.** A high Mohammedan ecclesiastic. **3.** In India, a Hindu convert to Islam.

sheik, *or* **sheikh, ul Is-lam'** (o͝ol ĭs-läm'). [Ar. *shaikh-ul-Islām.*] The chief judge of the Mohammedans of any of various larger cities and towns; esp., the grand mufti of Constantinople, who is the real head of the Mohammedan religion in the Turkish Empire.

shek'el (shĕk'l; -ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *shegel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia, hence also of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, etc.; also, a coin having this weight. The probable value in grains troy of the principal varieties is as follows: (1) *Babylonian:* ordinary, for merchandise and gold, 252½ (heavy) and 126¼ (light); ordinary, for silver, 336 and 168; royal (cf. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26), for gold, 260 and 130; royal, for silver, 346 and 173. (2) *Syrian* or *Hittite*, 320 and 160. (3) *Phœnician*, for silver, 224½ and 112¼. The ordinary Hebrew shekel of gold, if of 252⅝ grains, would be equivalent to $10.88 or £2 4s. 8½d. The Hebrew silver shekel was probably that of 224½ grains, which at the then ratio of 13½ : 1 would correspond to $\frac{1}{50}$ shekel of gold (72½ cents or nearly 3s.); the term **shekel of the sanctuary** appears to have been merely a postexilic name for the same. As a *coin*, the shekel is not older than 139 B. C., all payments in earlier times being made by weighing out the metal.

Jewish Shekel (silver, 220 grs.) of about 66 A. D.

2. *pl.* Money; coins; cash. *Slang.*

She-ki'nah (shĕ-kī'nä), *n.* [Heb. Talmud *shekinah*, lit., the dwelling, fr. *shākan* to inhabit.] The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world, or divine intermediary between Him and the world of nature and man; — a conception of the Jewish theologians developed in the Targums, the Midrash, the Talmud, etc., and adopted by Christians. It is the Shekinah only, not God, that can be localized, even in heaven, that is the central cause of the radiance and glory of God manifested in the storm cloud, the cloud and fire over and in the tabernacle, the cloud on Sinai's summit, etc., that was in the Temple of Solomon, and that, in the Midrash and the Talmud, is the active and personal agent of God.

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sheep'-bush', *n.* Wilga. *Australia.*

sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt), *or, Rare,* **sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheep'crook', *n.* Sheephook. *Obs.*

sheep'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Bashful; shy; sheepish.

sheep flake. A rack or open wicker cage for carrying fodder to sheep in winter. *Dial. Eng.*

sheep'head', *n.* = SHEEPSHEAD.

sheep'kill', *n.* The sheep laurel.

sheep'let, *n.* See -LET.

sheep'man, *n.* A raiser or owner of sheep. [*Table II.*]

sheep oat grass. See GRASS.

sheep poison. **a** The sheep laurel. **b** A Californian lupine (*Lupinus densiflorus*).

sheep rot. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Sheep's-bane. **b** Butterwort.

sheep's'-bane', *n.* The marsh pennywort, supposed to produce rot in sheep.

sheep's'-beard', *n.* A cichoreaceous herb (*Urospermum dalechampii*) of southern Europe, with a conspicuous pappus on the achenes.

sheep scabious. Sheep's-bit.

sheeps'head', *v. i.* To fish for sheepsheads. *U. S.*

sheepshead porgy. A small sparoid fish (*Calamus penna*) found from Florida to Brazil [1 b.

sheep shears. = SHEARS, *n. pl.*

sheep'-sick', *a.* Incapable of supporting, or productive of sickness in, sheep; — said of pasture land. *Australasia.*

sheep silver. **1.** Mica. *Scot.* **2.** A yearly allowance in commutation of the ancient right of pasturing sheep. *Scot.* **3.** A toll formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep. *Eng.*

sheep's'-pars'ley, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild chervil. **b** The related plant *Chærophyllum temulum.*

sheep's'-sca'bi-ous, *n.* Sheep's-bit.

sheep's'-sor'rel, *n.* Sheep sorrel.

sheep's'-wool' sponge. A fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies [a sheepwalk.

sheep'walk'er, *n.* One who owns

sheep'y (shēp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling sheep; sheepish.

sheer. † SHARE. [SHIRE.

sheer (shēr). Dial. Eng. var. of

sheer (*dial.* shēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHEAR.

Sheeraz. Var. of SHIRAZ.

sheer drawing. *Shipbuilding.* = SHEER PLAN. *Rare.*

sheer hook. *Chiefly Nav.* An arrangement of heavy hooks on a pole or the like, usually with the inner surfaces sharpened, formerly used to seize and cut an enemy's rigging. [dicular.

sheer'ing, *a.* Vertical; perpen-

sheer'ly, *adv.* Purely; solely; also, absolutely; quite.

sheer'ness, *n.* Purity. *Obs.*

sheer pole. *Naut.* An iron rod seized to the shrouds just above the deadeyes and parallel to the sheer of the ship.

sheer ratline. *Naut.* Every fifth ratline, which extends to the swifters, after shrouds, and backstays.

Sheer. *or* **Shere. Thursday** [ME. *shere Thursdai.* See SHEER, *a.*] Maundy Thursday. *Obs.*

sheer'wa'ter. † SHEARWATER.

sheet. † SHOOT.

sheet. Short for SHEET ANCHOR.

sheet cable *or* **chain.** The cable or chain of the sheet anchor.

sheet'ed, *p. a.* **a** Furnished with, or covered with, a sheet or sheets. **b** Having a band of white around the body; — said of certain cattle.

sheet'er. † SHOOTER.

sheet'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

sheet glass. = CYLINDER GLASS.

sheeth. † SHEATH.

sheeting pile. = SHEET PILE.

sheet pavement. An asphalt pavement.

sheet'wise' (shēt'wīz'), *a.* & *adv. Print.* In the form suitable to sheetwork.

sheet writer. *Horse Racing* A bookmaker's clerk who records the wagers. [slice.

sheeve. Var. of SHEAVE, a

shef, shefe, sheffe. † SHEAF.

Shef'field plate (shĕf'ēld). [From *Sheffield*, Eng.] A kind of plate made by soldering a thin covering of silver on baser material. — **Shef'field plat'ing.**

shefte. † SHIFT.

She'ha-ri'ah (shē'hȧ-rī'ȧ). *Bib.*

shehide. † SHAHI.

sheil. Var. of SHEAL. *Scot.*

Sheil'a (shēl'ȧ), *n.* The heroine of William Black's "A Princess of Thule," a beautiful, sensible, and charming girl of the Hebrides.

she ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus boormani.* [SHAITAN.

shei'tan (shī'tän). Var. of

sheive. † SHEAF.

she-kar'. Var. of SHIKAR.

she-kar'ry. Var. of SHIKAREE.

shekh (shēk). Var. of SHAIKH.

shekho. Var. of SHIKHO.

shel. † SHIELD.

shel. Shell. *Ref. Sp.*

she'la, she'lah (shē'lä), *n.* [Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam *shalya* muslin.] A fine muslin or silk. *Anglo-Ind.*

She'lah (shē'lȧ). *Bib.* **a** Prob. var. of SILOAM. **b** A clan name.

She'lan-ites (shē'lăn-īts; shē-lā'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

sheld. † SHIELD.

sheld (shĕld), *a.* Variegated; speckled; pied. *Dial. Eng.*

shel'der (shĕl'dẽr), *n.* [Dial. also *shalder; cf.* dial. *scolder.*] *Local, Eng.* **a** The oyster catcher. **b** Sheldrake.

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shel'drake′ (shĕl'drāk′), *n.* [*sheld* + *drake.*] **a** Any duck of one of the Old World genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*, esp. the common European species (*T. tadorna*), slightly larger than the mallard. Though somewhat resembling the geese, its nearest allies are the tree ducks. It frequents coast regions and nests in burrows. It is chiefly black and white, the head and neck greenish, the lower breast broadly chestnut, and the speculum green. The bill with its frontal knob is red. The ruddy sheldrake (*C. casarca*), of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, is chiefly orange brown with the quills of the wings and tail blackish and the speculum bronzy green. The male in summer has a black collar. It is abundant in India, where it is called *Brahmany duck*. Other species of *Casarca* inhabit South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. **b** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

Sheldrake (*Tadorna tadorna*).

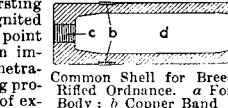
shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [ME. *shelfe, schelfe*, AS. *scylfe;* akin to G. *schelfe*, Icel. *skjālf.* Cf. SHELVE, *v. i.*] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, as on a wall, to hold objects of use or ornament; a ledge; a long narrow surface, horizontal or nearly so, above a larger one. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge in form or position; as: **a** A sand bank in a river or the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks; a reef or shoal. *Stow.*

On the secret *shelves* with fury cast. *Dryden.*

b A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil. **3.** Pieces of timber running the whole length of a vessel inside the timberheads under the deck beams.

shelf'y (shĕl'fĭ), *a.* Abounding in shelves; shelvy: **a** Full of dangerous shallows. "A *shelfy* coast." *Dryden.* **b** Full of ledges, or flat projecting layers, of rock. *Obs.*

shell (shĕl), *n.*; *pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 6, usually collectively, SHELL. [ME. *shelle, schelle*, AS. *scell, scyll;* akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalja* a tile, and E. *skill.* Cf. SCALE of fishes, SHALE, SKILL.] **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specif.: **a** The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut *shell.* **b** A pod. **c** The hard or tough covering of an egg. **d** A hard rigid covering of an animal, commonly largely calcareous, in other cases chiefly or partly chitinous, horny, or even siliceous. The shell of a mollusk consists of one or more calcareous pieces secreted by a modified portion of the surface of the body called the *mantle*, and in typical cases is large enough to cover the animal, but it may be reduced or rudimentary and buried in the soft tissues. A mollusk's shell is enlarged by the deposition of new material, esp. around the edges, to provide for the animal's growth. The shell of a crustacean is the outer chitinous cuticle, often stiffened with calcareous matter. It is molted at intervals to provide for growth, the soft underlying cuticle hardening into a new shell. In the vertebrates having a shell, it is composed of bony plates often covered with horny epidermal shields. **2.** By extension, a shell-bearing mollusk. **3.** Short for TORTOISE SHELL (which see). **4.** Something resembling, or suggesting, or likened to, a shell in some way, as in shape, position, or fragility. Specif.: **a** Any slight hollow structure; a framework or exterior structure that is frail in construction or that has had its interior removed or destroyed, or that is regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk; as, the *shell* of a ship; the *shell* of religion. **c** The outer frame or case of a pulley block. **d** A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.* **e** A light racing boat, long and only wide enough to accommodate one oarsman on a seat, the frame of which is covered with very thin wood or with paper. Modern shells have outriggers and are decked over except where the oarsmen sit. **f** *Mech.* A thin hollow cylinder, as the barrel of a cylindrical boiler or the knurled outer piece of a kind of drill chuck. **g** The part in a loom in which the reed is fitted. **5.** The copper face of an electrotype. **6.** *Ordnance.* A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive bursting charge which is ignited by a fuse at some point of its flight, upon impact, or after penetration, the effect being produced by the force of explosion or by the impact of its scattered fragments. Shells are classified according to special design and purpose into ARMOR-PIERCING, BLIND-LOADED, COMMON SHELL, DECK-PIERCING SHELL, and TORPEDO SHELL (see these terms). Cf. SHRAPNEL.



Common Shell for Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance. *a* Forged Steel Body; *b* Copper Band to engage in rifle grooves; *c* Opening for percussion fuse; *d* Powder Chamber.

7. A metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms. **8.** Something similar in form or action to an ordnance tube or flue boiler. **shell button.** **a** A button of shell. **b** A hollow button of two pieces, one for the front and the other for the back, and often covered with fabric. **shell chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. **shell cracker.** A fresh-water sunfish (*Eupomotis holbrooki*) of the southern United States. **shell crest.** A rounded crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — dist. from a *peak crest*. **shell dove.** A scaled dove. **shell'drake'**, **shell'duck'.** Vars. of SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK. **shell eater.** An openbill. **shelled** (shĕld), *a.* Having a shell. **shell'er**, *n.* One that shells; as, an oyster *sheller*. **shell feed.** = DISH FEED. **shell fire.** Phosphorescence, esp. from decaying matter. *Dial. Eng.* **shell game.** A sleight-of-hand swindling game in which a small pellet, as a pea, and a number (usually three) of walnut shells, or the like, are used, and the victim bets as to which shell conceals the object. Cf. THIMBLERIG. **shell'head'** (shĕl'hĕd'), *n.* Hell-granite. *Southern U. S.* [DEN.] **shell heap.** See KITCHEN MIDDEN. **shell ibis.** An openbill. **shell'i-ness** (shĕl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. **shell'-lac'.** Var. of SHELLAC. **shell'-less.** *a.* Having no shell. **shell meat.** Shellfish as food. *Obs.* **shell money.** Shells used as money. Cf. COWRIE, SEAWAN. **shell mound.** See KITCHEN MIDDEN. **shell parrakeet** *or* **parakeet, shell parrot.** A zebra parrakeet. **shell pear.** The avocado. **shell quail.** The scaled quail. **shell ruching.** = COQUILLE c. **shell sac.** = SHELL GLAND b. **shell transformer.** See TRANSFORMER.

shell, *v. t.*; SHELLED (shĕld); SHELL'ING. **1.** To strip, break off, or remove the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to *shell* nuts or peas; to *shell* oysters. **2.** To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To cover or incase in a shell, lit. or fig. **4.** To throw shells or bombs at, upon, or into; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town or a body of troops. **5.** To cover with shells (a surface, as an oyster bed for the spat to adhere to them, or a piece of ground to fertilize it). **to shell out,** *or, rarely,* **down,** to hand out or over; to pay over (money). *Slang.*

shell, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling; to be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping. **3.** To use oyster shells, as for culture or fertilizing. *U. S.* **to shell out,** to hand out or over something demanded, as money. *Slang.* *T. Hughes.*

shell, *a.* *Mach.* Of a tool, having a through longitudinal hole to receive a bar which is pushed through it and fastened in position; as, a *shell* end mill, reamer, etc.

shel-lac' (shē-lăk'; shĕl'ăk; 277), *n.* Also **shel-lack', shell'-lac'.** [*shell* + *lac* a resinous substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack.*] A purified form of lac largely used in the preparation of varnishes. See 2d LAC, 1.

shel-lac', *v. t.*; SHEL-LACKED' (shē-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt); SHEL-LACK'ING (shē-lăk'ĭng; shĕl'ăk-ĭng). To coat or otherwise treat with shellac.

shell'bark' (shĕl'bärk'), *n.* The shagbark.

shell bit. A gougelike boring tool used with a brace.

Shel'ley's case (shĕl'ĭz). *Law.* A celebrated case of Lord Coke's time (about 1581) which discussed and enunciated the common-law rule (now called the **rule in Shelley's case**) the effect of which is that when a person receives by conveyance an estate of freehold with a limitation, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee or in tail, the grantee takes an estate in fee simple or fee tail respectively, the words "the heirs," or "the heirs of his body," having the effect only of limiting the quantity of the estate conveyed. The rule is part of the common law, but in the United States has been very generally abolished or modified by statute so as to give effect to an express limitation of a remainder to heirs.

shell'fish' (shĕl'fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *scylfisc.*] **a** Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk, as an oyster or clam, or a crustacean, as a lobster. **b** A trunkfish.

shell flower. **a** Any cultivated menthaceous plant of the genus *Moluccella*, esp. *M. lævis.* **b** The turtlehead. **c** The zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia nutans.*

shell gland. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** In entomostracans and the young of many other crustaceans, a looped tubular excretory organ ending blindly at one extremity and opening to the exterior on or near the second maxilla. **b** In the embryo of many mollusks, a glandular organ which secretes the embryonic shell. **c** A specialized glandular part of the oviduct of many animals which forms the egg's shell.

shell hooks. *Ordnance.* An implement consisting of two arms, for hoisting or moving heavy projectiles.

shell ice. Ice originally formed on a sheet of water, but no longer resting on it, because the water has been withdrawn.

shell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Removal of a shell or shells. **2.** Bombardment with shells. **3.** Groats; hulled oats; — a commercial name. **4.** A disease of the grape, of uncertain origin, causing the immature fruit to drop; — called also *rattling.*

shell jacket. *Mil.* An undress military jacket, tight-fitting, and short in the back, such as is worn in the British army.

shell'-leaf', *n.* An ornamental Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with long-petioled, rounded, concave leaves.

shell'man (shĕl'măn), *n.* **1.** *Nav.* A man stationed at a gun to bring a shell and place it in the gun when loading. **2.** A swindler who plays the shell game.

shell'proof' (shĕl'prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof.

shell pump. A simple form of sand pump or sludger consisting of a hollow cylinder with a ball or clack valve at the bottom, used with a flush of water to remove detritus.

shell'y (shĕl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The *shelly* shore." *Prior.* "His *shelly* cave." *Shak.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a shell; testaceous, chitinous, siliceous, or the like.

Shel'ta (shĕl'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. CELTIC.] A secret jargon of Celtic tinkers, and many other, esp. Irish, vagabonds.

shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *scheltrun, shiltroun, scheltrome, scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury, exposure, annoyance, or the like; a protection or place of protection; a screen; a refuge.

Thou [God] hast been a *shelter* for me. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

2. State of being covered and protected; protection.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

Syn. — Asylum, refuge, retreat, covert, sanctuary, protection, defense, security.

shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *v. t.*; SHEL'TERED (-tẽrd); SHEL'TER-ING. **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; protect; harbor.

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

3. To place under shelter or protection; to take or betake to cover, or to a safe place.

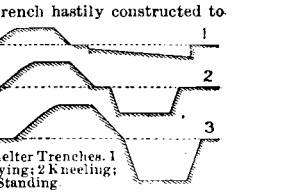
They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abp Abbot.*

Syn. — SHELTER, SHIELD, SCREEN. *Shelter* and *shield* are often interchangeable; but SHELTER suggests esp. protection from exposure, SHIELD, from assault; SCREEN, which is often used with little distinction from *shelter*, frequently implies masking or concealment; as, to *shelter* from stormy weather, to *shield* from impending danger, to *screen* an accomplice. See DEFEND.

shel'ter, *v. i.* To take shelter. *Milton.*

shelter deck. *Shipbuilding.* A continuous deck of lighter construction than an awning deck, extending fore and aft on the upper deck.

shelter trench. *Mil.* Any trench hastily constructed to secure shelter from direct fire, — usually first a shallow excavation with the dirt thrown up as a parapet in front, to shelter a man lying down, and deepened as rapidly as possible until it will shelter a man standing, if time permits.



Shelter Trenches. 1 Lying; 2 Kneeling; 3 Standing

shel'ty, shel'tie (shĕl'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHELTIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.*; SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV'ING (shĕlv'ĭng). [Prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge, a platform; perh. influenced in sense by some other word.] To incline; to be sloping; as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.

shelve, *v. t.* [See SHELF.] **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or a library. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to *shelve* an officer; to *shelve* a claim; to *shelve* a matter in debate.

shelv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of fitting up shelves. **2.** Act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the *shelving* of a claim. **3.** Material for shelves; shelves, collectively. **4.** A detachable rack or framework of boards attached to a farm wagon or cart to increase its capacity for hay or grain; — usually in the *pl.* *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shelv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, to slope. Hence: *n.* A sloping or shelvy place. *Rare.*

shelv'y (shĕl'vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

She-ma' (shĕ-mä'), *n.* [From the first word of the selection, Heb. *shĕma'* hear.] A selection of short passages from the Pentateuch (*Deut.* vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21; *Num.* xv. 37–41) recited, together with certain benedictions, as a creed or statement of the Jewish faith.

She-mo'neh Es'reh (shĕ-mō'nĕ ĕz'rĕ). [Heb. *shĕmōneh 'esreh*, lit., eighteen. *Jewish Religion.* The collection of 19, orig. 18, benedictions, from which are taken those recited together with the Shema at the daily services and a the additional service on Sabbaths and holy days. The first three and the last three are used at all services, while the middle group varies on Sabbaths, new moons, and holy days from the formula prescribed for week days. The collection as the prayer par excellence is called the *Tefillah* (prayer), and each benediction is called among the Sephardic Jews an *Amidah* (i. e., benediction recited standing).

shend (shĕnd), *v. t.*; SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND'ING. [AS. *scendan* to disgrace, bring to shame, from *sceand, sceond*, disgrace, dishonor, shame; akin to G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*, and E. *shame.* See SHAME, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To blame, reproach, or revile; to punish, degrade, disgrace, or put to shame or confusion, as by defeat or superiority; to confound. *R. Browning.*

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend.* *Spenser.*

2. To injure, mar, spoil, or harm; to ruin; to destroy. **3.** To protect; to defend.

shend, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To be or become injured, spoiled, ruined, or destroyed. **2.** To defend; to answer in defense. *Destruction of Troy.*

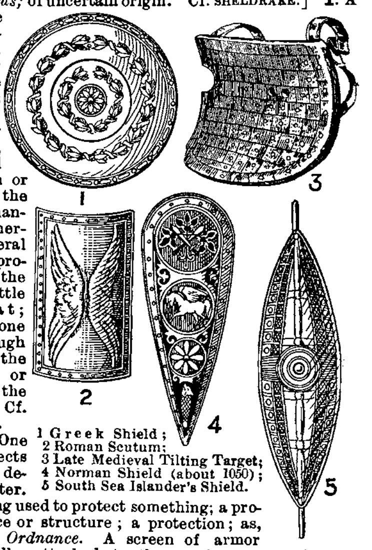
sheld'fowl' (shĕld'foul'), *n.* A sheldrake. *Local, Eng.* **shel'duck'**, *n.* [*sheld* variegated + *duck.*] A sheldrake. **shelelagh.** † SHILLALAH. **Shel'e-mī'ah** (shĕl'ē-mī'ȧ; shĕ-lē'mī-ȧ). *Bib.* **She'leph** (shē'lĕf). *Bib.* **She'lesh** (shē'lĕsh), *n.* *Bib.* **shelf**, *v. t.* To shelve. **shelf'ful**, *n.* See -FUL, 2. **shelf fungus.** = BRACKET FUNGUS. [SHELF, 3.] **shelf piece.** *Shipbuilding.* = **shelf plate.** = ARMOR SHELF. **shel'fish.** *a.* A rogue. *Obs.* **shell'ap-ple** (shĕl'ăp-p'l), *n.* [Perh. for *sheld dapple.* Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The chaffinch. **b** A crossbill. **shell auger.** An auger with an internal space for borings. **shell'back'**, *n.* An old sailor; an old salt. *Slang.* **shell boiler.** Any boiler incased in a cylindrical shell, as a fire-

Shel-luh'. Var. of SHILLUH. **shel'lum** (shĕl'ŭm). = SCHELM. **shell'work'** (shĕl'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. [2 *Slang.*] **shell'work'er**, *n.* = SHELLMAN, **shel'ly** (shĕl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA. **shel'ly** (shĕl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHEELFA, SHEELY.] Chaffinch. *Scot.* **shel'ly-coat'** (-kōt'), *n.* A water sprite. *Scot.* **shelm.** Var. of SCHELM. **She-lo'mi** (shē-lō'mĭ; shĕl'ō-mĭ). *Bib.* [shĕl'ō-mĭth). *Bib.* **She-lo'mith** (shē-lō'mĭth; shĕ-lō'mĭth). *Bib.* **She-lo'moth** (-mōth; -mŏth). *Bib.* **shelp.** *n.* A tapeworm. *Obs.* **shelpad.** *n.* A tortoise. *Obs.* **shel'ter-age**, *n.* State of being sheltered; shelter. *Obs. or R.* **shel'terd.** Sheltered. *Ref. Sp.* **shel'ter-er**, *n.* One that shelters. **shel'ter-less**, *a.* See -LESS. **shelter tent.** See TENT. **shel'ter-y** (shĕl'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*

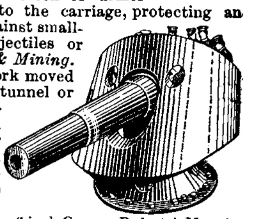
shelt'ie (shĕl'tĭ). Var. of SHELTY. [TOPUSIK. **shel'to-pu'sick.** Var. of SCHEL-**shel'tron**, *n.* [See SHELTER, *n.*] *Obs.* 1. Shelter; defense. 2. Band; army; battalion; squadron. [*Scot.*] **shelt'y** (shĕl'tĭ), *n.* A shealing. **She-lu'mi-el** (shē-lū'mĭ-ĕl). *Bib.* [*Ref. Sp.*] **shelv, shelvd.** Shelve; shelved. **shelve**, *n.* Shelf; ledge. *Rare.* **shelves**, *n., pl.* of SHELF. **Shel'yak** (shĕl'yăk; shĕl-yăk'), *n.* [Ar. *al shalyāq* the constellation Lyra.] See STAR. **shelving**, † SHILLING. [of Noah.] **Shem** (shĕm). *Bib.* Eldest son **She'ma** (shē'mȧ). *Bib.* **She-ma'ah** (shē-mā'ȧ; shĕm'ā-ȧ). *Bib.* [ȧ). *Bib.* **She-ma'iah** (shē-mā'yȧ; -mī'-). **Shem'a-rī'ah** (shĕm'ȧ-rī'ȧ; shē-mär'yȧ). *Bib.* **Shem-e'ber** (shĕm-ē'bẽr). *Bib.* **shemer.** † CHIMERE.

She'mer (shē'mẽr). *Bib.* **shemere.** † SHIMMER. [*Bib.* **She-mī'da**, *or* **-dah** (shē-mī'dȧ). **She-mī'da-iten** (-ĭ-tn). *Bib.* **shem'i-nith** (shĕm'ĭ-nĭth). *n.* [Heb *sheminith.*] *Bib.* A term relating to music, in the heading of Ps. vi. and xii., prob. meaning the eighth, or the octave. **She-mir'a-moth** (shē-mĭr'ȧ-mŏth; shē-mĭ'rȧ-mōth; shĕm'ĭ-rā'mŏth). *Bib.* **Shem'ite** (shĕm'ĭt), **Shem-it'ic**, etc. Vars. of SEMITE, etc. **Shem'it-ish** (shē-mĭ'ĭt-ĭsh), *a.* Semitic. [n-ĕl). *Bib.* **She-mu'el** (shē-mū'ĕl; shĕm'-) **Shen** (shĕn). *Bib.* **shen'a-chie** (shĕn'ȧ-kĭ). Var. of SEANNACHIE. **she-nan'i-gan** (shē-năn'ĭ-gȧn), *n.* Fooling; tricks. *Slang, U. S.* **She-na'zar** (shē-nā'zär). *Bib.* **shend'er**, *v. t.* To slay; cut to pieces. *Obs.* **shend'ful** (shĕnd'fo͝ol), *a.* De-

she′-oak′, *n.* **1.** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, specif. *C. stricta* and *C. suberosa.* Their hard wood is variously used; the leaves and aments are used for forage. See BEEFWOOD **a**, CASUARINA.
2. A kind of coarse beer. *Slang, Australasia.*
she-oak nets. Nets slung at the sides of a gangway plank between the wharf and ship to prevent drunken sailors from falling into the water. *Slang, Australasia.*
She′ol (shē′ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead, conceived by the Hebrews as a subterranean region clothed in thick darkness, return from which is impossible; the place of departed spirits; hell; Hades; also, the grave; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the Old Testament. Cf. HADES, 1 **b** & 2; ARALU; HELL, 1.
For thou wilt not leave my soul to *Sheol.* *Ps.* xvi. 10 (*R. V.*).
shep′en (shĕp′ĕn), *n.* [See SHIPPEN.] A stable; a shippen. *Obs.*
shep′herd (shĕp′ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *schepherde, schephirde,* AS. *scēaphyrde; scēap* sheep + *hyrde, hirde,* a herd, a guardian. See SHEEP; HERD a herder.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large; fig., one charged with the religious guidance of others, as a priest; a pastor.
2. One who holds a mining claim but does not work it. *Slang, Australia.*
Shepherd Lord, the, Lord Henry de Clifford, 14th Baron Clifford (d. 1523), who, in consequence of his father's attainder, was brought up as a shepherd. On accession of Henry VII. he was restored to his birthright and possessions. He is the hero, under this title, of various legends. His story is told in Wordsworth's "Song for the Feast at Brougham Castle," and "White Doe of Rylstone." — **S. of Her′mas** (hûr′măs). See APOCRYPHA, 2. — **S. of Salis′bur-y Plain** (sôlz′bẽr-ĭ), the hero and title of a tract by Hannah More. He is a model of homely wisdom and pious contentment.
shep′herd, *v. t.;* SHEP′HERD-ED; SHEP′HERD-ING. **1.** To tend as a shepherd; to guard, herd, lead, or drive as a shepherd.
White, fleecy clouds . . .
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind. *Shelley.*
2. To attend or escort (a lady). *Humorous.*
3. *Mining.* To retain (a claim) by working it only to the extent required by law. *Australia.*
4. To shadow; to follow and watch secretly. *Slang.*
shepherd dog, shepherd's dog. A sheep dog; a collie.
shep′herd-ess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. *Sir P. Sidney.*
shep′herd's-com-pan′ion (shĕp′ẽrdz-), *n.* The wagtail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).
shepherd's plaid. A kind of woolen cloth of a checkered black and white pattern; also, the pattern itself.
shep′herd's-purse′, *n.* A white-flowered annual brassicaceous weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing pouchlike pods.
she′-pine′, *n.* **a** The Australian white pine *Podocarpus elata.* **b** A true pine of Florida (*Pinus heterophylla*).
sher′ard-ize (shĕr′ȧr-dīz), *v. t.;* SHER′ARD-IZED (-dīzd); SHER′ARD-IZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To galvanize by inclosing the articles to be treated, covered with commercial zinc dust, in a tightly closed retort, heating, and allowing to cool.
Sher′a-ton (shĕr′ȧ-tŏn), *n.* *Furniture.* A style developed in England toward the end of the 18th century, chiefly by Thomas Sheraton. Straight lines and Louis-Seize details are characteristic of it. — **Sher′a-to′ni-an** (-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.*
sher′bet (shûr′bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbat* a drink, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. SORBET, SIRUP, SHRUB a drink.] **1.** A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of fruit juice, diluted, sweetened, and flavored variously; as, lemon *sherbet.*
2. A flavored water ice.
3. A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also *sherbet powder.*
she-reef′, **she-rif′** (shĕ-rēf′), *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* noble, holy, n., a prince; cf. F. *chérif,* Sp. *jerife.*] **1.** An Arab prince or chief.
2. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; — used as a title. Hence, a high dignitary among Mohammedans, as in the Philippines; specif., the local governor of Mecca, usually called the Grand Shereef.
she-ri′at (shĕ-rē′ȧt), *n.* [Turk. *sherī′at,* fr. Ar. *sharī′ah,* lit., the way.] The sacred law of the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed.
she-riff′ (shĕ-rēf′), *n.* [Turk & Ar. *sherīfī,* fr. Ar. *sherīf* noble, illustrious.] Any of various Oriental coins; as: **a** A former Turkish gold coin; a gold dinar. **b** A mohur. **c** A silver xerafin.
sher′iff (shĕr′ĭf), *n.* [ME. *shereve,* AS. *scīr-gerēfa; scīr* a shire + *gerēfa* a reeve. See SHIRE, REEVE; cf. SHRIEVALTY.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, charged with the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace, and in some cases having judicial powers. In England the sheriff was the king's reeve or steward over a shire or county, and originally was "the governor of the shire, the captain of its forces, the president of its court,— a distinctively royal officer, appointed by the king, dismissible at a moment's notice, strictly accountable to the Exchequer" for the taxes or revenues which it was his duty to levy from the shire. He never was, as has been erroneously supposed, the vicegerent of the earl (L. *comes*). The office is now appointive, by the king, though formerly in some counties it became hereditary, and it was for a time in the 13th century made elective. The sheriff originally in both England and Scotland had large judicial powers, and twice a year made his circuit (*tour* or *turn*) of the counties to hold the view of frankpledge, to hold his courts, and to collect fines. In the United States sheriffs are commonly elected, but in some States appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office in both England and the United States is now mainly ministerial. The term in England is one year or until the successor is appointed.
sher′iff-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of a sheriff; shrievalty.
Sher′man Act (shûr′măn). An act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and to issue Treasury notes in payment; —so called from Senator John Sherman, who advocated it as a compromise measure. It was believed by many to be one of the chief causes of the business depression of 1893, and a bill for its repeal became a law Nov. 1, 1893, a special session of Congress having been called for the purpose.
sher′ry (shĕr′ĭ), *n.* [From *Xeres,* now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town near Cadiz, *x* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A still white wine made in the vicinity of Jerez; also, any wine resembling it in its properties. Sherry is naturally light-colored, darkening with age. There are two main varieties, *amontillado* and *manzanilla.* The former is made of various degrees of strength, sweetness, and color, by the addition of spirit, etc. It contains 17-21 per cent of alcohol by volume. Manzanilla is much lighter and drier, being usually untreated. It has a pronounced bouquet. Montilla, made in the province of Córdoba, is similar to manzanilla.
sherry cobbler. A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually drunk through a straw or a glass tube.
sheth (shĕth), *n.* [Cf. SHEATH.] The part of a plow which projects downward below the beam, to hold the share and other working parts; — called also *standard,* or *post.*
Shet′land po′ny (shĕt′lănd). One of a small, stocky, hardy breed of horses, with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.
sheugh (shūĸ), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To make ditches or drains in; to dig, as peat, by making ditches.
2. To cover over; specif., *Hort.*, to heel in.
shew′bread′ (shō′brĕd′), **show′bread′**, *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the term used in Biblical translations to render the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30). The loaves, twelve in number, arranged upon the table in two piles of six, were later taken to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. The ritual exhibition of the bread was an expression of the belief that Yahweh is the source of every material blessing, and an expression of gratitude.
shib′bo-leth (shĭb′ō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth.* *Judges* xii.
2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of something, as a party; specif., a party cry or pet phrase.
The *th*, with its twofold value, is . . . the *shibboleth* of foreigners. *Earle.*
shi′bu-i′chi (shē′bōō-ē′chē), *n.* [Jap. *shi-bu-ichi,* fr. Chin. *ssŭ⁴ fen¹ i¹*, lit., four parts one, silver forming one fourth of the alloy.] An alloy of silver (one part) and copper (three parts), invented by the Japanese, which on proper treatment assumes a beautiful silvery gray patina. Cf. SHAKUDO.
shi′cer (shī′sẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *scheisser* one who dungs.] **1.** *Mining.* An unproductive mine; a duffer. *Australia.*
2. A worthless, mean, or contemptible person, as a man who does not pay debts of honor, or a cheat. *Slang, Brit.*
shield (shēld), *n.* [ME. *sheld, scheld,* AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld;* akin to OS. *scild,* OFries. *skeld,* D. & G. *schild,* OHG. *scilt,* Icel. *skjöldr,* Sw. *sköld,* Dan. *skiold,* Goth. *skildus;* of uncertain origin. Cf. SHELDRAKE.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, consisting of a plate or frame as of metal, wood, or leather, and carried on the arm or held in the hand by a handle, — formerly in general use for the protection of the body in battle or combat; more esp., one large enough to protect the whole of, or one side of, the body. Cf. BUCKLER, 1.


1 Greek Shield; 2 Roman Scutum; 3 Late Medieval Tilting Target; 4 Norman Shield (about 1050); 5 South Sea Islander's Shield.

2. Fig.: One that protects or defends; defense; shelter.
3. Anything used to protect something; a protecting piece or structure; a protection; as, specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun against small-arm, or light-caliber, projectiles or shrapnel. **b** *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward at the end of a tunnel or adit in process of excavation to support the ground ahead of the brickwork or other lining. **c** *Zoöl.* A protective structure likened to a shield, as a large scale, a carapace, or lorica. **d** The expanding attachment of an expansion bolt.


6-inch Gun on Pedestal Mount with Shield (sense 3 **a**).

e An adjunct of dress, as a piece of moisture-proof fabric or a padded article, serving as a protection, as, esp., to a part of the clothing liable to be soiled.
4. Something resembling, or having the form of, a shield.
"Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black." *Spenser.*
5. Specif.: **a** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. LOZENGE, 2 **a**. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* (1) In lichens, an apothecium. (2) In Characeæ, one of the eight wall cells of the antheridium. **c** *Zoöl.* A marking or otherwise differentiated area.
6. A coin, the old French *écu;* — so called from the figure of a shield on one side. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
7. The hard horny part of a boar's neck, regarded as the choicest part for brawn; as, a *shield* of brawn. *Obs.*
Shield of So-bies′ki (sō-byĕs′kē). *Astron.* = SCUTUM, 4.
shield (shēld), *v. t.;* SHIELD′ED; SHIELD′ING. [AS. *scildan, scyldan.* See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a shield; to cover from danger or the like; to defend; to protect from distress, assault, injury, or the like.
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shak.*
2. To ward off; to keep off or out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Obs. or Archaic.*
God *shield* that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*
shield, *v. i.* To serve as a shield, protection, or defense.
Syn. — See SHELTER.
shield budding. The ordinary method of bud grafting.

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structive; ruinous; fatal; miserable; disgraceful. — **shend′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **shend′ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
[disgrace. *Obs.*
shend′ing, *n.* Shame; dishonor;
shend′lac, *n.* [Cf. AS *sceand* shame, and, for the ending, E. WEDLOCK.] Shame; infamy; ignominy; derision. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
shend′ness, *n.* Shame; disgrace.
shend′ship, *n.* **1.** Harm; ruin. **2.** Ignominy; shame; reproach; punishment; disgrace.
shend′ship-ful, *a.* Disgraceful. *Obs.* — **shend′ship-ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [SHEEN.
shene. † *seen,* p. p. of SEE,
sheng (shĕng), *n* [Chin. *shêng¹.*] See MEASURE.
She′nir (shē′nẽr). *Bib.*
Shen-shai′ (shĕn-shī′), *or* **Shen-sha′hi** (-shä′hē; -shä′ē), *n.* One of the Parsi sect which uses the Hindu calendar.
shenship. † SHENDSHIP.
shent, shente, *pret. & p. p.* of SHEND. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
shent, *v. i.* To shrink; avoid.
she-o′lic (shē-ō′lĭk; -ŏl′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Sheol; infernal. *R.*
shep. † SHEEP, SHIP
sheparling. † SHEPHERDLING.
shepe, *n. & v.* Reward; pay. *Obs.*
shepe. † SHEEP, SHIP, SKIP.
She′pham (shē′făm), **Sheph′a-thi′ah** (shĕf′ȧ-thī′ȧ; shē-făth′yȧ), **Sheph′a-ti′ah** (shĕf′ȧ-tī′ȧ; shē-făt′yȧ). *Bib.*
shepheardize. † SHEPHERDESS.
shepherd god. Pan.
Shep-her′di-a (shĕ-pûr′dĭ-ȧ; shĕp-hûr′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Shepherd,* Eng. botanist.] Syn. of LEPARGYREA. [*Obs.*
shep′herd-ing, *n.* Shepherdling.
shep′herd-ish, *a.* See -ISH **b**.
shep′herd-ism (shĕp′ẽr-dĭz'm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.
shep′herd-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Shepherd kings. = HYKSOS.
shep′herd-ling, *n.* A little or young shepherd.
shep′herd-ly, *a.* Like that of shepherds *Obs.* [herd's-purse.
shep′herd's-bag′, *n.* Shep-
shep′herd's-clock′, *n.* Common pimpernel.
shep′herd's-club′, *n.* Mullein.
shep′herd's-cress′, *n.* A small European brassicaceous herb (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*). [DOG.
shepherd's dog. See SHEPHERD
shepherd's flute. A flageolet or the like. [*Obs*
shep′herd-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
shep′herd's-joy′, *n.* An Australian climbing liliaceous plant (genus *Geitonoplesium*), with greenish purple flowers.
shep′herd's-knot′, *n.* Tormentil.
shep′herd's-myr′tle, *n.* Butcher's-broom. [comb.
shep′herd's-nee′dle, *n.* Lady's-
shepherd spider. A daddy longlegs, or harvestman.
shep′herd's-pouch′, *n.* Shepherd's-purse.
shep′herd's-rod′, *n.* The small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*).
shep′herd's-sca′bi-ous, *n.* Sheep's-bit. [HERD'S-ROD.
shep′herd's-staff′, *n.* = SHEP-
shep′herd-y, *n.* Position or occupation of a shepherd. *Obs.*
She′phi (shē′fī), *or* **She′pho** (-fō). *Bib.* [**-phan** (-făn). *Bib.*
She-phu′pham (shē-fū′făm), *or*
shepne. † SHIPPEN.
shep′peck (shĕp′ŭk), **shep′-pick,** *n.* A pitchfork. *Dial. Eng.*
shepper. † SHAPER.
shep′pey (shĕp′ĭ), *n.* [AS. *scēapwīc.*] A sheepcote. *Dial. Eng.*
shep′stare (shĕp′stâr; -stẽr),
shep′star′ling (-stär′lĭng),
shep′ster (-stẽr). [Cf. SHEEP; STARE starling.] The common starling. *Local, Eng.*
shep′ster. † SHAPESTER.
shep′ster (shĕp′stẽr), *n.* [*sheep* + *-ster.*] A shepherd. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
She′rah (shē′rȧ). *Bib.*
Sherash. † SHIRAZ.
Sher′a-tan′ (shĕr′ȧ-tăn′), *n.* [Ar. *al sharaṭān,* two stars in the horns of Aries, dual of *sharaṭ* sign, notch.] See STAR.
Sheraz. † SHIRAZ.
sher′bet-lee (shûr′bĕt-lē), *n.* [Error for *sherbetjee,* Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbet seller
sherbet powder. = SHERBET, 3.
sher′bet-zide, *n.* [Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbetlee.
sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.
shere. † SHEAR, *v.*
shere. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHEER. [SHIRE.
shere (shēr). Dial. Eng. of
shere, *n.* *Coinage.* Tolerance; remedy. *Obs.* [rĕb′yȧ). *Bib.*
Sher′e-bi′ah (shĕr′ē-bī′ȧ; shē-
she-reef′i-an (shĕ-rēf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shereef.
shereful. † CHEREFUL.
She′resh (shē′rĕsh). *Bib.*
Shere Thursday. Var. of SHEER THURSDAY.
shereve. † SHERIFF.
She-re′zer (shē-rē′zẽr). *Bib.*
she-rif′. Var. of SHEREEF.
sher′if. Sheriff. *Ref. Sp.*
sher′iff-al-ty (shĕr′ĭf-ăl-tĭ), *n.* = SHRIEVALTY.
sher′iff-ess, *n.* Female sheriff.
sher′iff-hood, *n.* Shrievalty.
sher′iff-ry, *n.* Shrievalty.
sher′iff's court. *Scots Law.* Either of several courts presided over or held by the sheriff, including, besides a criminal court, the ordinary (and historically original) court, the small debt court, established in 1837, and the debts recovery court, constituted in 1867, for recovery of debts between £12 and £50.
sher′iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sher′iff-wick, *n.* Shrievalty.
she-rif′i-an. Var. of SHEREEFIAN.
sherish. Obs. pl. of SHIRE.
she-ris′ta-dar′ (shē-rĭs′tȧ-där′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarishtadār,* for *sarrishtadār; sarrishta* record + Per. *dār* keeping, holding.] A recorder, registrar, or secretary. *India.*
sherk. † SHIRK.
sher′man. † SHEARMAN.
shern, sherne. † SHARN, dung.
sherp (shĕrp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHARP. [SHERIFF.
sher′ra (shĕr′ȧ). Scot. var. of
Sher′ra-moor′, Sher′ry-moor′, *n.* The rebellion in Scotland in 1715; — from Sheriffmuir in Perthshire, where the advance of the Scottish Jacobites was checked; hence, tumult; turmoil; row. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sherrant, *n.* Sherry. *Obs.*
sherriffe. † SHEREEF.
sher′ris (shĕr′ĭs), *n.* Sherry. *Obs. or Archaic.*
sher′rug (shĕr′ŭg). Dial. Eng. var. of SHEARHOG.
sher′ry-val′lies (shĕr′ĭ-văl′ĭz), *n. pl* [Cf. Sp. *zaraguelles* wide breeches or overalls.] A kind of overalls or protective leggings of thick cloth or leather, worn when riding on horseback. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*
sherte. † SHIRT, SHORT.
Shesha. Var. of SESHA.
She′shach (shē′shăk). *Bib.*
She′shai (-shī). *Bib.*
She′shan (-shăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Shesh-baz′zar (shĕsh-băz′ȧr).
shet, shete. † SHEET.
shet (shĕt). Obs. or dial. var. of SHUT.
shet. Dial. var. of SHOOT.
Sheth (shĕth). *Bib.*
sheth (*dial.* shĕth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of SHEATH.
She′thar (shē′thär). *Bib.*
She′thar-boz′nai (-bŏz′nī; -nā-ī). *Bib.*
Shet′land-er (shĕt′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Shetland; also, a Shetland pony.
Shetland lace. An openwork needle-made lace of Shetland wool, used for shawls, etc.
Shetland wool. A fine, thin, loosely twisted worsted, spun from wool of Shetland sheep.
shette. † SHUT.
shet′tle (shĕt′'l). † SHUTTLE.
sheu. † SHOW.
sheugh, sheuch (shūĸ), *n.* [Cf. SEUCH.] A ditch; trench; furrow; gully. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheuk (shūk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOK.
sheule. † SEWELL.
she-va′ (shĕ-vä′), *n.* [Heb. *shĕvā.*] *Hebrew Gram.* A vowel point (:) written under its consonant and indicating either a slight vowel sound (**simple sheva** or **vocal sheva**) or simply the limit of a syllable (**silent sheva** or **sheva quiescens**).
She′va (shē′vȧ). *Bib.*
she′vel (shē′v'l; shā′-), *v. t. & i.* To distort or be distorted. *Scot.*
shever. † SHIVER.
shew. † SHOW.
shew. † SEW, *v. i.*, to serve.
shew (shō; *in early 18th c.,* shū), *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic or R.* [var of SHOO.
shew (shōō). Scot. & dial. Eng.
she-wa′ (shĕ-vä′). Var. of SHEVA. [Eng. var. of SHOOD.
shewd (shōōd; shĕ′ōōd). Dial.
shew′ell, shew′el (shōō′ĕl). Var. of SEWEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shew′er (shō′ẽr). Var. of SHOWER, one who shows. *Archaic or R.* [of SHOW.
shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of *shew,* var.
shewre. † SHOWER, *n.*
shey. † SHY.
sheyk, sheykh. Vars. of SHEIK.
sheyle (shāl), *n. & v.* [AS. *sceol, sceolh,* oblique, wry.] Grimace; squint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheyne. † SHEEN.
Shi′ah (shē′ȧ), *n.* = SHIITE.
shi-bar′ (shē-bär′), *n.* [Marathi *çibād.*] A large coasting vessel of western India.
Shib′mah (shĭb′mȧ). *Bib.*
schick′-shack′, *n.* An oak apple; a sprig of oak, esp. with an oak apple, worn before noon on Oak-apple Day; also, in contempt, a person not then wearing it. *Dial. Eng.*
Shic′ron (shĭk′rŏn). *Bib.*
shidder. † SHEDER.
shide (shīd), *n.* [ME. *shide, schide,* AS *scīd;* akin to OHG. *scīt,* G. *scheit,* Icel. *skīð,* and E. *shed,* v. t.] A thin board; billet; splinter; plank. *Obs. or Dial.*
shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHY.
shiel (shēl). *Scot* var. of SHEAL.
shield (shēld). Var. of SHEAL, a shealing or hut.
shield′-bear′er, *n.* Any small moth of the genus *Coptodisca,* whose larva makes a covering of bits of leaves.
shield′-bone′, *n.* A shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shield fern. The buckler fern.
shield'-shaped' (shēld'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a shield; specif., *Bot.*, peltate.
shield'tail', *n.* *Zoöl.* Any small burrowing snake of the family Uropeltidæ, having a large scute on the tail.
shift (shĭft), *v. t.*; SHIFT'ED; SHIFT'ING. [ME. *shiften, schiften*, to divide, change, remove, AS. *sciftan* to divide; akin to LG. & D. *schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, Icel. *skipta* to divide, part, shift, change, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta*, and prob. to Icel. *skīfa* to cut into slices, as n., a slice, and to E. *shive, sheave*, n., *shiver*, n.] **1.** To divide; distribute; apportion; assign; arrange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To change the place or position of; to move or remove, as from one place or person to another; to transfer; to turn; as, to *shift* a burden; to *shift* the blame.

Carrying the oar loose, [they] *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

3. To put off; to get rid of; avoid; evade. *Obs. Spenser.* **4.** To exchange for or replace by another or others of the same kind or class; to change; as, to *shift* the clothes; to *shift* the scenes or scene. **5.** To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*

Not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*

6. To chauge in form, character, etc.; to alter.
to shift off. **a** To delay; to defer; to put off. **b** To put away; to lay aside; to get rid of. — **to s. the helm,** *Naut.*, to put the tiller from starboard to port or vice versa, usually from hard over one way to hard over the other.
shift, *v. i.* **1.** To make division or apportionment; to distribute; to dispose; to order. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.* **2.** To deal; to act; to do. *Obs. Caxton.* **3.** To make a change or changes; to change position, place, form, character, clothing, etc.; to move; veer; to substitute one thing for another; as, the cargo *shifted.*

The sixth age *shifts*
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. *Shak.*

Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat. *Scott.*

4. To resort to or use expedients; to provide, look out, or do, for one's self; to contrive; to manage; to manage to live or get along; as, to *shift* for one's self. **5.** To practice indirect or evasive methods. **6.** *Music.* To make a shift. See SHIFT, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See CHANGE.
to shift for one's self, to provide or care for one's self.
shift (shĭft), *n.* [See SHIFT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of shifting. Specif.: **a** A putting one thing in place of another, or changing the place of a thing; change; alteration; substitution.

My going ... was not merely for *shift* of air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

b A turning from one thing to another; a turn; hence, an expedient or scheme tried in difficulty; often, an expedient that is petty, mean, underhand, or the like; a trick; a dodge; a fraud. "Reduced to pitiable *shifts.*" *Macaulay.*

I 'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*

2. Something changed or used in alternation; esp.: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **c** A shirt. *Dial.* **3.** *Music.* A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin or a similar instrument. **The first position** of the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the tone next above that of the open string; at **half shift,** or **second position,** the hand is so moved that the first finger falls in the original place of the second; at **whole shift,** or **third position,** the first finger covers the original place of the third; and at **double shift,** or **fourth position,** it covers that of the little finger. **4.** *Mining.* A dislocation of a vein or seam; a fault. **5.** The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night *shift.* **6.** In building, shipbuilding, etc., disposition of work overlapped so as to break joint.
Syn. — See EXPEDIENT.
shift of crops, change or rotation of crops.
shift'er (shĭf'tẽr), *n.* One that shifts; specif.: **a** One that changes the place or position of something; as, a scene *shifter.* **b** One given to resorting to shifts or expedients, esp. those of a petty or crafty nature; a cheat.

'T was such a *shifter* that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

c *Naut.* An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. *Rare.* **d** *Mach.* Any of various devices for shifting something; as: (1) A belt shifter. (2) *Knitting Mach.* A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.
shift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIFT. Hence: *n. Philol.* Lautverschiebung. — **shift'ing-ly,** *adv.*
shifting accent *or* **stress,** *Phon.*, variable word accent, or stress, due to unsettled or varying usage, to the position of the word with reference to other words, or to the exigencies of verse. Thus, Eng. *farm'yard',* Amer. *farm'yard';* an *out'side'* passenger, the passenger *out'side',* etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87. — **s. backstays,** *Naut.*, temporary stays to be let go when the vessel tacks or jibes. — **s. center** *or* **centre.** = METACENTER. — **s. stress.** See SHIFTING ACCENT. — **s.,** *or* **secondary, use,** *Law*, a use which takes effect in derogation of some other estate and is expressly limited by the deed or may be created on a certain contingency by a person or persons named in the deed. By the shifting use it was possible to evade the common-law rule that a fee could not be limited upon a fee. Some States of the United States have expressly abolished shifting uses, as such.
shift'less (shĭft'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking in expedients, or not capable of successful expedients, esp. in providing for one's own support, as because of laziness, lack of skill, etc.; hence, lazy; inefficient; thriftless; as, a *shiftless* fellow. **2.** Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work, or the like; as, *shiftless* management. — **shift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shift'less-ness,** *n.*
shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Changeful; changeable; fickle. *Rare.* **2.** Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in, or given to, expedients or contrivances, esp. those of a doubtful character; fertile in, or full of, tricks or dodges; tricky.

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot. *C. Kingsley*

Shi'ism (shē'Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine or principles held to by the Shiites, or Shiahs.
Shi'ite (shē'ĭt), **Shi'ah** (-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *shī'aī* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shī'ah* a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shā'a* to follow.] One of that branch of the Mohammedans who reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first rightful successor of Mohammed, and who do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law. Persia is the chief center of Shiism. — **Shi-it'ic** (shē-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*
shi-kim'ic (shĭ-kĭm'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_6(OH)_3CO_2H$, obtained from the fruit of star anise (called *shikimi* by the Japanese). Its name in the official nomenclature is cyclohexene(1)-triol(3.4.6)-carboxylic acid(1).
shik'ra (shĭk'rȧ), *n.* [Cf. SHIKAR.] A small Indian hawk (*Astur badius*) sometimes used in falconry.
shil-la'lah, shil-le'lagh (shĭ-lā'lȧ), *n.* Also **shil-le'lah, shil-la'la,** etc. A sapling, as of oak or blackthorn, used as a cudgel; hence, any cudgel; — so called from Shillelagh, in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*
shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *shilling, schilling*, AS. *scilling;* akin to D. *schelling*, OS. & OHG. *scilling*, G. *schilling*, Sw. & Dan. *skilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, and perh. to OHG. *scellan* to sound, G. *schallen.*] **1.** A silver coin and money of account of Great Britain and many of its dependencies, equal to twelve pence (24½ cents U. S.), or the twentieth part of a pound. It is legal tender to the number of forty. Abbr., *s.* For several centuries the shilling was a money of account only, after the Norman Conquest always equal to twelve pence. It first appeared as a modern coin under Henry VII. By a series of changes its weight of fine silver has fallen from the initial value of 133.2 gr. to the present one of 80.73 gr.
2. **a** A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707. It was originally identical in value with the English shilling, but depreciated during the wars with England until, in the 17th century, worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling.
3. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. This difference in value was due to the fact that the colonial bills of credit had depreciated in different degrees. In New England (as also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), when the decimal system of reckoning money was adopted, the pound in paper money was worth only $3.333, and the shilling 16⅔ cts., or 6s. to $1; in New York (as also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), this pound was worth $2.50, and the shilling 12½ cts. or 8s. to $1; in Pennsylvania (as also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland), this pound was worth $2.67, and the shilling 13⅓ cts., or 7s. 6d. to $1; and in Georgia (as also in South Carolina), this pound was worth $4.20⅘, and the shilling 21⅗ cts., or 4s. 8d. to $1.
4. The Spanish or Mexican real, of the value of one eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. Called also *Mexican shilling.*
king's, *or* **queen's shilling,** a shilling given by a recruiting officer to a recruit, the taking of which, until 1879, constituted a binding enlistment in the British army.
shil'ly-shal'li-er, shil'li-shal'li-er (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* An irresolute or hesitating person.
shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* Formerly also **shill-I-shall-I.** [A reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then. *Congreve.*

shil'ly-shal'ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act irresolutely; to be undecided; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.
shil'ly-shal'ly, *n.* Irresolution; hesitation; indecision; also, occupation with trifles.

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing, — no *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey.*

shil'ly-shal'ly, *a.* Hesitating; irresolute; indecisive; also, rarely, foolish; trivial.
shim (shĭm), *n.* **1.** A thin piece or slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., often tapered, used to fill in, as to level a stone in building, or a railroad tie or rail, etc., or designed to be removed to take up wear, as in a bearing. **2.** More fully **shim plow** *or* **plough.** A kind of shallow plow used to scrape or break ground and clear it of weeds.
shim (shĭm), *v. t.*; SHIMMED (shĭmd); SHIM'MING. **1** To weed with a shim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims. See SHIM, *n.*, 1. Also, to fill up (cracks or joints) as with putty.
shim'mer (-ẽr), *v. i.*; SHIM'MERED (-ẽrd); SHIM'MER-ING. [ME. *schimeren*, AS. *scimrian;* akin to *scīmian, sciman*, to glitter, D. *schemeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scīma* a light, brightness, Icel. *skīma*, Goth. *skeima* a torch, a lantern, and E. *shine.* See SHINE, *v. i.*] To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; glisten; glimmer.

The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See FLASH.
shim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to shimmer.
shim'mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a glimmer.
Shim'o-se pow'der (shĭm'ō-sē). [For *shimonose*, after the Japanese inventor, Masashika *Shimonose* Kogakubachi.] A preparation of picric acid used by the Japanese in the war with Russia, 1904–05, to charge high explosive shells.
shin (shĭn), *n.* [ME. *shine, schine*, AS. *scinu;* akin to D. *scheen*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene, schienbein*, Dan. *skinnebeen*, Sw. *skenben*, and AS. *scīa* shin. Cf. CHINE.] **a** The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the fore leg; — disting. from *shank.*
shin, *v. i.*; SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN'NING. **1.** To use the shins in climbing; to climb, esp. as a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms or hands and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — often used with *up;* as, to *shin* up a mast. *Colloq.* **2.** To use the shins in locomotion; to walk or run. *Slang.* **3.** To go about borrowing money hurriedly, as for the payment of one's notes. *Slang, U. S.*
shin, *v. t. Colloq.* **1.** To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). **2.** To kick or strike on the shins.
shin bone. The tibia.
shine (shīn), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn; *in British use usually* shŏn; *cf.* GONE), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN'ING (shīn'ĭng). [ME. *shinen, schinen*, AS. *scīnan;* akin to D. *schijnen*, OFries. *skīna*, OS. & OHG. *scīnan*, G. *scheinen*, Icel. *skīna*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan*, and perh. to Gr. σκιά shadow. Cf. SHEEN pure; SHIMMER.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines.*

God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts. *2 Cor.* iv. 6.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*

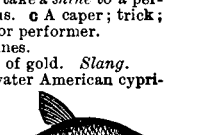
2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver. **3.** To be effulgent in splendor, beauty, or brilliance. *Obs.* "So proud she *shined* in her princely state." *Spenser.* **4.** To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in conversation.
to shine up to *or* **round,** to pay attentions to, as to a girl; to endeavor to gain the liking of. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*
shine, *v. t.* To cause to shine; specif.: **a** To cause to emit light. **b** To send forth like light. *Obs.*

He [God] doth not rain wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues, upon men equally. *Bacon.*

c To throw or flash the light of upon or into something to illuminate it. **d** [In this and the next sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; to polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Colloq.* **e** In hunting deer by night, to throw light into (the eyes of the animal), for the purpose of attracting attention temporarily and thus getting an opportunity to shoot it. *U. S.*
shine, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of shining, or emitting light; light; illumination. "Taper's holy *shine.*" *Milton.*

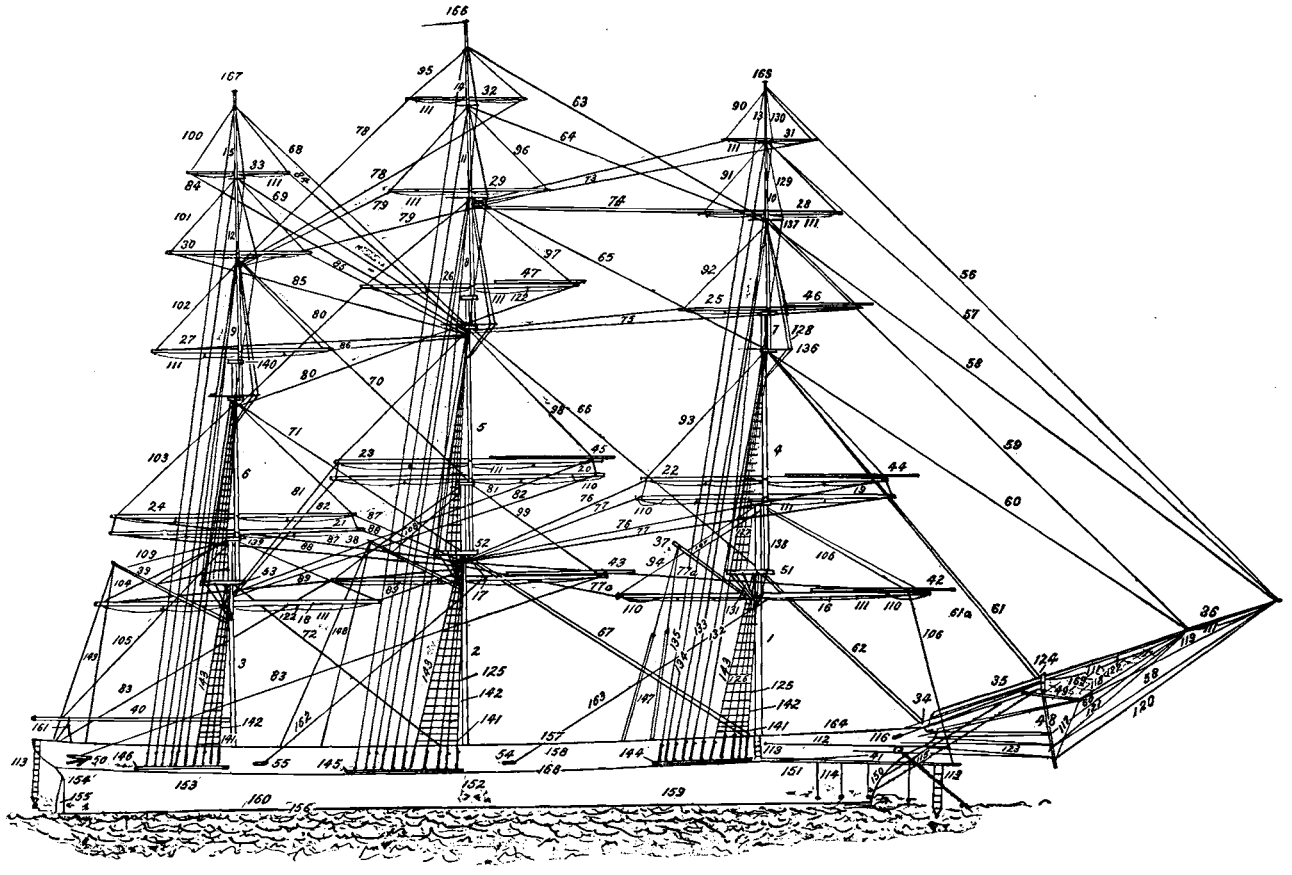
The distant *shine* of the celestial city *Hawthorne.*

2. Quality or state of shining, or exhibiting brightness because of reflected light; splendor; luster; gloss; sheen. **3.** An instance of shining by reflected light; a polish; a gloss; specif., *Colloq.*, a polish or gloss given to the shoes. **4.** Sunshine; fair weather; as, rain or *shine.* *Dryden.* **5.** *Slang.* **a** A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to a person. *U. S.* **b** A disturbance; rumpus. **c** A caper; trick; prank. *U. S.* **d** An inferior actor or performer.
shin'er (shīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines. **2.** A bright piece of money, as, esp., of gold. *Slang.* **3.** **a** Any of numerous small fresh-water American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to *Notropis* and allied genera, as the redfin (*Notropis cornutus*) and the golden *shiner* (*Abramis chrysoleucus*) of the eastern United States; also, loosely, any of various other silvery fishes, as the dollarfish, menhaden, etc. **b** A silverfish (insect).



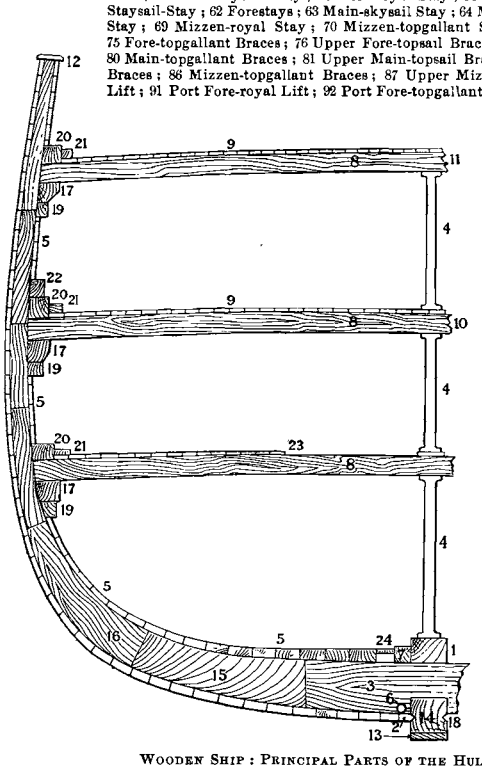
Golden Shiner (*Abramis chrysoleucus*).

shield'drake' (shēl'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.*
shield'ed, *a.* Having, bearing, or provided with, a shield.
shield'er, *n.* One who shields.
shield'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **shield'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shield'less-ness,** *n.*
shiel'drake' (shēl'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.* [hut.]
shiel'ing. Var. of SHEALING,
shiepe. † SHEEP. [SHY]
shi'er (shī'ẽr), *a., compar.* of **shi'er** (shī'ẽr), *n.* Also **shy'er.** A horse given to shying.
shiere. † SHIRE.
shies (shīz), *n., pl.* of SHY.
shi'est, *a., superl.* of SHY.
shift'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shift'ful, *a.* Full of resource. *Obs.* [SHIFTY.]
shift'i-ly (shĭf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **shift'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.
shift marriage. Smock marriage.
shig-ga'ion (shĭ-gā'yŏn; -gĭ'ŏn) *n.*; *pl.* SHIGIONOTH (shĭg'ĭ-ō'nŏth; -nŏth). [Heb. *shiggāiōn.*] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning in the title of Ps. vii. and, in the *pl.*, in Hab. iii. 1.
shi'gram (shē'grŭm), *n.* [Marathi *çighr*, fr. Skr. *çīghra* quick.] In Bombay, a kind of **hack gharri.**
Shih Ching (shĭ jĭng). [Chin. *shih*[1] ode + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
Shi'hon (shĭ'hŏn). *Bib.*
Shi'hor (-hôr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Shi'hor-lib'nath (-lĭb'năth). [*Bib.*]
shi-kar' (shē-kär'), *n.* [Hind & Per. *shikār.*] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India*
shi-kar'gah (shē-kär'gä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *shikārgāh*, fr. Per *shikār* hunting + *gāh* place.] A game preserve. *India.*
shi-ka'ri, shi-ka'ree (shē-kä'rē), *n.* [Hind *shikārī.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.* [POKE.]
shike'poke. Var. of SHITE-
shi-kho' (shĭ-kō'), *n.* A kneeling with joined hands and bowed head before a superior. *Obs.* Cf. KOTOW. *Burma.* — *v. i.* To perform the shikho. *Burma.*
shik'i-mol (shĭk'ĭ-mōl; -mŏl), *n. Chem.* = SAFROL.
Shi King. See SHIH CHING.
shild, shilde. † SHIELD.
shi-le'lah. Var. of SHILLALAH.
shilf, *n.* [Cf. G. *schilf* sedge.] Straw. *Obs.*
shilf, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *scealp* splinter, fragment, Gael. *sgealb.*] Soft slaty rock, esp. when broken up *into road metal. Local, Eng.*
shil'fa (shĭl'fȧ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shil-ha' (shĭl-hä'; shĭ-lä'), *or* **Shil-luh'** (shĭl-lŭ'), *n.* [Berber *shelluh, shellaha, shleuh.*] A member of a chief division of the Berbers, on the northern slopes of the Atlas Mountains; also, their language. See BERBER, HAMITIC.
Shil'hi (shĭl'hĭ). *Bib.*
Shil'him (shĭl'hĭm). *Bib.*
shill (shĭl). Var. of SHEAL, shell, husk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
shill, *a. & adv.* [AS. *scyl* sonorous, sounding.] Shrill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shill, *v. t. & i.* To sound; clang; shrill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shilla. † SHELA.
shil'la (shĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Gael *sgilleag* pebble, dim. of *sgil* grain.] Pebble; gravel; a beach; — chiefly *pl. Dial. Eng.*
shil-le'lagh, shil-le'lah, shil-le'ly. Vars. of SHILLALAH.
Shil'lem (shĭl'ĕm). *Bib.*
Shil'lem-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
shil'li-beer, *n.* An omnibus; — after its English inventor. *Obs.*
shil'lings-worth' (shĭl'ĭngz-wûrth'), *n.* The worth or value of a shilling.
Shil-luh', *n.* See SHILHA.
Shil'luk (shĭl'ŏŏk), *n.* A Negro of a very tall, jet-black people dwelling on the White Nile, neighbors of the Dinka. They were formerly noted warriors.
shil'ly (shĭl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.
shilly, *adv.* Shrilly; loudly. *Obs.*
Shi'lo (shī'lō). *Bib.* [SILOAM.]
Shi-lo'ah (shĭ-lō'ȧ). Var of **Shi'loh** (shī'lō), *n.* [Heb. *shīloh.*] *Bib.* A word, of uncertain meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen.* xlix. 10
Shi'loh, *n. Bib.* A town of the Ephraimites, where the sanctuary of the ark was kept during the period of the judges. It is identified with modern Seilun.
Shi-lo'ni (shĭ-lō'nĭ). *Bib.*
Shi'lo-nite (shĭ'lō-nīt). *Bib.*
shilp'it (shĭl'pĭt), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng* a Weak; feeble; sickly; puny. **b** Thin; flat; washy; insipid, as drink.
Shil'shah (shĭl'shä). *Bib.*
shil'tre. † SHELTER. [TER.]
shiltroun. † SHELTRON, SHEL-
shi'ly (shī'lĭ). Var. of SHYLY
shim (shĭm), *n.* [AS. *scīma* brightness.] Bright. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shim, *v. i.* [AS. *scīmian.*] To shimmer; glitter; gleam. *Obs.*
shim, *n.* [AS *scima* shadow.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Shadow or indistinct image due to a fleeting view or glimpse. [face.]
2. A white streak on a horse's
Shim'e-a (shĭm'ē-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim'e-am (-ăm). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ath (-ăth). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ath-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'e-i (-ī), *n. Bib.* Any of various persons; esp., the son of Gera, a Benjamite, who cursed and stoned David when fleeing from Jerusalem in Absalom's rebellion. See *2 Sam.* xvi. & xix.; *1 Kings* ii.
Shim'e-on (-ŏn). *Bib.*
Shim'hi (shĭm'hĭ). *Bib.*
Shim'i (shĭm'ĭ; shĭ'mĭ). *Bib.*
shimitarie. † SCIMITAR.
Shim'ites (shĭm'īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'ma (shĭm'ȧ). *Bib.*
shim'mer (shĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who shims; also, a shim.
shim'mer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIMMER.
shim'mer-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shimmer; shimmering.
shim'mey, -my (shĭm'ĭ), *n.* [From *chemise*, taken as pl.] A chemise. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
Shi'mon (shī'mŏn). *Bib.*
shim'per, *v. i.* [Cf. SHIMMER.] To shine. *Obs.*
shim plow *or* **plough.** See SHIM, a thin piece.
Shim'rath (shĭm'rȧth). *Bib.*
Shim'ri (-rī). *Bib.*
Shim'rith (-rĭth). *Bib.*
Shim'rom (-rŏm). *Bib.*
Shim'ron (-rŏn). *Bib.*
Shim'ron-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'ron-me'ron (-mē'rŏn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Shim'shai (shĭm'shĭ; -shā-ī) **shin** (shĭn). See SIN.
Shi'na (shē'nä), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. "*Shina* is the language of the Gilgit Valley, and of the Indus Valley from Balistan to the River Tangir." *Census of India*, 1901.
Shi'nab (shī'năb). *Bib.*
shinbald, shinbawde, *n.* [For the first part cf. SHIN.] Leg armor; greaves. *Obs.*
shin'dig (shĭn'dĭg), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] A festive occasion with dancing. *Slang, U. S.*
shin'dle (shĭn'd'l), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate roofing. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
shin'dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shindles. *Obs.*
shin'dre, *v. t.* To shiver to pieces. *Obs.*
shin'dy (shĭn'dĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SHINNY, SHINTY.] **1.** The game of shinny. *Dial.* **2.** Uproar or disturbance; rumpus; row. *Slang.* [*U. S.*] **3.** A fancy or liking. *Local.*
shine. † SHIN. [*Obs.*]
shine (shīn), *a.* Shining; sheen.



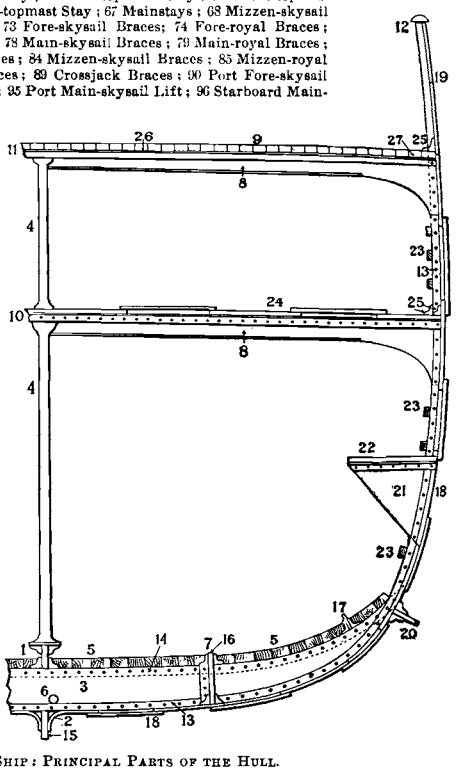
SHIP: PRINCIPAL ROPES, SPARS, ETC.

1 Foremast; 2 Mainmast; 3 Mizzenmast; 4 Fore Topmast; 5 Main Topmast; 6 Mizzen Topmast; 7 Fore-topgallant Mast (at the Doubling); 8 Main-topgallant Mast; 9 Mizzen-topgallant Mast; 10 Fore-royal Mast (sometimes not a part of the Topgallant Mast); 11 Main-royal Mast; 12 Mizzen-royal Mast; 13 Fore-skysail Mast; 14 Main-skysail Mast, 15 Mizzen-skysail Mast; 16 Fore Yard (at the Quarter); 17 Main Yard (at the Slings); 18 Crossjack Yard; 19 Lower Fore-topsail Yard (at Yardarm); 20 Lower Main-topsail Yard; 21 Lower Mizzen-topsail Yard; 22 Upper Fore-topsail Yard; 23 Upper Main-topsail Yard; 24 Upper Mizzen-topsail Yard; 25 Fore-topgallant Yard; 26 Main-topgallant Yard; 27 Mizzen-topgallant Yard; 28 Fore-royal Yard; 29 Main-royal Yard; 30 Mizzen-royal Yard; 31 Fore-skysail Yard; 32 Main-skysail Yard; 33 Mizzen-skysail Yard; 34 Bowsprit; 35 Jib Boom; 36 Flying Jib Boom (sometimes in a separate piece); 37 Fore-trysail Gaff; 38 Main-trysail Gaff; 39 Spanker Gaff; 40 Spanker Boom; 41 Lower Boom; 42 Fore-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 43 Main-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 44 Fore-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 45 Main-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 46 Fore-royal-studding-sail Boom; 47 Main-royal-studding-sail Boom; 48 Dolphin Striker or Martingale Boom; 49 Whisker Boom; 50 Main-brace Bumkin; 51 Foretop; 52 Maintop; 53 Mizzen Top; 54 Fore-sheet Sheave Hole; 55 Main-sheet Sheave Hole; 56 Fore-skysail Stay; 57 Fore-royal Stay; 58 Flying-jib Stay; 59 Fore-topgallant Stay; 60 Jib Stay; 61 Fore-topmast Stay; 61*a* Fore-topmast Staysail-Stay; 62 Forestays; 63 Main-skysail Stay; 64 Main-royal Stay; 65 Main-topgallant Stay; 66 Main-topmast Stay; 67 Mainstays; 68 Mizzen-skysail Stay; 69 Mizzen-royal Stay; 70 Mizzen-topgallant Stay; 71 Mizzen-topmast Stay; 72 Mizzen Stay; 73 Fore-skysail Braces; 74 Fore-royal Braces; 75 Fore-topgallant Braces; 76 Upper Fore-topsail Braces; 77 Lower Fore-topsail Braces; 77*a* Forebraces; 78 Main-skysail Braces; 79 Main-royal Braces; 80 Main-topgallant Braces; 81 Upper Main-topsail Braces; 82 Lower Main-topsail Braces; 83 Main Braces; 84 Mizzen-skysail Braces; 85 Mizzen-royal Braces; 86 Mizzen-topgallant Braces; 87 Upper Mizzen-topsail Braces; 88 Lower Mizzen-topsail Braces; 89 Crossjack Braces; 90 Port Fore-skysail Lift; 91 Port Fore-royal Lift; 92 Port Fore-topgallant Lift; 93 Port Fore-topsail Lift; 94 Port Fore Lift; 95 Port Main-skysail Lift; 96 Starboard Main-royal Lift; 97 Starboard Main-topgallant Lift; 98 Starboard Main-topsail Lift; 99 Starboard Main Lift; 100 Port Mizzen-skysail Lift; 101 Port Mizzen-royal Lift; 102 Port Mizzen-topgallant Lift; 103 Port Mizzen-topsail Lift; 104 Port Crossjack Lift; 105 Spanker-boom Topping Litt; 106 Lower-boom Topping Lift; 107 Fore-trysail Peak Halyards; 108 Main-trysail Peak Halyards; 109 Spanker Peak Halyards; 110 Flemish Horse; 111 Foot Ropes; 112 Life Line; 113 Jacob's Ladders; 114 Mooring Pendants; 115 Bobstays; 116 Bowsprit Shrouds; 117 Whisker Jumper; 118 Jib Guy; 119 Flying Jib Guy; 120 Flying Jib Martingale; 121 Jib Martingale; 122 Stirrups; 123 Back Ropes; 124 Bowsprit Cap; 125 Ratlines; 126 Fore Rigging; 127 Fore-topmast Rigging; 128 Fore-topgallant Shrouds; 129 Fore-royal Shroud; 130 Fore-skysail Shroud; 131 Futtock Shrouds; 132 Fore-topmast Backstays; 133 Fore-topgallant Backstays; 134 Fore-royal Backstay; 135 Fore-skysail Backstay; 136 Fore-topmast Crosstrees; 137 Fore Jack; 138 Doubling of the Masts; 139 Mizzen Cap (lower); 140 Mizzen-topmast Cap; 141 Sheer Poles; 142 Swifters; 143 After Shrouds; 144 Fore Chains; 145 Main Chains; 146 Mizzen Chains; 147 Fore-trysail Vangs; 148 Main-trysail Vangs; 149 Spanker Vangs; 150 Cutwater; 151 Starboard Bow; 152 Starboard Beam; 153 Starboard Quarter; 154 Starboard Counter; 155 Rudder; 156 Water Line; 157 Rail; 158 Bulwarks; 159 Entrance; 160 Run; 161 Spanker Sheets; 162 Starboard Main Sheet; 163 Starboard Fore Sheet; 164 Nameboard; 165 Fore Truck; 166 Main Truck and Pennant; 167 Mizzen Truck; 168 Sheer Strake; 169 Jib Netting.



WOODEN SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Timber; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 False Keel; 14 Keel; 15, 16 First and Second Futtock, etc., forming the frame; 17 Shelf Piece; 18 Rabbet of the Keel; 19 Beam Clamp; 20 Waterway, 21 Inner Waterway; 22 Spirketing; 23 Partial Hold Deck, the planking extending as far as the figure, 23; 24 Limber Board.



IRON SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Plate; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole or Watercourse; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 Frame Angle Iron; 14 Reverse-frame Angle Iron; 15 Bar Keel; 16 Intercostal Plate of First Longitudinal, or Side, Keelson; 17 Bilge Keelson, or Hold Stringer; 18, 19 Plating; 20 Bilge Keel; 21 Bracket Plate; 22 Stringer; 23 Batte...; 24 Iron Deck; 25 Stringer Angle Irons; 26 Tie Plate; 27 Stringer Plate.

SHIP: Fig. 1. Principal Ropes, Spars, etc. Fig. 2. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of a Wooden Ship, showing Principal Timbers, Planking, etc. Fig. 3. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of an Iron Ship, showing Principal Frames, etc.

4. *Optics.* A sharply convex polished button, or reflector, often of dark glass, which, under bright light, gives the appearance of an artificial star. It is used in optical tests.

shin'gle (shĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *singl*, *singling*, small round stones.] **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, as on the seashore, differing from ordinary gravel only in the size of the stones, which are often as large as a man's head. *Chiefly Brit.*

2. A piece or single part of such material; — used also in the singular form as a plural. *Rare.*

A few flying *shingle* only coming down upon us. *Tyndall.*

3. A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle.

shin'gle, *n.* [ME. *shingle*, for *shindle*, fr. L. *scindula*, *scandula*; cf. Gr. σκεδαννύναι to scatter, disperse, σχεδή a leaf, tablet (cf. SCHEDULE), σχινδαλμός shingle.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the next.

2. A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's or doctor's office; as, to hang out one's *shingle*. *Humorous & Colloq.*

shin'gle, *v. t.;* SHIN'GLED (shĭŋ'g'ld); SHIN'GLING (-glĭŋg). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof; to cover the roof or sides of, as a house, with shingles.

2. To cut (the hair) so that the ends are exposed all over the head as shingles are on a roof; to cut (the hair) short.

3. To whip; chastise, as with a shingle. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. To lay or dispose, as logs, so as to overlap.

shin'gle, *v. t.* To subject to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

shin'gled (shĭŋ'g'ld), *a.* Covered with shingle, or coarse, rounded detritus.

shin'gled, *a.* **1.** Covered, roofed, or sheathed with shingles.

2. Clinker-built; — said of a ship. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

shingle oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), whose wood is used in western States for shingles. It has shining laurel-like leaves. **b** In Australia, the she-oak.

shin'gler (shĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* One that shingles; specif.: **a** One who shingles roofs, etc. **b** A man or a machine that makes shingles. **c** A workman who tends a shingling machine or hammer. **d** A machine for shingling puddled iron.

shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle*, or the dial. form *chengle*, shingles, orig., a girth, F. *sangle*, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE, CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] *Med.* Herpes zoster. See HERPES.

shingle tree. An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*), with hard durable wood.

shin'gle-wood' (shĭŋ'g'l-wo͝od'), *n.* A West Indian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra leucantha*).

shin'gly (-glĭ), *a.* Composed of, or abounding in, shingle, or coarse detritus.

shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINE. Specif.: *p. a.:* **a** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; as, *shining* lamps. **b** Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; as, a *shining* example of charity.

Syn. — Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; brilliant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT.

shining flycatcher. **a** The satin sparrow. **b** The phainopepla. — **s. willow,** a common North American willow (*Salix lucida*) with smooth shining leaves.

— **shin'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **shin'ing-ness,** *n.*

shin'leaf' (shĭn'lēf'), *n.* An American pyrolaceous herb (*Pyrola elliptica*), having thin oblong-elliptical leaves and greenish white flowers.

shin'ny, shin'ney (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY, SHIN.] The game of hockey as informally played with a curved stick and a ball, block of wood, or the like, by schoolboys, etc.; also, the curved stick used in the game.

shin'ny, *v. i.* To play shinny.

to shinny on one's own side, to keep where one belongs or confine one's actions to their proper sphere. *Colloq.*

shin'plas'ter (shĭn'plăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A plaster of paper saturated with tar, vinegar, etc., applied to sore shins.

2. Formerly, a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated in value; also, a piece of government paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin Shu (shĭn shō͞o). [Jap., lit., true sect.] The leading and most progressive Buddhist sect of Japan, resting its faith rather upon Amida than Gautama Buddha. Rites and ceremonies are held useless without uprightness.

shin'ti-yan (shĭn'tĭ-yăn) } *n.* [Ar. *shintiān.*] A kind of
shin'ty-an (shĭn'tĭ-ăn) } wide loose drawers or trousers worn by women in Mohammedan countries.

Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *shên*[2] god + *tao*[4] way, doctrine.] The ethnic cult of the Japanese, consisting primarily in the worship of the spirits of tribal ancestors and of dead heroes; also, the religion based upon this. The cult is not considered incompatible with other religions. *Shinto* as a religion is under the charge of the Bureau of Religions, and is considered on a par with Buddhism, Christianity, etc. As the national cult embodied in the temples and historic rituals, it is in charge of the Bureau of Shinto Temples, and is not regarded as a religion. The cult includes the tradition on which is founded the political power of the imperial family, and its central deities are the ancestral deities of the imperial family. *Shinto* in this sense is respected by every Japanese, Buddhist or Christian.

Shin'to-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shinto.

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *a.;* SHIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHIN'I-EST. **1.** Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded. "A *shiny* day." *Dryden.*

2. Polished; glossy; as, *shiny* shoes; a *shiny* coat.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [ME. *ship*, *schip*, AS. *scip;* akin to OFries. *skip*, OS. *scip*, D. *schip*, G. *schiff*, OHG. *scif*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skepp*, Icel. & Goth. *skip;* of unknown origin. Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel.

2. Specif., *Naut.*, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a top-gallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts.

3. In general, any vessel intended or used for navigation, or such a vessel not of the kind propelled by oars, paddles, or the like; a water craft or vessel. In popular usage, and more esp. in various legal uses, the term *ship* has a very broad meaning, varying more or less with the context in which it is used. Thus in various matters of maritime and international law, as with reference to salvage, *ship* may mean: any vessel used for purposes of navigation; any locomotive machine or structure intended or used for transportation on rivers, seas, oceans, or other navigable waters, without regard to its form or means of locomotion; any structure or vessel fitted for navigation. For the purposes of some statutes it has even a broader definition, as in the English Foreign Enlistment Act, where it is defined as including "any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft: also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of, and sometimes under, water" (33 & 34 Vict. c. 90, s. 30). For definitions of principal classes of sailing vessels, other than *ship* (in the specific sense), see BARK, BARKENTINE, BRIG, BRIGANTINE, DAHABEAH, DHOW, FRIGATE, GALLEON, 2d JUNK, 2d KETCH, LUGGER, SAMPAN, 2d SCHOONER, SLOOP, YAWL, etc. For definitions of classes of war vessels see NAVY, 2. Merchant steamships are generally classified according to their motive power, peculiarities of construction, etc. See TURBINE, WHALEBACK, etc.

4. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. *Obs. Tyndale.*

ship of countenance, a ship of (great) burden. *Obs.* — **s. of post.** = POSTSHIP. *Obs.* — **s. of the line,** *Nav.*, formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel superior to a frigate; usually, a seventy-four-gun, or three-decker, ship; — called also *line-of-battle ship.*

ship (shĭp), *v. t.;* SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. [Cf AS. *scipian* to take ship, *gescipian* to provide with ships.] **1.** To put or receive on board of a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; to send by water.

2. To commit to any conveyance for transportation.

3. Hence, to send away, to get rid of. *Colloq.*

4. To engage or secure for service on a ship, as seamen.

5. To put in place for use; as, to *ship* the tiller or oars.

to ship a sea, *Naut.*, to have a wave come over the side.

ship, *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on board of a vessel.

2. To embark on a ship. *Wycliffe* (*Acts* xxviii. 11).

3. *Naut.* To rest or have its position when ready for use; — with *in;* as, the lower end of a sprit *ships* in a grommet.

-ship (-shĭp). [ME. *-schipe*, AS. *-scipe;* akin to OFries. *-skipe*, OLG. *-skepi*, D. *-schap*, OHG. *-scaf*, G. *-schaft.* Cf. SHAPE, *n.;* LANDSCAPE.] A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but sometimes to adjectives and even verbs. It denotes: (1) *state, condition,* or *quality,* as in *sonship,* friend*ship,* scholar*ship;* (2) *office, dignity,* or *profession,* as in clerk*ship,* chancellor*ship,* lord*ship,* author*ship;* (3) *art* or *skill,* as in horsemanship, marksman*ship;* (4) a *concrete instance* or *example of the quality* or *state,* or *something showing, exhibiting, or embodying it;* as in, they endured hard*ships;* His Lord*ship;* fellow*ship,* a total of those united as fellows; court*ship,* act of paying court, etc. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling.*

☞ The reference "See -SHIP" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ship,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the suffix and the root word.

ship auger. An auger with a simple spiral (helical) bit without a solid body through it, and with or without a screw on the end of it. See BIT, *Illust.*, 6.

ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* [*ship* + *board.* See BOARD, *n.*, 8.] A ship's side; by extension, *Obs. or R.*, a ship; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *ship-board.* Cf. *over the side,* under 1st OVER.

ship boy. A boy who serves in a ship, usually as a cabin attendant; — called also *ship's boy.* *Shak.*

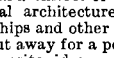
ship breaker. One who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use and deals in their materials.

ship broker. A mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes, etc., and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port, as in effecting insurance, issuing bills of lading, etc.

ship'build'er (shĭp'bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who constructs ships and other vessels; a naval architect or a shipwright.

ship'build'ing, *n.* Naval architecture or construction; the art of constructing ships and other vessels.

ship'-lap', *a. Carp.* Cut away for a portion of the width on both edges, but on opposite sides, so as to make a flush joint with similar pieces.



Section of Ship-lap Siding.

— Hence **ship'-lap',** *n. & adv.*

ship letter. A letter conveyed by a vessel not a mail vessel.

ship'load' (shĭp'lōd'), *n.* The load or cargo of a ship; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.

ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; act or process of dispatching goods by a vessel or other means of transportation; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods or commodities shipped.

ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on the ports, towns, etc., of England, to provide ships for the national defense. The tax had been levied only in time of war until imposed by Charles I. in 1634 and again in 1635, when it was resisted by John Hampden. It was finally abolished by statute in 1640.

ship'own'er (shĭp'ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of a ship or ships or of a share or shares in a ship.

ship'page (shĭp'ăj), *n.* [*ship* + *-age.*] Act, process, or privilege of shipping, or a fee or levy made for it.

ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipere* sailor. See SHIP, *n.;* cf. SKIPPER.] **1** One who ships goods.

2. *Mach.* A device for shipping, or shifting, something, as a rod in some kinds of lathes for changing the feed.

3. A sound, hard-burnt, but misshapen, brick. *Cant.*

ship'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods.

2. The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage.

3. Fig.: A voyage. "God send 'em good *shipping.*" *Shak.*

4. A ship's company. *Obs.*

shipping articles. Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen, in respect to wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping commissioner. In the United States, a public official appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise and facilitate the engagement, employment, and payment of seamen on foreign, or deep-sea, voyages.

shipping master. A public official before whom the shipping articles must be signed and in whose presence sailors are paid off at the end of a voyage. *Eng.*

shipping note. *Com.* A document used in shipping goods by sea. In the case of free goods the shipping notes are the **receiving note,** addressed by the shipper to the chief officer of the vessel, requesting him to receive on board specified goods, and a receipt for the mate to sign, on receiving whose signature it is called the **mate's receipt,** and is surrendered by the shipper for the bills of lading.

ship-po' (shĭp-pō'), *n.* [Jap. *shippō* seven precious things; Chin. *ch'i*[1] seven + *pao*[3] gem.] *Japanese Art.* Cloisonné enamel on a background of metal or porcelain.

ship railway. **a** An inclined railway running into the water with a cradlelike car on which a vessel may be drawn out on land, as for repairs. **b** A railway on which to transport vessels overland between bodies of water.

ship'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Rigged like a ship, that is, with three masts, and square sails; also, square-rigged.

ship's favor *or* **favour** (shĭps). The advantage or consideration given to a ship; — used esp. with reference to sending freight, and meaning that a cubic ton is measured from the extreme points outside, regardless of the bulk.

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; hence, trim, tidy; orderly.

ship'shape', *adv.* In a shipshape or seamanlike manner.

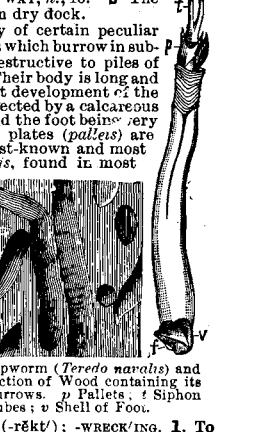
ship's husband. *Naut.* An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law. The ordinary papers include the certificate of enrollment or registry, the license, crew list, shipping articles, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, invoices, muster roll, log book, and bill of health, required of neutral vessels by the law of nations.

ship's time. *Naut.* The local mean time of the meridian where the vessel is. In practice, the time kept on shipboard is regulated each day at noon to agree with this.

ship'way' (shĭp'wā'), *n.* **a** *Shipbuilding.* The ways on which a vessel is built. See WAY, *n.*, 16. **b** The supports used under a vessel in dry dock.

ship'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain peculiar marine lamellibranch mollusks which burrow in submerged wood and are very destructive to piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc. Their body is long and wormlike, because of the great development of the united siphons, which are protected by a calcareous tube, the valves of the shell and the foot being very small. Two small calcareous plates (*pallets*) are borne on the siphons. The best-known and most destructive is *Teredo navalis*, found in most parts of the world.



Shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) and Section of Wood containing its Burrows. *p* Pallets; *t* Siphon Tubes; *v* Shell of Foot.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss, total or partial, of a vessel, as by sinking or by being cast ashore or driven against rocks or shoals.

2. A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage.

3. Fig.: Ruin; irretrievable loss or failure.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away have made *shipwreck* concerning the faith. 1 *Tim.* i. 19.

ship'wreck', *v. t.;* -WRECKED' (-rĕkt'); -WRECK'ING. **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by driving ashore or upon rocks or sand banks, or causing to founder by the force of wind and waves. "*Shipwrecking* storms." *Shak.*

2. To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to inflict with disaster or loss; to ruin, as if by shipwreck; to wreck; as, to *shipwreck* a business.

ship'wreck'y (-rĕk'ĭ), *a.* Weak or shaky like a wrecked ship. "*Shipwrecky* about the knees." *T. Hughes.*

ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipwyrhta.*] One whose occupation is to build or repair vessels.

ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

Shi-raz' (shē-räz'; shē'räz), *n.* A rich, sweet wine, either red or white, from the district of Shiraz, Persia.

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shi'ness. † SHYNESS.

shing (shĭng). Var. of SHENG. See MEASURE.

shin'gl, shin'gld. Shingle; shingled. *Ref. Sp.*

shin'gle, *n.* [OF. *cengle* girdle, girth, as of a saddle, F. *sangle.*] Girth; girdle. *Obs.*

shin'gling (shĭn'glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINGLE.

shin'gls. Shingles. *Ref. Sp.*

shin'gly, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, shingles. [-NESS.]

shin'i-ness (shĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **SHIN'NE-COCK** (shĭn'ĕ-kŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of southeastern Long Island, having some Negro blood.

shin'ner, *n.* **1.** One who shins. **2.** A stocking. *Obs.* [tine. *Obs.*]

shin'ner, *n.* A large boat; a bot-

shin'ning, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SHIN.

shin'ny (shĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* To climb by use of the shins; to shin; — chiefly with *up. Colloq.* [lock.]

Shin'-tan'gle, *n.* Ground hem-

Shin'to-ism (shĭn'tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Shinto; — a common but erroneous equivalent.

shin'ty (shĭn'tĭ), *n.* Shinny. *Chiefly Scot & Dial. Eng.*

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *n.* That which shines; money; gold. *Slang.*

shio'gun. Var. of SHOGUN.

Shi'on (shĭ'ŏn). *Bib.* [SHEEP.]

ship (shĭp). Dial. Eng. var. of

ship'a-ble, *a.* Navigable. *Obs.*

ship boat. A boat carried on, or towed as a tender to, a vessel.

ship borer. A shipworm.

ship'bound', *a.* Confined to a ship or other vessel.

ship'break'ing, *n.* **1.** Shipwreck *Obs.* **2.** *Scots Law.* The offense of breaking into a ship to commit there a criminal offense.

shipbreche, *n.* [See BREACH a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*

ship'bro'ken, *a.* Shipwrecked. *Obs.*

shipbruche, *n.* [AS. *bryce* a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*

ship carpenter A carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright. [ing. *Obs.*]

ship'craft', *n.* Art of shipbuild-

shipe. † SHEEP.

ship'en-tine (shĭp'ĕn-tēn), *n.* [From SHIP, after *barkentine.*] *Naut.* See FOUR-MASTED BARK.

ship'fare', *n.* [*ship* + *fare,* n.] Voyaging in a ship. *Obs.*

shipferd, *n.* [AS. *scipfyrd, scipfierd.*] A navy. *Obs.*

ship fever. *Med.* Typhus fever.

ship'ful (shĭp'fo͝ol), *n; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

shipgome. *n.* [AS. *guma* man.] A sailor. *Obs.*

Shi'phi (shī'fī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

ship'hire', *n.* Passage money.

Shiph'mite (shĭf'mīt). *Bib.*

ship'hold'er, *n.* Shipowner. *R.*

Shiph'rah (shĭf'rä). *Bib.*

Shiph'tan (-tăn). *Bib.* [STITCH.]

ship ladder. See LADDER.

ship'less, *a.* Destitute of ships.

ship'let, *n.* A little ship. *Rare.*

ship'man, *n.* [AS. *scipmann.*] A seaman; a sailor. *Obs. or Poet*

ship'man's card. = 1st CARD, 4.

ship'man's hose. Seamen's wide trousers or breeches. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ship'man's stone. A loadstone.

ship'mas'ter, *n.* The master or commander of a vessel other than a war vessel. [SHIP.]

shipped (shĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of

ship'pen (shĭp'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *scypen.* Cf. SHOP.] Stable; cow-house. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shippend, *n.* [AS. *scieppend, scyppend,* from *scieppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*

ship pendulum. A pendulum hung amidships to show the extent of the rolling or pitching.

ship'per, *n.* [AS. *scieppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*

shipping ton. See TON, 2.

ship'pon. Var. of SHIPPEN.

ship pound. A weight of northern Europe, varying usually between 300 and 400 pounds avoirdupois (136–181 kg.) and commonly containing twenty lispounds. See LISPOUND.

ship'py, *a.* Of or pert. to, or full of, ships; as, a *shippy* odor.

ship'rade, *n.* [See SHIP; 1st ROAD.] Harbor. *Obs.* [ticles.]

ship's articles. Shipping ar-

ship's days. The days allowed a vessel for loading or unloading.

ship'shap'en, *a.* Shipshape. *Obs.*

ship's passport. = SEA LETTER.

ship's protest. A declaration under oath made by the master and crew of a ship setting forth the particular circumstances under which damage to the ship or her cargo took place. *Eng.*

ship'ster. † SHAPESTER.

ship stuff. A low-grade wheat flour, got after separating the higher grade. [SHIPPED.]

shipt. Rare or ref. sp. of

ship time. = SHIP'S TIME.

ship'ward, *adv.* To or toward a ship. *Obs.*

ship writ. *Eng. Hist.* A writ for collection of ship money.

shir. † SHEER, SIR.

shir. Var. of SHIRR.

shir'al-lee (shĭr'ă-lē), *n.* **A swag** of blankets. *Slang, Australia.*

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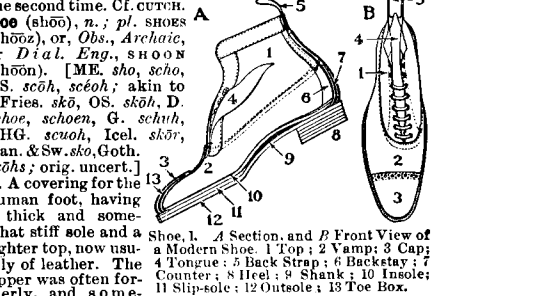
shire (shīr; shēr; 277: *as suffix* -shĭr *or, esp. in British use,* -shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīr* a division, province, county. Cf. 2d SHERIFF.] **1.** A district under some one's care or charge; a province, a region.
2. A portion of Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl, or alderman, later under the king's officer, the sheriff, who in course of time became secondary to the justice of the peace, who was later subordinated to the county council; a territorial division, usually identical with a county; sometimes, a smaller district. Such expressions as *the county of Yorkshire,* which are strictly tautological, are used in England. In the United States *shire* is little used, but some of the composite words have been used as names of counties, as *Berkshire County,* Massachusetts (instead of *Berks County,* as in Pennsylvania).
3. A country area incorporated for local government, and embracing a tract of agricultural or grazing territory including one or more small towns and villages. *Australia.*
4. A shire moot. *Obs.*
5. Short for SHIRE HORSE.
the shires, certain of the English midland counties, with names ending in *-shire,* esp. Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire, famous for fox hunting.
shire horse. One of an English breed of heavy draft horses believed to be descended largely from the horses used in war in the days of heavy armor. They are the largest of the British draft breeds, and have long hair on the back of the cannons and fetlocks. Brown or bay with white on the face and legs is now the commonest color.
shirk (shûrk), *v. t.;* SHIRKED (shûrkt); SHIRK'ING. [Prob. the same word as *shark;* cf. E. dial. *sherk, shirk,* to shirk, to prowl about with dishonest intention. See SHARK, *v. t.;* cf. SHARK, the fish.] **1.** To procure by petty fraud and trickery; to obtain by mean solicitation. *Obs.*
2. To avoid; evade; — implying meanness, unfaithfulness, or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty, danger, the question.
shirk, *v. i.* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud; to shark. *Obs.*
2. To evade an obligation; to avoid the performance of duty, as by running away; — sometimes with *out.*
One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Byron.*
to shirk off, to sneak or slink off or away. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirk, *n.* **1.** One who lives by shifts and tricks; a shark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. One who evades duty, labor, or the like.
shirr (shûr), *v. t.;* SHIRRED (shûrd); SHIRR'ING. **1.** *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in; as, to *shirr* a skirt.
2. *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or cook in hot water on the fire.
shirr, *n. Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up (sometimes on cords) so as to make the material between them set full by gathers.
shirr'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIRR. Hence: *n.* The work done by making a shirr or shirrs.
shirt (shûrt), *n.* [ME. *schirte, sherte, schurte,* AS. *scyrte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle, akin to Icel. *skyrta,* Dan. *skiorte,* Sw. *skjorta,* Dan. *skiört* a petticoat, D. *schort* a petticoat, an apron, G. *schurz, schürze,* an apron; all prob. fr. the source of E. *short,* in AS. *sceort,* as being originally a short garment. See SHORT; cf. SKIRT.] **1.** A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, of cotton, linen, or other material, now commonly one worn by men, boys, or infants, formerly such an undergarment of either sex.
2. A covering resembling or likened to a shirt, as, in Australia, a calico covering in which carcasses are shipped.
shirt, *v. t.;* SHIRT'ED; SHIRT'ING. To cover or clothe with a shirt, or as with a shirt. *Dryden.*
shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.
shirt waist. A belted waist resembling a shirt in plainness of cut and style, worn by women or children; — in England called a *blouse.* — **shirt-waist suit,** a costume consisting of a plain belted waist and skirt of the same material.
shit'tah (shĭt'ȧ), *n., or* **shittah tree.** [Heb. *shittāh,* pl. *shittīm.*] A tree of the wood of which the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made. The tree was probably *Acacia seyal,* the wood of which is hard, fine-grained, and yellowish brown.
shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm), *n., or* **shittim wood.** Also **shit'tim-wood'.** **a** The wood of the shittah tree. **b** The cascara buckthorn. *U. S.* **c** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States.
shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. [Cf. SHIV.] A thin piece or fragment; a cake; a splinter; specif., one of the scales or pieces of the outside of a cornstalk or of the woody part of flax removed in breaking; also, these pieces collectively; — called also *shove.*
3. *Paper Making.* A splinter or cluster of splinters of raw fiber, not thoroughly reduced in cooking and bleaching.
4. A thin, flat cork used for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also, a thin wooden bung for casks.
shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *schivere, shever,* fr. *shive;* cf. G. *schiefer* a splinter, slate, OHG. *scivero* a splinter, Dan. & Sw. *skifer* a slate. See SHEAVE, *n.;* cf. SKEWER.] **1.** One of the small pieces, fragments, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in *pl.* "All to *shivers* dashed." *Milton.*
2. A thin slice; a shive, esp. of bread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A slaty flake of hard stone. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Naut.* A sheave, or wheel, of a pulley. *Obs.*
5. A small wedge, as for fastening a window bolt.
6. A spindle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *v. t.;* -ERED (shĭv'ẽrd); -ER-ING. [ME. *schiveren, scheveren;* cf. OD. *scheveren.* See SHIVER fragment.] To break or rend into many small pieces, or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces; as, to *shiver* a goblet.
shiv'er, *v. i.* To fly apart into many small pieces or parts; to splinter; to be shattered.
shiv'er, *v. i.* [ME. *chiveren, cheveren;* of uncert. orig. Seemingly confused with *shiver* to shatter.] To tremble; vibrate; quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.
The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin. *Creech.*
Syn. — SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE. SHIVER suggests esp. the effect of cold, SHUDDER, that of horror or aversion, QUAKE, that of fear; as, "a puny insect, *shivering* at a breeze" (*Pope*), "When she saw the haggard father's face . . . all dabbled with the blood of his own son, [she] *shuddered*" (*Tennyson*), "A great *quaking* fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves" (*Dan.* x. 7). But the words are often interchangeable. See THROB; cf. SHRINK.
shiv'er, *v. t. Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.
shiv'er, *n.* Act of shivering or trembling.
the shivers, a fit of shivering. *Colloq.*
shiv'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIVER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shivers; esp.: **a** A peculiar spasmodic contraction or twitching of the muscles or certain groups of muscles, occurring normally when the body is exposed to cold or under certain other conditions, as of fear or certain diseases. **b** *Veter.* A constant abnormal twitching of certain muscles in the horse, probably the result of sensory nerve derangement. It is somewhat allied to stringhalt.
2. *Pottery.* The cracking and scaling off of surface glaze and portions of the body, caused by unequal contraction between the materials, in cooling.
shiv'er-ing, *n.* A small fragment or splint; a shiver; a sliver; — usually in *pl.*
shiv'er-spar', *n.* [Cf. G. *schiefer-spath.*] *Min.* A variety of calcite, of slaty structure; slate spar; argentine.
shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to, characterized by, or causing, shivering or trembling; tremulous; shivering.
shi-zo'ku (shē-zō'kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *shih*[4] a civil official, a soldier + *tsu*[2] family, class.] The Japanese warrior gentry or middle class, formerly called *samurai;* also, any member of this class.
shoad (shōd), *n.* [Cf. SHODE.] Also *shode. Mining.* A fragment of vein-material removed by natural agencies from the outcrop, and lying in the surface soil or débris; also, a series of such pieces, by following which the original outcrop may be discovered; also, such material generally; float. *Eng.* — *v. i.* To search for ore by tracing the shoad. *Eng.*
shoad'er (shōd'ẽr), *n.* One who shroads. *Eng.*
shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu,* a company, multitude, crowd, akin to OS. *skola;* prob. orig., a division, and akin to Icel. *skilja* to part. See SKILL; cf. SCHOOL of fishes.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish; as, a *shoal* of bass. "Great *shoals* of people." *Bacon.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.
shoal, *v. i.;* SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL'ING. To assemble in a multitude; to throng; to school, as fish.
shoal, *a.* [Cf. ME. *schold, scheald, scheld,* and E. SHALLOW.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.
shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where a sea, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. "All the depths and *shoals* of honor." *Shak.*
2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shoal. In recent geographical usage the term *shoal* is applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms (11 meters) or less; *bank* is used for elevations or knolls on which there is a greater depth of water (between 11 and 200 meters); the term *reef* is applied to a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less at low water.
shoal, *v. i.;* SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL'ING. To become shallow gradually; to shallow; as, the water *shoals* here.
shoal, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become shallow or less deep; to come to a shallow or less deep part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep.
2. *Otter Hunting.* To drive (the otter) to the shallows.
shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.
shock (shŏk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A thick, bushy mass; as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair.
2. Short for SHOCK-DOG.
shock, *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair
shock, *n.* [ME. *schokke;* cf. OD. *schocke,* G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc,* Sw. *skock,* Dan. *skok,* and also G. *hocke* a heap of hay, Lith. *kugis.*] **1.** A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in the field, in conical form, with the butt ends down, the sheaves usually varying in number from ten to sixteen; — called also, in England, a *shook* or *stook.*
2. **a** A similar conical stack of separate stalks of Indian corn. *U. S.* **b** A cock, as of hay. *Dial. U. S.*
shock, *v. t.;* SHOCKED (shŏkt); SHOCK'ING. To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stook.
shock, *v. i.* To make shocks after the reapers.
shock, *v. t.* [ME. *schokken;* D. *schokken, schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG. *scoc* a swing, MHG. *schoc;* prob. influenced by F. *choquer* to shock, OF. *chuquier,* of uncert. orig. Cf. JOG, SHOCK a striking, SHOG, *n. & v.*] **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly, to enconnter with violence.
2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence *shocked* his associates.
3. *Physiol.* To subject to the action of an electrical discharge so as to cause a more or less violent depression or commotion of the nervous system.
shock (shŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter. "They saw the moment approach when the two parties would *shock* together." *De Quincey.*
2. To hasten impetuously or eagerly. *Obs.*
The Frenchmen *shocked* to their standards *E Hall.*
shock, *n.* [Prob. fr. *shock,* v.; perh. influenced by F. *choc,* fr. *choquer* to shock. See SHOCK to shake.] **1.** A blow, impact, collision, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; the effect of such violence; as, the *shock* of arms; an earthquake *shock.*
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*
2. A sudden agitation of the physical or mental sensibilities; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event; as, his death was a great *shock* to his friends. "A *shock* of pleasure." *Talfourd.*
3. *Med.* A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, a surgical operation, overpowering emotion, or the like.
4. A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.*
5. *Elec.* The sudden stimulation of the nerves, or convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.
Syn. — SHOCK, CONCUSSION agree in denoting a sudden and violent shaking or agitation due to impact or collision. SHOCK is the general word, and is used of both material and immaterial things; CONCUSSION belongs rather to learned or technical usage, and is applied to material things only; as, "The *shock* of cataract seas that snap the three-decker's oaken spine" (*Tennyson*); "that electric *shock* which thrills through every fiber of the soul" (*Lowell*); the *concussion* of an explosion, *concussion* of the brain.
shock of the glottis. = COUP DE GLOTTE.
shock action. *Mil.* A method of attack, esp. by cavalry, in close formation, involving personal contact with the enemy, in which the force of the impact is very largely relied upon; — in distinction from *fire action.*
shock'-dog', *n.* A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle.
shock'-head'ed, *a.* Also **shock'-head'.** Having a thick and bushy head of hair.
shock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOCK. Specif.: *p.a.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; esp., causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive.
The grossest and most *shocking* villainies. *Secker.*
— **shock'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **shock'ing-ness,** *n.*
shock tactics. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which shock action (which see) is employed.
shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. akin to SHED, *v. t.;* as meaning originally, waste stuff *shed* or thrown off; cf. dial. *shod* to shed, and E. SHED a parting, separation, SHODE a parting.] **1.** Fluffy, fibrous waste from wool carding, worsted spinning, or weaving of woolens.
2. **a** A fibrous material obtained by deviling, or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc., and felting them. Cf. MUNGO. **b** A similar material obtained from refuse cotton goods.
3. A cloth of inferior quality made of, or containing a large proportion of, shoddy; hence, from the great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the Civil War in the United States, and the resultant undue profits, sudden wealth, and unfit social ambitions, an inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity, as in society, art, manufactures, etc.
4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter of any kind.
shod'dy, *v. t.;* SHOD'DIED (-ĭd); SHOD'DY-ING To convert into shoddy.
shod'dy, *a.;* SHOD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOD'DI-EST. Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth; *shoddy* blankets; hence, *Colloq.,* not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, *shoddy* aristocracy.
shoddy fever. *Med.* A febrile disease characterized by dyspnœa and bronchitis caused by inhaling dust.
shod'er (shŏd'ẽr), *n.* A package of goldbeater's skins in which gold leaf is beaten the second time. Cf. CUTCH.
shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Obs., Archaic,* or *Dial. Eng.,* SHOON (shōōn). [ME. *sho, scho,* AS. *scōh, scéoh;* akin to OFries. *skō,* OS. *skōh,* D. *schoe, schoen,* G. *schuh,* OHG. *scuoh,* Icel. *skōr,* Dan. & Sw. *sko,* Goth. *skōhs;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and a lighter top, now usually of leather. The upper was often formerly, and sometimes is still, made of cloth or other fabric. It differs from a boot (which see) in not extending so far up the leg. See



Shoe, 1. *A* Section, and *B* Front View of a Modern Shoe. 1 Top; 2 Vamp; 3 Cap; 4 Tongue; 5 Back Strap; 6 Backstay; 7 Counter; 8 Heel; 9 Shank; 10 Insole; 11 Slip-sole; 12 Outsole; 13 Toe Box.

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shire † SHEER, *n.*
shire borough. *O. Eng. Hist.* A borough which was the seat, or capital, of a shire.
shire city *or* **town.** One that is the seat, or capital, of a shire or county. *Rare in U. S.*
shire day. *Early Eng. Law.* The day on which the shire moot, or sheriff's court, was held.
shire'house', *n.* Meeting house of the shire moot Cf. MOOT HALL. *Obs.* [shire. *Obs.*]
shire knight A knight of the
shire'man (shīr'măn; shēr'-), *n.* [AS. *scīrmann, scīr-man.*]
1. A sheriff. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One belonging to a shire; specif., one belonging to *the shires,* or midland counties.
shire moot *or* **mote.** *O. Eng. Hist.* County court; sheriff's court.
shireness. † SHEERNESS, purity.
shire reeve, *or* **shire'-reeve',** *n.* Obs. or hist var. of SHERIFF.
shire town. See SHIRE CITY.
shire'wick, *n.* A shire. *Obs.*
shirk'er (shûr'kẽr), *n.* One who shirks.
shirkt. Shirked. *Ref. Sp.*
shirk'y (shûr'kĭ), *a.* Disposed to shirk. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirl (shûrl). Var. of SCHORL.
shirl (*dial.* shĕrl, shûl), *n.* [Cf. SHRILL, *a.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shirl, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v.*] To shear off or trim the ends of, as hair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shirl, *v. i. & t. Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide or glide; slip. **b** To romp.
shirl, shirl'y. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SHRILL, SHRILLY.
Shir'ley (shûr'lĭ), *n.* The bright, impulsive, unspoiled heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of this name.
shirp, *v. i.* To shrink; wither. *Obs. Scot.* [of SHERIFF.]
shir'ra (shĕr'ȧ), *n.* Scot. var.
shir-reef'. † SHEREEF.
shir'rel, *n.* A piece of turf for fuel. *Obs. Scot.*
shirreve. † SHERIFF.

shirt frame. A knitting machine for shirts, guernseys, etc.
shirt'less, *a.* Not having or wearing a shirt; hence, poverty-stricken. — **shirt'less-ness,** *n.*
Shi'sha (shĭ'shȧ). *Bib.*
shi'sham (shē'shăm), *n.* = SISSOO. [SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.]
shist, shist'ose. Vars. of SHIT. † SHUT.
shitan. † SHAITAN. [*U. S.*]
shite'poke', *n.* The green heron.
shith'er (shĭth'ẽr), *n. & v.* Shiver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shit'rai (shĭt'rĭ; shĭt-rā'ĭ; shĭt'rā-ĭ). *Bib.*
shitte. † SHUT.
Shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm). *Bib.*
shit'tle (shĭt'l), **shit'tle-cock'.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SHUTTLE, SHUTTLECOCK.
shiv (shĭv), *n.* Chaff; husk of oats; a bit of straw, or the like. *Dial Eng.*
Shi'va (shē'vȧ), **Shi'va-ite** (-ĭt). Vars. of SIVA, SIVAITE.
shiv'a-ree' (shĭv'ȧ-rē'), *n.* Corrupt of CHARIVARI. *Dial. U. S.* — *v. t.* To greet or serenade with a charivari. *Dial. U. S.*
shive (*Scot.* shīv). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOVE, *n. & v.*; dial. Eng. of CHIVE, a plant.
shive (shĭv). *v. i.* [Cf. SHY.] Of a horse, to shy. *Dial. Eng.*
shiv'erd. Shivered. *Ref. Sp.*
shiv'er-eens' (shĭv'ẽr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* Dial. corrupt. of SHIVERINGS, fragments. [ING, *p. pr.*
shiv'er-ing-ly. *adv.* of SHIVER.
shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily shivered; brittle; shattery.
shiv'ey (shĭv'ĭ), **shiv'vy** (shĭv'ĭ), *a.* Containing shivs. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Sorting.*
shi-voo' (shĭ-vōō'), *n.* A social gathering, entertainment, banquet, etc. *Slang, Australia.*
Shi'za (shĭ'zȧ). *Bib.*
Shiuh (shlū). Var. of SHILHA.
S. H. M. *Abbr.* Simple harmonic motion. [dial. Eng. of SHE.]
sho (*dial.* shō̤; shōō). Obs. or Sco. var. of SHOE.
sho (shō), *interj.* Pshaw! *Dial.*
sho (shō), *n.* [Jap. *shō.*] See MEASURE. [heart. *Obs. Scot.*
sho. *n.* [Cf. JO.] A sweetheart. *Obs.*
Sho'ah (shō'ȧ). *Bib.*
shoaldarree. † SHOOLDARRY.
shoal duck. The eider duck. *New Eng.*
shoal'er. *n. Naut.* A sailor or vessel in the coasting trade. *R.*
shoal'i-ness (shōl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*, **shoal'ness.** *n.* See -NESS.
shoal'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
shoar, shoare. † SHORE.
shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.
Sho'bab (shō'băb), **Sho'bach** (-băk), **Sho'bal** (shō'bĭ; shō-bā'ĭ; shō'bŏ-ĭ), **Sho'hal** (shō'hăl), **Sho'bek** (-bĕk), **Sho'bi** (-hĭ). *Bib.*
shoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.
sho'chet (shō'kĕt), *n.; pl.* SHOCHTIM (shō̤k'tĕm). A Jewish ritual butcher. Cf. KOSHER.
Sho'cho, -choh (shō'kō). *Bib.*
shock (shŏk), *v. t.* To shuck, as oysters or maize. *Dial. U. S.*
shock'er, *n.* One that shocks, or startles; esp., a sensational tale; as, a shilling *shocker.* Cf. DREADFUL, *n. Slang, Eng.*
shock'er (shŏk'ẽr), *n.* A machine for shocking, or for cutting and shocking, grain, etc.
shockt Shocked. *Ref. Sp.*
Sho'co (shō'kō). *Bib.* [SHOE.]
shod (shŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOD (shŏd). Obs. or dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of SHED.
shod'dy-ism (-ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being shoddy. *Colloq.* See SHODDY, *n.*, 2.
shode (shōd), *n.* [AS *sceada* the parting of the hair, fr. *sceadan.* See SHED, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** Division; separation. **b** A chasm. **c** The parting of the hair on the head; top of the head; head.
shode (shōd) Var. of SHOOD. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
shode. *v. t.* To part (the hair). [*Obs.*]
shoder. Var. of SHOAD.
shoder. † SHUDDER.

5th BOOT, 1; SLIPPER; MOCCASIN, 1; SABOT, 1; GALOSH; ARCTIC, *n.*, 2; CRAKOW, etc.
2. Specif., a foot covering with a leather sole and an upper covering at least the instep and often the ankle, in its more usual forms fitted for at least limited wear out of doors; — disting. esp. from *slipper* and *overshoe*.
3. Anything suggestive of, or likened to, a shoe; specif.: **a** A metal plate or rim, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. **b** A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow or ice. **c** A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under a wheel of a loaded vehicle to retard its motion in going down a hill. **d** The part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion. **e** *Arch.* A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, as at the foot of a water leader, serving to throw the water off. **f** *Milling.* The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. **g** An inclined trough in an ore-crushing or other mill, to secure steady feeding. **h** A socket or plate, usually of iron, to take the thrust of a strut, rafter, jack, etc. **i** A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, cane, staff, or the like. **j** *Mach.* A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment; — called also *slipper* or *gib*. **k** The iron or steel extremity of a stamp in a set of stamps for crushing ore. **l** An ingot of gold or silver, suggestive of a Chinese shoe in shape, still used in China and elsewhere as a medium of exchange. See SYCEE. **m** *Far.* = 5th BOOT, 3. **n** A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used, now rarely, on an anchor when raised or lowered; also, a broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to make it hold in soft ground. **o** The outer cover or tread of a pneumatic tire, esp. for an automobile.
4. *Cylinder-glass Making.* A small opening into the furnace through which the blower passes his rod to heat it.
to be in another's shoes, to be in his place. — **to tread the shoe awry**, to leave the path of virtue. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to win one's shoes**, to win one's spurs; — said of a knight. *Obs.*
shoe (shōō), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. [AS. *scōian*, *scēogan*. See SHOE, *n.*] **1**. To furnish with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse, a sled, an anchor.
2. To add for protection, strength, or ornament a point or working face of harder or handsomer material to; as, to *shoe* a staff or a sleigh runner with steel.
3. To fit a tire to (a wheel of a vehicle).
shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A large wading bird (*Balæniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. It is chiefly ashy gray with blackish wings and tail.

Shoebill.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.
shoe block. *Naut.* A block with two sheaves, one above the other, at right angles to each other.
shoe'horn' } **shoe'ing-horn'** } (-hôrn'), *n.* **1**. A curved piece, as of horn, wood, or metal, to aid in slipping on a shoe.
2. Usually *shoeing-horn*. *Archaic.* Fig.: **a** Anything by which a transaction is facilitated, as, a hired bidder at an auction; a medium; — by way of contempt. **b** Anything which incites or allures, as salt fish, which causes thirst when eaten.
shoe lace, *or* **shoe'lace'**, *n.* A shoe string.
shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One whose occupation it is to make shoes (of any kind).
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The cobbler fish. **b** = RUNNER, 4 **a**.
shoe'pack' (-păk'), *n.* A kind of moccasin. See PAC.
sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One that furnishes or fits on shoes.
shoe string, *or* **shoe'string'**, *n.* A string or lace for fastening together opposite sides of a shoe. — **Shoe-string District**, formerly, in Mississippi, a flagrantly gerrymandered district, the 6th Congressional. It was about 300 miles long and of an average breadth of about 20 miles.
shoe tie. **a** A braid or ribbon for lacing a shoe, formerly ornate. **b** Humorously, a traveler (such ties having been brought from France by Englishmen). *Obs.*
sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gūn*, fr. Chin. *chiang*[1] *chün*[1] leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan, contended for by rival families until 1192, when it was monopolized by the family Minamoto, in 1225 passing to the Fujiwara, and in 1603 to the Tokugawa. By usurpation the *shoguns* became the virtual rulers, until by the revolution of 1867-68 the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored. Called also by foreigners *tycoon*.
sho'gun'ate (-āt), *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a shogun.
shole (shōl), *n.* A plank or plate placed beneath an object, as under the end of a shore, to give increased bearing surface, to act as a protection, or the like.
shon'kin-ite (shŏŋ'kĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Shonkin*, Indian name of Highwood Mts., Montana, where first found.] A dark, granular, igneous rock, chiefly of augite with subordinate orthoclase and smaller amounts of olivine, biotite, nephelite, sodalite, and plagioclase.
shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — an expression used in frightening away animals, esp. fowls.
shoo (shōō), *v. t.*; SHOOED (shōōd); SHOO'ING. To scare away, esp. fowls, by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"
shood (shōōd), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *schode* pod, akin to G. *schote*.] **a** The husk of oats after threshing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Rice husks or similar refuse, used in adulterating linseed cake.
shoo'fly' (shōō'flī'), *n.* **1**. *Railroading.* A contrivance for throwing the track temporarily to one side so as to fill in washouts or to effect other repairs. *Cant, U. S.*
2. *Print.* In some cylinder presses, a device with long fingers for freeing the sheet from the cylinder.
shook (shŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a bundle of sheaves.] *Com.* **a** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together compactly. **b** A bundle or set of parts of boxes, tops, bottoms, sides, and ends, ready to be put together. **c** The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together. **d** A shock of sheaves.
shook, *v. t.*; SHOOKED (shŏŏkt); SHOOK'ING. To pack, as staves, in a shook.
shoot (shōōt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. See SHOTTEN. [ME. *shotien*, *schotien*, *scheten*, *scheoten*, AS. *scēotan*; akin to D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, OHG. *sciozan*, Icel. *skjōta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*; cf. Skr. *skund* to jump. The vowel sound *o*, *oo*, is perh. due to the secondary verb AS. *scotian*. Cf. SCOT a contribution, SCOUT to reject, SCUD, SHOT, SHEET a broad piece, SHEET a rope, SHUTTLE.] **1**. To send out or forth, esp. with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast; throw; emit; dart, as a ray of light; also, in certain specific uses, to discharge, dump, put overboard, or the like, esp. into some desired place; as, to *shoot* nets in drift fishing; to *shoot* a load of dirt.

> An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle. *Beau. & Fl.*
> Beauty which, whether waking or asleep,
> *Shot* forth peculiar graces. *Milton.*

2. To push or thrust forward; to stick out; to project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth*; as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. "The secret snake that *shoots* a sting." *Dryden.*

> They *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Ps.* xxii. 7.

3 To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow, bullet, or other missile, from a bow, sling, gun, or the like; to discharge.
4. To cause the missile to be driven forth from (a bow, sling, gun, or the like); to discharge; — often with *off*.
5. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a missile discharged from a firearm; as, to *shoot* a deer, man, traitor.
6. *Mining, Logging, etc.* To open, loosen up, dislodge, or the like, by exploding a charge of some explosive; as, to *shoot* an oil well; to *shoot* a jam of logs in a stream, etc.
7. To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge; to *shoot* a sand bar.

> She . . . *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

8. *Carp.* To plane straight or true; to fit by planing.
9. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to color in streaks or patches; — generally used in the *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver.
10. To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to *shoot* a covert.
to shoot the chutes, to slide on a kind of toboggan or flat-bottomed boat down an inclined plane ending in a body of water, — a popular sport. — **to s. the moon**, to remove household goods by night, to avoid seizure for rent. *Slang, Eng.* — **to s. the sun**, *Naut.*, to take the sun's altitude. *Slang.* — **to s. up**, to shoot or shoot at, esp. promiscuously or lawlessly; specif., of a town or the like, to pass through it shooting recklessly in all directions. *Slang, U. S.*
shoot, *v. i.* **1**. To move, drive, or rush swiftly; to dart.

> The beams of that one star did *shoot* and quiver. *Shelley.*

2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains.
3. To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.
4. To germinate; bud; sprout.
5. To spring up or grow rapidly; hence, to advance to maturity; — often with *up*.

> Well *shot* in years he seemed. *Spenser.*
> Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

6. To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory; a tree *shot* up against the sky.
7. To solidify so as to form spicules or crystals.

> If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

8. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they *shot* at a target; he *shoots* better than he rides. Specif., to practice the sport of hunting, or of target firing, with a gun.
9. To discharge a missile; — said of an engine or instrument; as, the gun *shoots* well.
10. *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marble, or the like (in a certain way); as: **a** *Association Football.* To kick the ball at goal. **b** *Hockey & Lacrosse.* To drive the ball at goal. **c** *Craps.* To throw the dice.
11. *Cricket.* To gain speed by contact with the turf after receiving a top twist in bowling; — said of a ball.
12. *Naut.* To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.
to shoot compass, *Archery*, to shoot with allowance for the compass of the arrow. *Obs.* — **to s. over**, to shoot game birds with the aid of (a dog or dogs). *Cant.*
shoot, *n.* **1**. Act of shooting; the discharge of a missile; as, the *shoot* of an arrow from a bow; a shot. *Obs. or Colloq.*
2. **a** A shooting match. **b** A hunt. **c** = SHOOTING, *n.*, **3**.
3. The reach of a shot; distance to be shot over; range.
4. *Weaving.* A throw of the shuttle; a weft thread thus shot through the shed; a pick; also, *Dial. Eng.*, an imperfection in the weave.
5. A sending out of new growth; a sprouting or germinating; also, the new growth; as: **a** A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed from a bud; a lateral branch from the main axis. **b** A budding horn or antler. **c** The space between the yearly rings on an oyster shell. *Cant.*
6. [See SHOTE a hog.] A shote; a young hog; a puny young animal (*Dial. Eng.*); in contempt, a young person.
7. The thrust of an arch.
shoot (shōōt), *n.* [From SHOOT, *v.*, confused with *chute*. Cf. CHUTE.] A chute, in senses 1, 2, 3. See CHUTE.
shoot'er (shōōt'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who shoots as an archer, a gunner, or a sharpshooter.
2. That which shoots. Specif.: **a** A firearm; usually, a repeating pistol; as, a six-*shooter*. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** A shooting star. *Rare.*
3. *Cricket.* A fast sneak.
shoot'ing, *vb. n.* of SHOOT. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act of one that shoots; as, the *shooting* of an archer.
2. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specif., *Sporting*, the killing of game with a gun; — as, a week of *shooting*.
3. The right to shoot game in a given area; also, the area.
4. A sensation of darting pain, as in the head.
shoot'ing, *p. pr.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. Darting; piercing, lit. or fig.; as, *shooting* pains.
2. [From SHOOTING, *vb. n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for the action of, shooting.
shooting board, a fixture used as a guide in planing or shooting the edge of a board, a stereotype plate, etc. — **s. box**. **a** A small house in the country for use in the shooting season. **b** *Carp., etc.* = SHOOTING BOARD. — **s. coat** *or* **jacket**, a short coat of strong material for sportsmen. — **s. gallery**, a range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms. — **s. iron**, a firearm. *Slang, U. S.* — **s. star**. **a** A meteor. **b** *Bot.* The American cowslip. See DODECATHEON. — **s. stick**, *Print.*, an implement of wood or iron, usually notched at one end, used by printers to drive up the quoins in a chase.
shop (shŏp), *n.* [ME. *shoppe*, *schoppe*, AS. *sceoppa* a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to *scypen* a shed, LG. *schup* a shed, G. *schoppen*, *schuppen*, a shed, a coach house, OHG. *scopf*.] **1**. A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.
☞ In the United States *shop* means esp. a place of manufacture or repair, *store* denoting a place of sale; but the English usage of *shop* for both meanings is increasing.
2. A small establishment, or a room, department, or building devoted to a particular line in a factory or large establishment, in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe *shop*; a car *shop*; a machine *shop*.
3. Often in *pl.* A factory or manufacturing establishment of any size, whether consisting of one or more departments; as, a man who works in the *shops*.
4. Fig.: A place of making, repair, or the like.

> The liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood. *Howell.*

5. A person's occupation, business, profession, or the like, as a subject of attention, interest, conversation, etc.; — generally in deprecation. Cf. *to talk shop*, under TALK, *v.t.*
6. A place where any industry is carried on; as, a plumber's *shop*; also, *Slang*, any of the various places of business which are commonly called offices, as of a lawyer, doctor, broker, etc.
7. Any place of resort, as one's house, a restaurant, etc. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*
8. *London Stock Exchange.* The inside interests controlling a company and having special information about it; also, those representing such interests. *Cant.*
9. A prison. *Dial. Eng.*
shop, *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing or inspecting goods.
shop, *v. t.* **1**. To imprison; to shut up. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mil.* To put under arrest. *Slang.*
3. To send (a car, or the like) to the repair shops.
shop'board' (shŏp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A bench or board on which work is done; a workbench, esp. of a tailor.
sho'phar (shō'fär), *n.* Also **sho'far**. [Heb. *shōphar*.] A horn, as of a ram or an ox, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or upon sacred festivals, or still used in Jewish synagogues, as on the Day of Atonement.
☞ The word is usually translated *trumpet* in the Authorized Version, but in a few cases *cornet*.
shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — often in distinction from a merchant, who traffics on a large scale.
shop'lift'er (-lĭf'tẽr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift*. See LIFT to steal.] One who steals from a shop goods exposed for sale, esp. one who does so under pretense of buying.
shop'lift'ing, *n.* Act or practice of a shoplifter.
shop'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A shopkeeper; a retailer; a shop salesman; also, a workman in a shop.
shop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who shops; one who visits shops for purchasing or inspecting wares.
shop'py (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Characteristic of the shop, or of the small trader; showing petty commercialism.
2. Abounding in shops; as, a *shoppy* part of town. *Colloq.*

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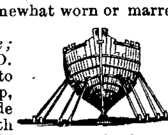
shoe'bird', *n.* The shoebill.
shoeblack plant. See CHINA ROSE **b**.
shoe boil. *Veter.* Capped elbow.
shoe bolt. A bolt with a countersunk head, as for fastening shoes on sleigh runners.
shoe flower. Shoeblack plant.
shoe'horn', *v. t.* To horn; to cuckold. *Obs.*
shoe'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOE. Hence: *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes. *Obs., Colloq., or Cant.*
shoe'less, *a.* Destitute of shoes.
shoemake. † SUMAC.
shoe'mak'ers' wax (shōō'māk'ẽrz). See WAX. [shoemaker.]
shoe'mak'ing, *n.* Business of a
shoen. † SHONE.
shoe stone. A whetstone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather; also, the sharp-gritted sandstone used esp. for making these stones.
shoe'-tree', *n.* See BOOT-TREE.
shof. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
sho'far. Var. of SHOPHAR.
shog (shŏg), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a striking.] A shock; a jog. *Obs or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *schoggen*. Cf. SHOCK to shake, JOG.] To shake; to shock; jog; jostle. *Obs. or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog'gie (shŏg'ĭ), *n. & v.* Sway; swing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shog'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* [See SHOO; cf. JOGGLE.] To joggle; dangle. Hence: **shog'gly**, *a.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Sho'ham (shō'hăm). *Bib.*
shokke † SHOCK (of grain).
sho'la (shō'lȧ). Var. of SOLA.
sho'la (shō'lȧ), *n.* [Tamil *çōlai*.] A thicket or jungle. *Southern India.*
shold. † SHOULD. [low.]
shold, sholde. † SHALD, shal-
sholdre. † SHOULDER.
shole. † SHOAL.
sholen. † SHALL.
sholl (shŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRL, to slide.
shome † SHAME.
Sho'mer (shō'mẽr). *Bib.*
sho'mio (shō'myō), *n.* [Jap. *shō-miyō*, fr. Chin. *hsiao*[3] small + *ming*[2] name, person, title.] *Jap.* One of a low grade of warrior nobles.
shom'mock (shŏm'ŭk). Dial. Eng. var. of SHAMMOCK.
shon. † *shone*, pret. of SHINE.
shonde, *n.* [AS. *sceond*. Cf. SHEND.] Harm; injury; disgrace; infamy; shame. *Obs.*
shond'ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*
shone. † SHUN.
shone (shōn; shŏn: *cf.* SHINE), *pret & p. p.* of SHINE.
shone (*Scot.* shōn). Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.
shongable, *n.* [See SHOON; GAVEL, GABEL, tribute, tax.] A tax on shoes. *Obs.*
shonk. † SHANK.
shonne, shonye. † SHUN.
sho'ö (shō'ō). Var. of SHO. See MEASURE.
shoof. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
shoo'fa (shōōf'ä), *n.* [Ar. *shuf'ah*.] *Moham. Law.* The right of preëmption.
sho'ol (shō'oi), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Shetland I.*
shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.
shool (shōōl), *n.* Var. of SHOVEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shool, *v. i. & t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1** To shovel. **2**. To drag or scrape along like a shovel; hence, to scuffle; shuffle; shamble; also, to loiter; saunter; idle about, begging.
shool-dar'ry (shōōl-dăr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *chhōldārī* (a borrowed word).] *Anglo-Ind.* A small tent, having two uprights and a ridgepole, low sides, and steep roof. [shools. *Dial. Eng.*]
shool'er (shōōl'ẽr), *n.* One who
shoon. Obs. pret. of SHINE.
shoon (shōōn), *n.*, *pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shoop (*Scot.* shōōp). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SHAPE.
shoop'il-tie (shōōp''l-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sjōr* sea, *piltr* boy.] A water sprite; a water kelpie; a Triton. *Scot.* [of SHORE.]
shoor (shōōr). Dial. Eng. var.
shoot (shōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOUT, call.
shoot'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shoot anchor. † SHEET ANCHOR. [BOARD.]
shoot'board', *n.* = SHOOTING
shoo'ther (shōō'thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER.
shoot'ist, *n.* One who shoots; esp., a marksman. *Slang.*
shoot'man (shōōt'măn), *n.* *Timber Working.* A workman who stacks the sawn timber, commonly on a trolley, so that the shoot or slip is always clear for the saw to work. *Australia.*
shoot pole. *Bot.* The vegetative point or apex of a shoot or cutting. Cf. ROOT POLE.
shoot'ress, *n.* A woman shooter or archer. *Obs.*
shoot'y (shōōt'ĭ), *a.* Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly, as vegetables. *Dial. Eng.*
shoove. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
shop. † CHOP, to cut, strike.
shop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE, *v.*
shop'book', *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
shop'boy', *n.* A boy employed in a shop.
shope. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
shop'ful. *n.* See -FUL. [in a shop.]
shop'girl', *n.* A girl employed
Sho'phach (shō'făk). *Bib.*
Sho'phan (-făn). *Bib.*
shop'lift', *n.* A shoplifter. *Obs.*
shop'like', *a.* After the fashion of a shop; vulgarly shrewd.
shop'maid', *n.* A shopgirl.
shop'mate', *n.* A fellow workman or attendant in a shop.
shop-oc'ra-cy (shŏp-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*shop* + *-cracy*.] Rule or supremacy of shopkeepers; shopkeepers collectively. [paper.]
shop paper. Thin wrapping
shop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOP, *v. i.*
shoppini. Obs. pl. of CHOPINE.
shop'pish (shŏp'ĭsh), *a.* Hav.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own work, business, or interests; smacking of shop; as, *shoppy* talk. *Colloq.*

shop′walk′er (shŏp′wôk′ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. FLOORWALKER.

shop′worn′ (-wōrn′; 201), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

shore (shōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *schore;* akin to LG. *schore*, D. *schoor*, OD. *schoore*, Icel. *skorða*, and perh. to E. *shear*, as being cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed against the side of a structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent sinking or sagging. See SHORING, *Illust.*



Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *v. t.;* SHORED (shōrd); SHOR′ING (shōr′ĭng). [ME. *schoren.* See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up*.

shore, *n.* [ME. *schore*, AS. (assumed) *score*, prob. fr. *scieran*, and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. *schoore, schoor.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** The land bordering a body of water, esp. a large body; often, specif., the land bordering the sea; the coast.

The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Short for FORESHORE.

Syn. — SHORE, COAST, BEACH, STRAND, BANK. SHORE is the general word for the land immediately bordering on the sea, a lake, or a large stream; COAST denotes the land along the sea only, regarded esp. as a boundary; BEACH applies to the pebbly or sandy shore washed by the sea or a lake; STRAND is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach;* BANK denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. See BORDER.

in shore, near the shore. — **on s.**, to or on the shore; ashore.

Sho′re-a (shō′rē-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., after John *Shore*, Lord Teignmouth (1751-1834), governor general of India.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees. They have flowers with twisted petals and a very short calyx tube, the sepals becoming enlarged and winglike in fruit. All are rich in resin, and some yield fine timber. See SAL.

shore bird. **a** A bird of the group Limicolæ, most of which frequent the seashore; a plover, snipe, sandpiper, or allied bird. **b** The bank swallow. *Local, Brit.*

shore lark. The horned lark; — so called because it frequents beaches.

Shore Lark, Male.

shore′less, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

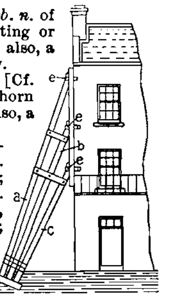
shore line. The outline of the shore; the line of contact of a body of water with the shore.

shor′er (shōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* One that shores or props; a prop; shore.

shore terrace. *Geol.* A terrace made along a coast by the action of waves and shore currents; it may become land by the uplifting of the shore or the lowering of the water.

shore′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* A small European plantaginaceous marsh herb (*Littorella lacustris*).

shor′ing (shōr′ĭng; 201), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHORE. Hence: *n.* Act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; also, a system of shores; shores collectively.



Shoring. *a, b, c* Struts, or Shores. *a* Top Raker; *b* Middle Raker; *c* Bottom Shore; *d* Footing Block; *e, e, e* Needles.

shor′ling (shôr′lĭng; shōr′-; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** The skin of a shorn sheep; — disting. from *mortling*. Also, a shearhog. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, a monk or priest. *Obs.*

short (shôrt), *a.;* SHORT′ER (shôr′tẽr); SHORT′EST. [ME. *short, schort*, AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to OHG. *scurz*, Icel *skorta* to be short of, to lack; orig. uncert. Cf. SHIRT.] **1.** Not long; of brief length; as, a *short* distance, stick, flight; not tall; as, a *short* mast; specif., of a human being, low in stature.

2. Not extended in time; brief; not protracted; as, a *short* breath. "The life so *short*." *Chaucer.*

3. Brief; not lengthy; concise; succinct; as, a *short* address, account, poem; — now rarely used of a speaker or writer; as, be *short* in your remarks.

The *short* and simple annals of the poor. *Gray*

4. Too brief; curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short*. *Shak.*

5. *Phon.* Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance; — opposed to *long*, and applied chiefly to vowels (sometimes to consonants) or to syllables. See LONG, *a.*, 7.

6. Not distant in time; near at hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*

7. Not coming up to a measure, standard, requirement, or the like, or to something regarded as such; as, an account which is *short* of the truth; *short* weight; the money in the cashier's hands was *short*, that is, less than what the accounts called for; *short* allowance; a *short* diet.

8. With *of*, less than; not equal or equivalent to; not commensurate with; inadequate to; as, action *short* of the emergency; nothing *short* of war could avail.

9. Not reaching to or as far as some mark, bound, place, or the like; also, situated or being nearer than some place or thing; — sometimes with *of;* as, his arrow fell *short;* the house is a mile *short* of the church.

10. Deficient in reach, power, grasp, or the like; as, a *short* memory; specif., *Obs.*, intellectually deficient or defective; unwise. "My wit is *short*." *Chaucer.*

Their own *short* understandings. *Rowe.*

11. Insufficiently provided or supplied; scantily furnished; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually with *of* or *in;* as, to be *short* of money. Also, *Colloq.*, totally lacking; as, a book *short* of the title page.

We shall be *short* in our provision. *Shak.*

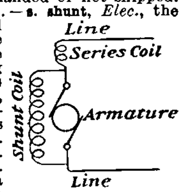
12. *Finance & Com.* **a** Not having goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in* and applied to brokers or speculators in securities or produce; as, to be *short* of wheat; the *short* interest (i. e., the bears) profits by a fall in prices. Cf. LONG, 8. **b** Of the nature of, involving, or pertaining to, a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess, or has not contracted for, at the time of the sale; as, a *short* sale; *short* pork; *short* contracts.

13. [Cf. Sw. *skör* brittle, E. COLD-SHORT.] Easily broken, friable, crisp, crumbling readily, as pastry; defective in tenacity or plasticity, as lean clay; brittle under certain conditions, as metal (see COLD-SHORT, HOT-SHORT); lacking tensile strength, as desiccated timber.

14. **a** Of liquor, undiluted with water; strong. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Not mixed with other material; as, *short* manure.

Syn. — See BRIEF.

at short, *or* **at the short**, shortly; in short; soon; briefly. *Obs.* — **at s. notice**, in a brief time; promptly. — **at s. words**, in brief. *Obs.* — **s. and**, the character "&," standing for *and;* ampersand. *Printers' Cant.* — **s. and long stitch**, an embroidery stitch used in half-solid work, made by following the outline of a design with stitches of uneven length, placed side by side to form an even outer edge and an irregular inner edge. Called also *long and short stitch*. — **s. appoggiatura.** *Music.* See APPOGGIATURA. — **s. bill**, a bill or draft payable in less than ten days. — **s. circuit.** See SHORT CIRCUIT. — **s. column**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a column less than twenty (or, according to some, thirty) diameters in length, so that it fails, if overstrained, by crushing rather than by bending. — **s. cross**, *Print.*, the shorter and thicker of any two crossbars in a chase. — **s. cut.** **a** See CUT, *n.*, 3. **b** Tobacco cut in short bits instead of in long shreds. *Cant.* — **s. division**, *Math.*, division when the operations are performed mentally and only the results written. — **s. end** (of a bet), the side receiving odds. — **s. exchange**, exchange having a short time, commonly thirty days or less, to run; also, the rate for collecting short bills. See EXCHANGE, 2. — **s. game**, *Golf*, approach play and putting. — **s. gown**, a bedgown. *Obs. or R.* — **s. hopper.** = WASHDOWN CLOSET. — **s. jenny.** *Eng. Billiards.* See JENNY, 3 **d**. — **s. lay.** *Naut.* See 7th LAY, 6 **b**. — **s. leg.** *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. — **s. line.** **a** *Naut.* See LINE, 1 **e**. **b** *Rackets.* The line across the floor of the court, usually about 39 feet from the front wall. — **s. meter, metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic verses, the first, second, and fourth having each three feet, and the third four feet. The stanza usually consists of four lines, but is sometimes doubled. Abbr., *S. M.* Also, *Colloq.*, **in short meter** *or* **metre**, instantly, in short order. — **s. money**, *Finance*, money borrowed or to lend on short-time loans, esp. for a day or so. — **s. oats**, a distinct species of oats (*Avena brevis*) cultivated in mountainous parts of Europe for the grain, and occasionally elsewhere as a foliage plant. — **s. order**, an order for food to be specially prepared; an à-la-carte order; as, *short orders* at all hours. *Local, U. S.* — **S. Parliament**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament next preceding the Long Parliament. It sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640. — **s. particular meter, metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4. — **s.-period comet**, *Astron.*, a periodic comet whose time of revolution about the sun is less than the average, as Encke's comet, whose period is 3.3 years. — **s.-period variable**, *Astron.*, a star the period of whose light variation is less than the average. — **s.-reed register.** *Phon.* See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**. — **s. rib**, one of the false ribs. — **s. run**, *Cricket*, a run in making which the batsman fails to touch the ground inside the popping crease. It does not count in the score. — **s. sea**, a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion. — **s. sheet**, *Naut.*, the sheet leading from the inner clew of a topmast studding sail into the top. — **s. shipped**, *Com.*, of goods: **a** Cleared for exportation, but relanded or not shipped. **b** Shipped in too small quantity. — **s. shunt**, *Elec.*, the method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with the armature only, the series coil being in series with the two. Cf. LONG SHUNT. — **s. sight**, *Bills of Exchange*, a little time after sight, or presentation to the payer. — **s. sixes**, candles about 4 inches long, six to the pound. — **s. slip.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. splice.** *Naut.* See SPLICE. — **s. stay.** *Naut.* See ASTAY. — **s. step**, *Nav.*, a half step; — formerly so called in the United States navy. — **s. suit**, *Whist*, any suit having less than four cards. — **s. sweetening**, sugar used in coffee or tea, disting. from molasses, called *long sweetening*. *Dial. U. S.* — **s. ton.** See TON, 1. — **s. whist.** See WHIST. — **s. yard rope**, *Naut.*, a rope hooked to the slings of a topgallant, or royal, yard, and used, with a purchase whose fall leads to the deck, to hoist the yard.



Short Shunt.

short (shôrt), *n.* **1.** A summing up; a concise statement; as, the long and *short* of it.

2. *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness in value, quantity, and the like; as, deficiencies, or *shorts*, in the count of a money package; in *Print.*, the copies of different sheets needed to complete an imperfect edition.

3. *pl. Exchange Speculation.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, specif., *the shorts*, dealers who have sold short. See SHORT, *adv.*

4. *pl.* **a** Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products, as tobacco cuttings, hemp tappings, fleece clippings in wool sorting, and the like. **b** Also specif., *Ropemaking*, short, inferior hemp, variously used, as in candlewicks, etc.

5. *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings; rarely, reground bran, practically free from floury particles, and containing mill sweepings.

6. *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes; smalls. *Slang. Dickens.*

7. As a shortened form of certain phrases: **a** *Phon. & Pros.* A short sound, or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **b** *Elec.* A short circuit. **c** *Baseball.* = SHORTSTOP. *Colloq.*

for short, for brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe *for short*. — **in s.**, in few words; in brief; briefly. — **the s. and the long**, the whole story; the sum total.

He loves your wife; there's *the short and the long.* *Shak.*

short (shôrt), *adv.* **1.** In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short;* to take one up *short* in talk.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** But little; lightly; as, to tell or set (i. e., account or think) *short* of any one. **b** Snugly; tightly.

3. *Exchanges.* In the character or condition of one who is short; as, to sell stocks *short;* to go *short* of wheat.

short up, *Naut.*, of an anchor, with its cable up and down.

short, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sceortian.*] *Obs.* **1.** To make or become short; to shorten; abridge; curtail; wane. *Chaucer.*

2. To divert or amuse (one's self). *Douglas.*

short′age (shôr′tāj), *n.* A deficiency, shortcoming, or deficit; as, a *shortage* in money accounts.

short′-armed′, *a.* Having short arms; hence, fig., not reaching far; as, *short-armed* ignorance. *Shak.*

short′bread′ (shôrt′brĕd′), *n.* A crisp, sweet cake sometimes containing chopped nuts or fruit.

short′-breathed′ (-brĕtht′), *a.* **a** Having short breath, or quick respiration. **b** Having short life.

short′cake′ (-kāk′), *n.* **a** A crisp breakfast or tea cake shortened with butter, lard, or the like, and baked. **b** A similar, thicker cake split, buttered, and spread with sweetened fruit, usually served hot; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit and served cold. **c** A cake of pastry.

short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit, purposely or accidentally made, through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance. — **short′-cir′cuit**, *v. t. & i.*

short′com′ing (shôrt′kŭm′ĭng; shôrt′kŭm′ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; as: **a** The failure of a crop, or the like. **b** Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

short′-eared′ (-ērd′), *a.* Having short ears or short earlike tufts of feathers, as the **short-eared owl**, a medium-sized owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It is dark brown above and buff below streaked with brown and has very short ear tufts. It frequents seacoasts and grassy marshes, and commonly nests on the ground.

short′en (shôr′t'n), *v. t.;* SHORT′ENED (-t'nd); SHORT′EN-ING. [See SHORT, *v. t. & a.*] **1.** To make short or shorter in measure or time; as, to *shorten* a road, an illness.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; abridge; curtail; contract; as, to *shorten* work.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to seem short; as, a book *shortened* the day.

4. To reduce in power or efficiency.

Is my hand *shortened* at all, that I cannot redeem? *Is.* l. 2.

5. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of*.

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

6. To lessen the reach of (a weapon or implement), esp. by drawing back the arm and the hand holding it, in order to stab or the like at close quarters; as, to *shorten* a sword.

7. To make friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, or the like.

8. *Phon.* To make "short" (see LONG, *a.*, 7), as a vowel.

9. To put (an infant) into shortclothes. *Dial. Eng.*

to shorten in. **a** *Naut.* To take in the slack of (a rope); as, *to shorten in* a sheet in tacking. **b** *Hort.* To prune. — **to s. sail**, *Naut.*, to reduce the extent of sail, as by reefing.

short′en, *v. i.* To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in autumn; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

short′en-ing (shôr′t'n-ĭng; shôrt′nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. That which renders pastry short or friable, as lard.

short′hand′ (shôrt′hănd′), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY, *Illust.*

short′hand′, *a.* Stenographic: **a** Using shorthand; as, a *shorthand* reporter. **b** Written in shorthand.

short′-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Short of the regular number of servants, helpers, or "hands." *Colloq.*

short′horn′ (shôrt′hôrn′), *n.* **1.** One of an important breed of large, heavy beef cattle originating in the north of England, but now widely distributed. See DURHAM.

2. A tenderfoot. *Slang, Western U. S.*

short′-horned′ (-hôrnd′), *a.* Having short horns. — **short-horned buffalo**, a West African buffalo, smaller than the Cape buffalo, having short upwardly curved horns and fringed ears. The color is usually reddish. — **s. grasshopper**, any grasshopper of the family Acrididæ. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

Shor′ti-a (shôr′tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles W. *Short* (1794-1863), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous perennial herbs comprising only 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan and *S. galacifolia* of the mountains of North and South Carolina. They have smooth, coriaceous basal leaves and solitary, long-peduncled, white flowers, with a campanulate corolla, five stamens, and five staminodia. The American species is one of the rarest of plants.

short′leaf′ pine. **a** A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus echinata*), with short flexible leaves, cinnamon-colored bark, and valuable hard yellow wood. **b** The loblolly.

short′-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having short leaves. — **short-leaved pine.** = SHORTLEAF PINE. — **s. yew**, a yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

short′-lived′ (-līvd′), *a.* Not living or lasting long; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure.

short′ly, *adv.* [AS. *sceortlīce.*] **1.** In a short or brief time or manner; soon; presently; quickly. *Chaucer.*

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly* *Shak.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas *shortly*.

3. Abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, she answered me *shortly*.

short′ness, *n.* [AS. *sceortness.*] The quality or state of being short.

short′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Having a short nose.

short-nosed garfish. See GARFISH.

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ing the look or ways of a shopkeeper; more or less shoppy.
shop′rid′, *a.* Shopworn. *Obs.*
shop′shift′, *n.* A shopkeeper's trick; deception. *Obs.*
shop′ster, *n.* A shopkeeper. *Obs.*
shopt. Shopped. *Ref. Sp.*
shop′wom′an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.;* *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman employed in a shop.
shor′age (shōr′āj; 201), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore.
shord (*dial.* shŭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHARD.
shore. † SCORE.
shore (shōr; cf. SEWER). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.
shore (shōr). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SHEAR.
shore, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skora* to challenge.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To offer. **b** To threaten; frighten. **c** To scold; blame; also, to hound on. — *n.* Threat; menace; clamor; conflict. *Obs.*
shore, *v. t.* To set ashore. *Obs.*
shore cod. See 3d COD.
shored (shōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of SHORE, *v.*
shored, *a.* Having a shore; — chiefly in combination.
shore dinner. A dinner of sea- [food.]
shore grape. The sea grape.
shore leave. *Naut.* Leave of absence to go on shore.
shore′ling (shōr′lĭng; 201). Var. of SHORLING.
shore oil. A pure variety of [cod-liver oil.]
shore pipit. The rock pipit.
shores′man (shōrz′măn; 201), *n.* *Fisheries.* **a** One whose employment is on shore, as a vessel's owner, or one in a packing house. **b** A longshoreman.
shore snipe. **a** The sandpiper. *Scot.* **b** A shore bird.
shore′ward (shōr′wẽrd; 201), *adv.* See -WARD.
shoriere, *n.* [See SHORE to prop.] A prop. *Obs.*
′shorl (shôrl), **shor-la′ceous** (shŏr-lā′shŭs). Vars. of SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS.
shorn (shôrn). Dial. Eng. var. of SHARN.
shorn, *a.* Purified; refined, as [gold. *Obs.*]
shorn (shōrn; 201), *p. p.* of SHEAR.
short, *v. t.* Short for SHORT- [CIRCUIT.]
short′-arm′, *a.* **1.** Having a short arm. (Cf BALANCE, *n.*, 1 **a**.) **2.** *Boxing.* Having, or delivered with, the arm or reach shortened; as, a *short-arm* blow.
short′clothes′ (shôrt′klōthz′), *n.* = SMALLCLOTHES.
short′coat′, *v. t.* To put (a child) into its first shortclothes.
short′-cou′pled (kŭp′'ld), *a.* See COUPLED.
short′-dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd), *a.* Having little time to run after date.
short′end. Shortened. *Ref Sp*
short′en-er, *n.* One that shortens.
Shorter Catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.
short′hand′er, *a.* A stenographer. *Colloq.*
short′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A sucking whale less than one year old; — so called by sailors.
shorthede, *n.* Shortness; brevity. *Obs.* [chaste. *Obs*]
short′-heeled′ (-hēld′), *a.* Un-
short′heels′, *n.* An unchaste person. *Obs.*
short′-joint′ed, *a* Having short intervals between the joints, as a horse whose pastern is too short.
short′-laid′, *a.* *Ropemaking.* Short-twisted. [*Obs.*]
shortlaik, *adv.* Shortly; briefly.
short′-land′ed, *a.* *Com.* Of cargo, landed short of the quantity declared in the manifest. *Brit.*

short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. See MYOPIC, MYOPIA.
2. Fig.: Not able to see far into futurity; not appreciative or mindful of results or future needs; lacking foresight; also, characterized by lack of foresight.
— **short'sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

short'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence, gruff; curt. *Colloq.*

short'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short tail
short-tailed albatross, a North Pacific albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*). The adult is white (yellowish on the nape and head) with dusky quills. The young are entirely dusky.
— **s. shrew**, any shrew of the American genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda*, of eastern North America.

short'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having short toes.
short-toed eagle, the harrier eagle *Circaëtus gallicus*.

short'-waist'ed (-wās'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Having a short waist; — said of persons and of garments.

short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd ; -dĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as in asthma or panting. — **short'-wind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short'-wind'ed-ness**, *n.*

short'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having short wings; specif., *Falconry*, designating a class of hawks, including goshawks (genus *Astur*) and the European sparrow hawks (genus *Accipiter*), with wings short, broad, and somewhat rounded at the end. Cf. LONG-WINGED.

short'-wooled' (-wo͝old'), *a.* Designating a class of domestic sheep of English origin having short fine wool, as the Southdown, Shropshire, and Suffolk breeds. Some of the breeds are widely distributed. — **short'-wool'**, *n.*

Sho-sho'ne, Sho-sho'ni (shō-shō'nē, -nĭ), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Indians, from which the Shoshonean stock is named, of the mountain regions of western Wyoming and Colorado, and of portions of Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, where they are now gathered on agencies. With the Bannocks and Piutes they are also called *Snakes*, or *Snake Indians*.
2. Hence, any Indian of the Shoshonean stock.

Sho-sho'ne-an (shō-shō'nē-ăn ; shō'shō-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the most widespread of the North American Indian linguistic stocks, occupying most of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras and reaching the Pacific in southern California. Excepting the Hopi Indians, all the Shoshonean tribes are, or were, migratory savages deriving their subsistence from the chase and the few natural foods of the arid region. The Utes, Bannocks, and Comanches are the most warlike. The stock is considered to be related to the Tanoan, Piman, and Nahuatlan.

shot (shŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Woven with warp and weft threads of different colors, causing the fabric to change in tint according to the point from which it is viewed; variegated; as, *shot* silk. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 9. **b** Dyed, when the textile is of cotton mixed with silk, in different colors, some of which affect the silk only, and some the cotton only, thus producing the variegated, or *shot*, effect.

shot, *n.* [AS. *scot*, *sceot*, fr. *scéotan* to shoot; akin to D. *schot*, Icel. *skot*. See SCOT a share, SHOOT, *v. t.*; cf. SHOT a shooting.] **1.** A share; contribution; reckoning; scot.
Here no *shots* are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*
2. A portion or certain amount of drink, as of ale. *Obs.*

shot, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [ME. *shot*, *schot*, AS. *scot* a shooting, *gesceot* a missile; akin to D. *schot* a shot, shoot, G. *schuss*, *geschoss* a missile, Icel. *skot* a throwing, a javelin, and E. *shoot*, v. t. See SHOOT; cf. SHOT a share.]
1. A missile weapon, now only a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, a solid, or almost solid, projectile for artillery; — in distinction from *shell*. Also, projectiles collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense; as, a hail of *shot;* a supply of *shot*.
2. A small globular mass, or pellet, of lead, of any of various sizes, a number of which are discharged from a firearm together, used chiefly for killing game; as, bird *shot;* buck*shot*. Also, such pellets collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense; as, a charge of *shot*. The chief standard sizes of shot, with their diameter in inches, are: **a** Buckshot: 3, .25; 2, .27; 1, .3; 0, .32; 00, .34; 000, .36. **b** Both chilled and drop shot: 12, .05; 11, .06; 10, .07; 9, 08; 8, .09; 7, .1; 6, .11; 5, .12; 4, .13; 3, .14; 2, .15; 1, .16; B, .17; BB, .18; BBB, .19. **c** Larger sizes of drop shot: T, .2; TT, .21; F, .22; FF, .23.
☞ The name of each is given first in heavy-faced type; the diameter follows in light-faced type.
3. Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See SHOOT, *v. t. & n.*
I shall here abide the bourly *shot* of angry eyes. *Shak.*
4. a The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, they were a bow*shot*, or a cannon *shot*, apart. **b** Hence, fig., reach; range; as, within ear*shot*.
5. [Cf. AS. *scytta*.] One who shoots, esp. with a firearm; specif.: **a** A soldier with a firearm; hence, such soldiers, usually foot soldiers, collectively. *Obs.* **b** A marksman; as, an excellent *shot;* they are all good *shots*.
6. Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.
7. *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* A charge in blasting; a blast.
8. *Fisheries.* **a** A cast of a net. **b** The entire throw of nets at one time. **c** A place or spot for setting nets. **d** A single draft or catch of fish made.
9. *Athletics.* A spherical weight, to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance.
10. A stroke or propulsive action in certain games, as in billiards, hockey, curling, etc.; also, a move, as in chess.
11. *Weaving.* = SHOOT, *n.*, 4. *Chiefly Scot.*
12. An angle, corner, or plot of land; specif., in the open-field system, a plot of land comprising a set of contiguous and parallel acre strips, and having normally the shape of a rude parallelogram with two opposite sides a furlong in length and the other dimension varying in different cases.
13. *Naut.* Of a cable: **a** The splicing, or shackling, of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. *Obs. or R.* **b** A length of cable or chain without, or between, shackles, usually 15 fathoms.
14. Spermaceti; whale shot.
15. A creature of little value, as a rejected animal out of a herd, a young or ill-grown animal; also, a worthless young person. Cf. SHOOT, *n.*, 6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
16. A guess; conjecture; also, an attempt. *Colloq.*
a shot in the locker, a shot left in a war vessel's shot locker; hence, fig., a remnant, or reserve, of money or supplies; a last resource; as, never despair while there 's *a shot in the locker*. *Colloq.* — **like a s.**, quickly; instantaneously; *Colloq.*, willingly. — **not by a long s.**, not by a great deal. *Slang.*

shot (shŏt), *v. t.*; SHOT'TED; SHOT'TING. To load with shot or shell, as a gun.

shot cartridge. A cartridge containing powder and shot, forming a charge for a shotgun. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*

shote (shōt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot*, *shoot*, *sheat*, in this sense, and E. *shoot*, n. & v.] **1.** A young hog; a shoat. See SHOT, 15.
2. A shiftless person. *Dial.*

shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smooth-bore gun, often double-barreled, and now almost universally breech-loading, designed for firing shot at short range, and killing small game, esp. birds. See PISTOL GRIP, *Illust.*

shot locker. *Nav.* A strong compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot and shell; — now called *shell room*, or *magazine*, the former when the powder is separate, the latter when projectile and powder are in one case.

shot'ted (shŏt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* **1.** Loaded with a shot or projectile; — said of a cannon not loaded with a blank charge, as for saluting, giving warning, or the like.
2. *Surg.* Having a shot attached; as, a *shotted* suture, that is, one the thread ends of which are fastened in split shot.
3. Weighted down with shot; as, a *shotted* tennis skirt.

shot'ten (shŏt''n), *a.* [Properly p. p. of *shoot;* AS. *scoten*, *sceoten*, p. p. of *scéotan*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value; as, a *shotten* herring; hence, good-for-nothing.
2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

shot tower. A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted shot metal in slender streams. The metal forms spherical drops in the descent, which are received in water or other liquid. See SHOT, *n.*, 2.

shot window. A kind of window or aperture, usually or often in a projection of a wall, sometimes on a staircase, the exact form of which is uncertain. *Obs. or Archaic.*

shou (shou), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *shon*, the word for stag in Sikkim.] A deer (*Cervus affinis*) of southeastern Tibet, similar to the Kashmir stag, but larger, and having the beam of the antlers bent forward above the tres-tine.

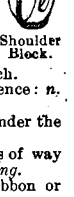
should (sho͝od), *pret.* of SHALL. [ME. *sholde*, *shulde*, *scholde*, *schulde*, AS. *scolde*, *sceolde*. See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go.
2. To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition (see under IF, 1). **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens by giving a tone of reserve, modesty, and the like; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see under SHALL). Thus, "[Cæsar said] he *should* order the advance on the next evening, and it *would* then be seen whether sense of duty or cowardice was the stronger. If others declined, . . he *should* go forward alone with the legion which he knew *would* follow him" (*Froude*).
3. *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation. "That you *should* be sorry for." *Shak.*
Syn. — See OUGHT.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *shulder*, *shuldre*, *schulder*, AS. *sculdor;* akin to D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, OHG *sculdarra*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra;* cf. also OHG. *skertī*.]
1. In man, the laterally projecting part of the body, each side of the base of the neck, formed by the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and by the muscles covering them. The most prominent part of the shoulder is formed by the acromion process of the scapula covered by the deltoid muscle. In animals, the corresponding (but usually less projecting) region of the body; the structures connecting the fore limb with the trunk. In birds, as often loosely used, the bend of the wing.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, being that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden.
3. Fig.: That which supports or sustains, or on which a weight or burden rests; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders*.
In thy *shoulder* do I build my seat. *Shak.*
4. That which resembles a human shoulder; a more or less abrupt protuberance or projection from the body of a thing, as the bulge of a vase or bottle, or the like.
The northwestern *shoulder* of the mountain. *Scott.*
5. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon, the ring next to the wheel on an axle, etc.; specif., *Print.*, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, or the like. See TYPE, *Illust.*
6. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts, including more or less of the neck and chest, of an animal, dressed for market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.
7. *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*
8. *Fort.* The angle of a bastion between the face and flank; — called also **shoulder angle**. See BASTION, *Illust.*
9. *Photo-engraving.* A rough edge or ridge on a plate.
shoulder to shoulder, with mutual and common action; in cooperation. — **to put, set, etc., one's s. to the wheel**, to do earnest and effective work, esp. by way of assistance.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *v. t.*; SHOUL'DERED (-dĕrd); SHOUL'DER-ING. **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to jostle; as, the crowd *shouldered* each other.
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*
2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* blame; to *shoulder* a debt.
3. To fill or pad out like a shoulder, as ballast on the sides of a railroad track, or mortar under the edge of a roofing slate; to form a shoulder on, as a casting.

shoulder arms, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a position in the manual of arms identical with that of *right shoulder arms* (which see) in the army.

shoul'der, *v. i.* To push with the shoulder; to make one's way, as through a crowd, by using the shoulders.


Shoulder Block.

shoulder blade. The scapula.

shoulder block. *Naut.* A block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.

shoul'dered (shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having shoulders; — often used in comb.; as, a broad-*shouldered* man.
shouldered arch, a structure spanning an opening, not a true arch, but consisting of a straight lintel carried on corbels projecting into the opening and usually cut into hollow curves under their projecting ends. See ARCH, *Illust.* (11).

shoulder girdle. *Anat. & Zöol.* The pectoral arch.

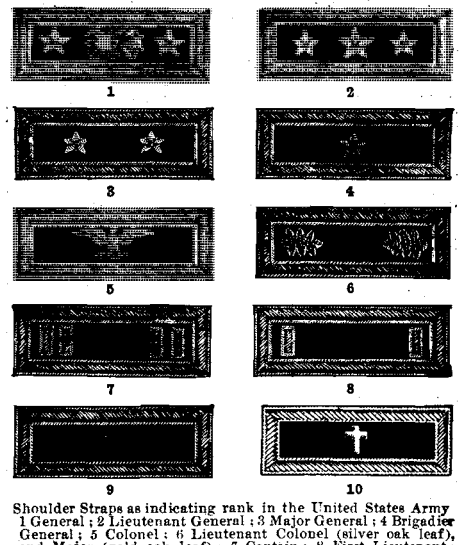
shoul'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOULDER. Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one who shoulders, as through a crowd.
2. The earth filling along a railroad, or mortar under the edge of roofing slates.
3. Act of pocketing by coach drivers of the fares of way passengers not originally booked. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

shoulder knot. **1.** An ornamental knot, as of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder, as by servants in livery.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* A detachable ornament worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms of ceremony by certain commissioned officers when neither epaulets nor shoulder straps are worn. In the United States army it is worn by all officers, except chaplains, below general officers, and consists of braided gold wire cord without insignia. In the United States navy it is now worn only by midshipmen, and consists of gold braid on cloth bearing a gold foul anchor.

shoulder loop. *Mil.* In the United States army, a narrow loop on each shoulder of the service coat (see SERVICE UNIFORM) of commissioned officers. It reaches from the sleeve seam towards the collar's edge, being there fastened by a bronze button, and is of the same material as the coat. It bears insignia of the wearer's rank. Cf. SHOULDER STRAP.

shoulder mark. *U. S. Navy.* Any of certain insignia worn on each shoulder of a uniform to show the wearer's rank.

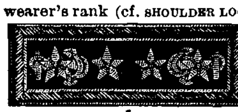
shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specif.: *Mil.* A narrow strap, worn as a badge of rank across each shoulder on dress (not full-dress) uniforms of commissioned officers. In the United States army it is made of cloth of the same color as the uniform, with a field varying according to the branch of the service of the wearer, and has a border of gold bullion and bears the insignia of the



Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Army
1 General; 2 Lieutenant General; 3 Major General; 4 Brigadier General; 5 Colonel; 6 Lieutenant Colonel (silver oak leaf), and Major (gold oak leaf); 7 Captain; 8 First Lieutenant; 9 Second Lieutenant; 10 Chaplain

short'-or'der, *a.* Designating food served as a short order, or a restaurant or the like where short orders are served. *U. S.*
short'-run', *a. Founding.* Only partially filled with molten metal; — said of a mold or casting.
short'-shucks', *n.* The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana*. *U. S.*
short'some (shôrt'sŭm), *a.* [*short* + -*some*.] Making the time seem short; amusing; cheery; blithe. *Scot.*
short'stop', *n.* See BASEBALL.
short'-tem'pered, *a.* Having a quick temper; easily angered.
short'-wit'ted, *a.* Having little wit; not wise. [shore. *Obs.*
shor'y (shōr'ĭ ; 201), *a.* Near
Sho-shan'nim (shō-shăn'ĭm), *n. Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. xlv. and lxix.
sho-shan'nim-e'duth (-ē'dŭth), *n. Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lxxx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
sho-sho'nite (shō-shō'nīt), *n.* [From *Shoshone*, in Yellowstone Park.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock of phenocrysts of labradorite, augite, and olivine in a glassy or crystalline ground mass.
shot. Var of SHOTT.
shot. Var. of *shut*, pret. & p. p. of SHUT. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in *to be shot of*. See SHUT, *pret. & p. p.*, 2.
shot (shŏt), *n.* [AS. *scéota* a trout.] A trout; specif., a small variety of trout. *Dial. Eng.*
shot, *v. i. Ore Roasting.* To form into granules; — of ore.
shot, *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *p. a. Carp.* Having edges planed straight and true.
shot anchor ✝ SHEET ANCHOR.
shot'bush' (shŏt'bo͝osh'), *n.* a = HERCULES'-CLUB c. b = WILD SARSAPARILLA.
shot'-clog', *or* **shot'-log'**, *n.* A bore tolerated only because he pays the shot. *Obs.*
shot corn. A pellet of shot.
shot crossbow. A crossbow with a barrel, through which bullets could be shot.
shote. ✝ SHOOT; obs. or dial. Eng. var of SHOT.
shote, *n.* [Cf. SHOT a shooting.] A clump; a group. *Obs.*
shoter. ✝ SHUDDER.
shot'-free', *a* [AS *scotfréo*. Cf. SCOT-FREE.] Scot-free. *Obs.*
shot garland. *Mil & Nav* A wooden or metal frame to hold shot or shell; in old-time war vessels, sometimes, a rope grommet used to hold shot in place in a smoothbore, muzzle-loading gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
shotgun prescription. *Med.* A prescription containing many different drugs. *Humorous.*
shot hole. A hole made in wood by a boring insect.
shot'-hole' dis-ease'. *Hort.* A leaf disease of cultivated fruits due to fungi of the genera *Septoria*, *Cercospora*, etc., which produce pustules and ultimately perforations. [SHELL HOOKS. *Ordnance.* =
shot hooks.
shot'-ice', *n.* A surface of ice. *Dial. Eng.*
shotien. ✝ SHOOT.
shot line. A light line attached to a life-saving projectile, by means of which a cable can be drawn to a wrecked vessel.
shot'-log'. Var. of SHOT-CLOG.
shot metal. An alloy of 98 per cent lead and 2 per cent arsenic, for making small shot.
shot'man, *n.* A shooter. *Obs.*
shot'-proof', *a.* Impenetrable by shot.
shot'rel, *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot* a kind of small trout, AS. *scéota*.] A young pike. *Obs.*
shot'-shark', *n.* A tavern keeper eager to be paid. *Obs.*
shot'ship, *n.* A party or assembly paying scot and lot. *Obs.*
shot'star', *n.* **a** A meteor. **b** The alga *Nostoc commune*.
shott, shot (shŏt), *n.* [Ar. *shatt* river bank, shore.] A shallow saline lake in one of the closed basins of northern Africa, often drying away in summer.
shot'ter (shŏt'ĕr), *n.* A net-fishing boat. *Obs. or R. Eng.*
shot'tle (shŏt''l; shŭt''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHUTTLE.
shot tongs. = SHELL HOOKS.
shot'ty (shŏt'ĭ), *a.* Shotlike; hard and round.
shough. ✝ SHOO, *v. & interj.*
shough (shŏk). Var. of SHEUCH.
shough (shŏk). Var. of SHOCK, a dog. [of SHOVEL.
shoul (shōol). Dial. Eng. var.
shoulder bar. *Ordnance.* = STOCK, *n.* [over the shoulder.
shoulder belt. A belt passing
shoulder brace. A mechanical appliance for remedying or preventing round shoulders.
shoul'der-clap'per, *n.* **a** One who familiarly claps a person on the shoulder. **b** A bailiff. *Obs.*
shoul'der-er, *n.* One who pushes with the shoulders.
shoulder note. *Print.* A note at the top outer corner of a page.
shoul'der-of-mut'ton sail. *Naut.* See LEG-OF-MUTTON SAIL.
shoulder pitch. The acromion; the corner of the shoulder. *Obs.*
shoulder plane. A kind of rabbet plane used in finishing off tenon shoulders.
shoul'der-shot'ten, *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.
shoulder slip. Dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus.

wearer's rank (cf. SHOULDER LOOP). The use of dress uniforms was prohibited during the Great War. In the United States navy, shoulder straps were abolished in 1913, and *shoulder marks* adopted as a part of the uniform.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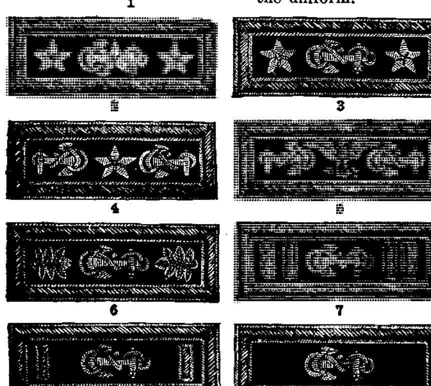
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Shoulder Straps in use in the United States Navy until 1913. 1 Admiral; 2 Vice Admiral; 3 Rear Admiral; 4 Commodore; 5 Captain; 6 Commander (silver oak leaf); and Lieutenant Commander (gold oak leaf); 7 Lieutenant; 8 Lieutenant (junior grade); 9 Ensign. Staff Officers wear the insignia of their corps, etc. (see INSIGNIA, *Illust.*), in place of the anchor or anchors

shout (shout; shōōt), *n.* [ME. *shoute*; cf. D. *schuit.* Cf. SCHUIT.] **1.** A flat-bottomed, light-draft boat used on drains and narrow waterways for transporting produce, for gunning, etc. It varies in size. *Local, Eng.*
2. A Dutch sailing vessel. See SCHUIT. *Obs. & R.*

shout (shout), *v. i.*; SHOUT'ED; SHOUT'ING. [ME. *shouten*, of unknown origin.] **1.** To utter a sudden and loud cry, either without or with words, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, summon, animate, etc.
2. To entertain with drink, refreshments, or the like, gratuitously; to treat. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
3. Of a woman, to be in labor of childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Of a bird, to utter a cry or, rarely, to sing. *Obs.*
to shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with hoots.

shout, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out*; as, to *shout*, or to *shout* out, a man's name.
2. To treat with shouts, clamor, or hooting
3. To treat (one) to drink, or the like; also, to give (something) by way of treating. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
4. To summon; to call. *Dial. Eng.*

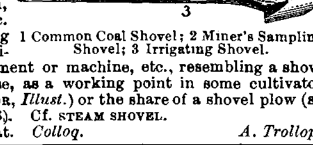
shout, *n.* **1.** A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, as to attract attention; esp., the outcry of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, rage, or other strong emotion. "Another general *shout.*" *Shak.*
2. A treat, as to drink. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

shove (shŭv), *v. t.*; SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV'ING (shŭv'ĭng). [ME. *shouven*, AS. *scūfan*; akin to OFries. *skūva*, D. *schuiven*, G. *schieben*, OHG. *scioban*, Icel. *skūfa*, *skȳfa*, Sw. *skuffa*, Dan. *skuffe*, Goth. af*skiuban* to put away, cast away; cf. Skr. *kshubh* to become agitated, to quake, Lith. *skubrus* quick, *skubinti* to hasten: cf. also ME. *shoven*, fr. AS. *scofian*, fr. AS. *scūfan*. Cf. SHEAF a bundle of stalks, SCOOP, SCUFFLE.] **1.** To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; as, to *shove* a boat into the water; to *shove* a table across the floor.
2. To push along, aside, or away, carelessly or rudely.
He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbuthnot*
3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To thrust, as a sword. **b** To shore up; prop; support. **c** To put forward; to make prominent.
Syn. — See PUSH.
to shove the queer, to pass counterfeit money. *Cant.*

shove, *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling.
2. To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with *from* or *off.*

shove (shŭv), *n.* **1.** Act of shoving; a forcible push.
2. The slow, ponderous movement of the ice in an ice jam as the jam breaks up. *Canada.*

shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* [ME. *shovele*, *schovele*, AS. *scofl*, *sceofl*; akin to D. *schoffel*, G. *schaufel*, OHG. *scūvala*, Dan. *skovl*, Sw. *skofvel*, *skyffel*, and to E. *shove.* See SHOVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A broad scoop or a more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc.

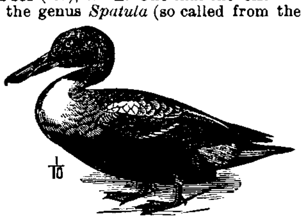

1 Common Coal Shovel; 2 Miner's Sampling Shovel; 3 Irrigating Shovel.

2. A working part in an agricultural implement or machine, etc., resembling a shovel in shape or use, as a working point in some cultivators (see CULTIVATOR, *Illust.*) or the share of a shovel plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*, 3). Cf. STEAM SHOVEL.
3. A shovel hat. *Colloq.* *A. Trollope.*

shov'el (shŭv''l), *v. t.*; SHOV'ELED (-'ld) or SHOV'ELLED, SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING. **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel.
2. To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch.
3. To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

shov'el-board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1.** Any early form of shuffleboard, or the board used.
2. A coin, as a shilling, penny, or groat, used in playing shovelboard.

shov'el-er, shov'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shovels.
2. A river duck of the genus *Spatula* (so called from the large and very broad bill), esp. *S. clypeata*, which is widely distributed, esp. in the Northern Hemisphere, and has, in the male, the head and neck blackish green, and the abdomen chestnut. Related species are *S. rhynchotis* of Australia and New Zealand, *S. platalea* of South America, and *S. capensis* of South Africa.


Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). Male

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, worn by some clergy of the English Church.

shov'el-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** A shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*) allied to the hammer-head, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. **b** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

shov'el–nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a broad, flat head, nose, or beak. — **shovel-nosed duck**, a shoveler duck. — **s. shark. a** Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*), both of the family Hexanchidæ, occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark. — **s. sturgeon**, a small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern United States, which has a broad flattened snout.

show (shō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. Also, now *Rare*, *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing.* [ME. *schowen*, *shewen*, *schewen*, *shawen*, AS. *scēawian* to look, see, view; akin to OS. *scawōn*, OFries. *skawia*, D. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, G. *schauen*, Dan. *skue*, Goth. us*skawjan* to waken, *skuggwa* a mirror, Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow, L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. κοεῖν to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. *kavi* wise. Cf. CAUTION, SCAVENGER, SHEEN.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display; as, to *show* a house; *show* your colors; shopkeepers *show* customers goods (show goods to customers).
2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; disclose; reveal; make known; as, to *show* one's designs.
Shew them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex* xviii. 20
3. Specif., to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; guide; usher; conduct; as, to *show* a person into a parlor; to *show* one to the door.
4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; explain; also, to manifest; evince; as, to *show* the truth of a statement.
I 'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*
5. To explain something to; to teach; inform; instruct; convince; as, he *showed* me how to solve the problem.
6. To bestow; confer; afford; as, to *show* favor.
Shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me. *Ex.* xx. 6.
to show a clean pair of heels, *or* **to s. the heels**, to escape by superior speed; to outstrip or distance. — **to s. fight**, to manifest a readiness or disposition to resist or fight. — **to s. forth**, to manifest; publish; proclaim. — **to s. off**, to exhibit ostentatiously. — **to s. one's cards**, *or* **hand**, to expose one's plans to rivals or foes. — **to s. one's colors** *or* **colours**, to show one's real disposition, opinions, intentions, character, etc. — **to s. one's face**, to appear. — **to s. one's hand.** = TO SHOW ONE'S CARDS. — **to s. one's head**, to appear. *Shak.* — **to s. one's paces**, to exhibit one's gait, speed, or the like; — said esp. of a horse. — **to s. one the door**, to dismiss one from the room or house, often with ignominy. — **to s. the teeth**, to threaten. — **to s. up**, to expose; esp., to expose to animadversion, ridicule, etc.; as, *to show up* a corruptionist. *Colloq.* — **to s. water**, to produce a fee. *Obs., Colloq., or Slang.*

show, *v. i.* Also, now *Rare*, *shew.* **1.** To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to seem.
Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*
2. To be noticeable; as, does the spot *show?*
3. To have a certain appearance, as of being well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; to appear.
My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*
4. To make one's or its appearance; to be present; as, pheasants *showed* in large numbers. *Now Colloq.*
5. To give a performance or exhibit. *Theatrical Cant.*
6. *Racing.* To win a place in a race;— said of a horse. *Cant.*
to show down, *Cards*, to lay one's cards down with the faces exposed. — **to s. off**, to make a show; to make a more or less ostentatious display. — **to s. up**, to appear; to be present, as at an appointed time or place. *Colloq.*

show (shō), *n.* Also, now *Rare*, *shew.* **1.** Act of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition.
2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a display; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a *show* of goods; a traveling *show*; a cattle *show.*
As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows.* *Bacon.*
3. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp.
4. Semblance; likeness; appearance. *Milton.*
5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.
Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. *Luke* xx. 46, 47.
6. That which shows; an indication; a sign; as: **a** An indication of metal in a mine, gas or oil in a well, etc.; as, a *show* of gold. **b** *Mining.* A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. **c** *Med.* A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor.
7 Opportunity; chance; as, he has n't a *show* of winning; give him a *show.* *Colloq., U. S.*
show of hands, a raising of hands to indicate judgment; as, the vote was taken by a *show of hands.*

show bill. A broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.

show case. A glazed case, box, or cabinet to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show'–down' (shō'doun'), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** Act of laying down one's cards face up. **b** A game, similar to poker, in which cards are drawn or not, as arranged, and the highest hand takes the pot without further betting.
2. An open disclosure of plans, means, etc.

show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *scēawere* an observer, a mirror. See SHOW, *v.*] **1.** One that shows or exhibits; an indicator; revealer; specif., *Obs.*: **a** A mirror. **b** An example.
2. An observer. *Obs.*

show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *shour*, *schour*, AS. *scūr*; akin to D. *schoer*, G. *schauer*, OHG. *scūr*, Icel. *skūr*, Sw. *skur*, Goth. *skūra windis* a storm of wind; of uncert. orig.] **1.** A fall of rain of short duration; sometimes, a like fall of sleet or hail or, rarely, snow. *Chaucer.*
2. That which resembles a shower in falling or going through the air copiously and rapidly; as, a *shower* of sparks.
3. A copious supply bestowed; specif., a party given to a prospective bride, where gifts are presented; as, a linen *shower.* "The great *shower* of your gifts." *Shak.*
4. *Pyrotechny.* A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars.
5. Short for SHOWER BATH.
6. A storm; a tempest. *Obs.*
7. Conflict; combat; battle; an attack. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. Painful labor; hardship; pain. *Obs.*

show'er (shou'ẽr), *v. t.*; SHOW'ERED (-ẽrd); SHOW'ER-ING. **1.** To water with a shower: **a** To wet copiously with rain. **b** To wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray, fine streams, or drops; as, to *shower* plants.
2. To bestow liberally; to scatter in abundance; to rain.

show'er, *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower or showers.

show'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.
2. **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a shower or showers.

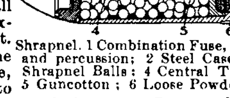
show'ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scēawung* a looking at, show.] **1.** Revelation; apocalypse; also, prophecy; warning. *Obs.*
2. Appearance; coming into view; manifestation; specif.: **a** A vision. *Obs.* **b** Aspect; cast of countenance. *Obs.* **c** A display or exhibition of something; as, a *showing* of millinery; also, a display or presentation of some fact, condition, or the like; as, a bad financial *showing.*

show'man (shō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show; a proprietor of a show.

show'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room or apartment where a show is exhibited; also, a room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

show'y (shō'ĭ), *a.*; SHOW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOW'I-EST. Making a show; attracting attention; ostentatious; gaudy.
A present of everything that was rich and *showy.* *Addison.*
Syn. — Splendid, gaudy, gorgeous, sumptuous, pompous.
showy lady's-slipper, an American orchid (*Cypripedium reginæ*) having pink-and-white flowers of great beauty. — **s. orchis**, an American orchid (*Orchis spectabilis*) having a spike of handsome pink-and-white flowers.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* [After Gen. Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842) of the British army.] An explosive shell containing a quantity of small balls. A time fuse explodes the shell in flight. In modern shrapnel the casing resists fracture, acting as a gun barrel to shoot the balls forward in a conical shower. In some shrapnel the head is separable and loaded with a high explosive, which detonates only on impact.


Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [ME. *shrede*, *schrede*, AS. *scrēade*; akin to OD. *schroode*, G. *schrot* a piece cut off, Icel. *skrjōðr* a shred, and to E. *shroud*, the root meaning prob. being, to cut. Cf. SCREED, SCROLL.] **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. "*Shreds* of tanned leather." *Bacon.*
2. In general, a fragment; a piece; particle. *Shak.*

shred, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. [ME. *shreden*, *schreden*, AS. *scrēadian*; akin to OD. *schrooden*, OHG. *scrōtan*, G. *schroten.* See SHRED, *n.*] **1.** To cut; hew. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.*
2. To cut or tear into small pieces, esp. narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. *Chaucer.*
3. To lop; prune, trim. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shred'der (shrĕd'ẽr), *n.* One that shreds; any of various utensils, implements, or machines for cutting, scraping, or tearing something into shreds.

shred'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting or tearing into shreds; also, that which is cut or torn off; a piece. *Hooker.*
2. Prob., a kind of trimming for dresses. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* Light furring secured to the under side of rafters to give a hold to sheathing or laths; — written also *shreading.*

shred'dy (shrĕd'ĭ), *a.*; SHRED'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRED'DI-EST. Consisting of shreds; ragged.

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shoulder tuft. *Zoöl.* A tegula.
shoulerd. † SHOVELER
shoup (shōōp; shōp). Var. of SHOOP. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shour (*Scot.* shōōr). Obs. or Scot. var. of SHOWER.
shoure. † SHOWER.
shoure, *v. i.* [ME. *schouren*; orig. uncert., cf. SCOUR to run over.] To hasten. *Obs.*
shout'er, *n.* One who shouts.
shou'ther (shōō'thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER
shout'man, *n.* A boatman who uses a shout. *Obs.*
shouven. † SHOVE.
shove (shŏv), *n.* = SHIVE, *n.*, 2.
shove'board' (shŭv'-), **shove'-groat'**, *n.* See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*
shov'el. † SHUFFLE.
shov'el-ard, *n.* Shoveler. *Rare*
shov'el-bill', *n.* Shoveler duck.
shov'el-fish', *n.* **a** = SHOVELHEAD. **b** The paddlefish. *U. S.*
shov'el-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
shov'el-ing, shov'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOVEL, *v.*
shov'el-nose', *n.* A shovel-nosed animal. [BOARD, 2.]
shov'el-pen'ny, *n* See SHOVEL-
shovel plow *or* **plough.** *Agric.* A kind of plow with a shovel or triangular share, used esp. in cultivating. See PLOW, *Illust.*, 3.
shov'er (shŭv'ẽr), *n.* One that shoves: **a** A forward person; a pusher. *Obs.* **b** One who poles a boat along. **c** A pole for regulating the opening of a fish-pound tunnel. *Local, U. S.*
show Var. of SHOU.
show Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVE.
show box. A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show, as for a Punch-and-Judy show. [BREAD.]
show'bread'. Var. of SHEW-
show card Advertising placard; display card for samples.
showd. Showed. *R. Sp.* [SHOE.]
showe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
shower. † SCOUR.
shower bath. A bath in which water is showered on the person.
shower bouquet. A large bouquet from which many small bouquets depend by ribbons of various lengths.
show'er-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
show'er-i-ness (shou'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
show'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
show'ful-ly, *adv.* Gaudily. *Obs.*
show glass. **a** A glass which displays objects; a mirror; esp., a magic mirror, in which objects not present are made to appear. **b** A show case. [SHOWY.]
show'i-ly (shō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
show'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
show'ish, *a.* Showy; ostentatious. *Rare.* [SHOVEL.]
showl (shōl). Dial. Eng. var. of
show'mack. † SUMAC.
shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.
show place. **a** A place for shows or public exhibitions. **b** A gymnasium. *Obs or R.*
show stone. A piece of glass or crystal used in crystal vision.
show Sunday. At Oxford University, the Sunday before the Encænia.
showte. † SHOUT.
show'-up', *n.* Exposure, esp. to ridicule, etc. *Colloq.*
sho'ya (shō'yä), *n.* = SOY.
shr. *Abbr.* Share.
shrab (shrăb; shrôb), *n.* [Hind. *sharāb.*] In India, any wine, spirit, or prepared drink.
shradd, *n.* A coppice. *Obs.*
shradh (shräd), **shrad'dha** (-*ȧ*; 147). Vars. of SRADDHA.
shraf. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
Shraftyde. † SHROVETIDE.
shrag, *v. t. & i.* To trim, as trees; to lop. — *n.* A twig or branch cut off; a jagged end. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrag'ger. *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. *Obs.*
shram (shrăm), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *shrim* to shrivel, E. SHRIMP to shrink.] To shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. — *n.* A shrinking with cold. *Both Dial. Eng.* [SHRINK.]
shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of
shrap (shrăp), **shrape** (shrāp), *n.* [Cf. SCRAP, SCRAPE.] A bait or place baited to entice birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrape. † SCRAPE.
shraub (shrôb). Var. of SHRAB.
shread head. = JERKINHEAD.
shread'ing. Var. SHREDDING, 3.
shred'cock' (shrĕd'kŏk'), *n.* The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*

shrend (shrĕnd), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *schrinden* to crack.] To break into shivers on account of molecular instability; — said of glass not properly tempered or annealed.

shrew (shrōō; *formerly* shrō; *cf.* SHEW, *v.*), *a.* [ME. *shrewe, schrewe.* Cf. SHREWD.] Wicked; malicious. *Obs.*

shrew, *n.* [See SHREW, *a.*] **1.** A wicked or evil person; a scoundrel; villain; outcast; specif. [*cap.*], Satan. *Obs.* **2.** An evil or dangerous thing, as a maleficent planet. *Obs.* **3.** A vexatious, perverse, or turbulent woman; a scolding or brawling woman; a termagant.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*

4. [AS. *scréawa;* — so called because supposed to be venomous.] Any of numerous small mammals of the family Soricidæ, mouselike in form, but belonging to the order Insectivora and most closely related to the moles. Among them are the smallest of all mammals, some being scarcely two inches in length. They have a long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur. They are chiefly nocturnal, feeding mostly on worms and insects. American shrews are chiefly of the genera *Sorex* (long-tailed shrews) and *Blarina* (short-tailed shrews), the common United States species being *S. personatus* and *B. brevicauda.* The common European species is *S. vulgaris;* species of *Crocidura* inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. See ELEPHANT SHREW, SQUIRREL SHREW, WATER SHREW.

Shrew. (½)

shrew, *v. t.* [See SHREW, *a.;* cf. BESHREW.] To beshrew; to curse. *Archaic.* "I *shrew* myself." *Chaucer.*

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.;* SHREWD'ER (-ĕr); SHREWD'EST. [Originally the p. p. of *shrew,* v. t.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Evil; wicked; depraved. **b** Mischievous; vexatious; malicious; troublesome. **c** Disposed to curse or scold; shrewish; as, a *shrewd* wench. **d** Dangerous; beset with hardships.

Shrewd days and nights. *Shak.*

2. Biting; sharp; keen; harsh. "*Shrewd* steel." *Shak.* "*Shrewdest* pain." *Tennyson.*

3. Artful; wily; cunning; arch.

These women are *shrewd* tempters with their tongues. *Shak.*

4. Able or clever in practical affairs; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; displaying shrewdness or sagacity; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* design; a *shrewd* reply.

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it. *Secker.*

Syn. — SHREWD, SAGACIOUS, SAGE, SAPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, ASTUTE, SUBTLE, KNOWING. SHREWD implies native cleverness, or sharpness of wit or judgment, in practical affairs; SAGACIOUS, a word of more dignity, retains the implied contrast with deep wisdom or mere learning, but often suggests greater discernment or more farsighted judgment than *shrewd;* as, "[He] is . . . sensible and *shrewd,* with a considerable fund of humor" (*Smollett*); "a very *shrewd,* clever, coarse, entertaining man" (*Sydney Smith*); "the *shrewd* wisdom of an unlettered old woman" (*W. Pater*); "a *shrewd* bargain" (*Stevenson*); "the kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man, *sagacious,* patient, dreading praise, not blame" (*Lowell*); "He does not . . . with all his wisdom have *sagacity* enough to see [what] it contains" (*Cowper*); "If they have not the same fund of acquired knowledge, [they] are obliged to rely more on individual *sagacity*" (*Hazlitt*). SAGE often connotes age or deep wisdom; as, "Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsel old" (*Milton*); "One must distinguish Keats, Shelley, and Byron from the great *sage* poets of all . . . like Æschylus, Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe" (*Tennyson*). SAPIENT, in present usage, is commonly ironical; as, "a *sapient,* instructed, shrewdly ascertaining ignorance" (*W. Pater*). PERSPICACIOUS implies acute discernment; ASTUTE heightens the suggestion, often present in *perspicacious,* of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft; as, "It [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing" (*South*); "keen philosophic *perspicacity*" (*Carlyle*); "the true innkeeper's *perspicacity* — a sort of happy medium between the instinct of the detective, the cunning of the spy, and the craft of the trader" (*G. B. Ives*); "Savages . . . are often as . . . *astute* socially as trained diplomatists" (*W. James*); "The victim of *astuter* sharpers" (*Thackeray*). SUBTLE implies delicate and penetrating discernment; it often suggests excessive refinement or nicety; as, "the acute and *subtle* Cotton . . . quick in the nice perception of distinctions, and pliant in dialectics" (*Bancroft*); "a *subtle* lynx-eyed intellect" (*Carlyle*); "He is a little too *subtle* and analytical, too ingenious and finespun" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). KNOWING suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of possessing knowledge which one is keeping to one's self; as, "It is only in the hulks . . . that you ever see a face so mean, so *knowing*" (*Thackeray*); "I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*" (*Goldsmith*). See WISE, CUNNING, DISCERNMENT.

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

— shrew'ish-ly, *adv.* **— shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). A shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v. i.;* SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEK'ING. [ME. *schriken,* originally the same word as E. *screech.* See SCREECH; cf. SCREAK.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shrieked.* *Shak.*

shriek, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks; as, to *shriek* an alarm. *Moore.*

shriek (shrēk), *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; a shrill, wild cry, usually involuntary, such as is uttered in sudden or extreme terror or pain, or in violent laughter; also, a sound suggestive of such a cry.

shriev'al (shrēv'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

shriev'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From SHRIEVE. See SHRIEVE, *n.*, SHERIFF; cf. SHERIFFALTY.] The office, term of office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [ME. *shrift, schrift,* AS. *script,* fr. *scrīfan* to shrive. See SHRIVE.] **1.** Act of shriving.

In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*

2. Confession made to a priest, esp. that of a dying penitent, and the absolution consequent upon it. *Chaucer.*

Have you got leave to go to *shrift* to-day? *Shak.*

in shrift. **a** In confession. **b** In strict confidence. *Obs.*

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [AS. *scrīc* a kind of thrush; cf. dial. *shrike* the missel thrush; akin to Icel. *skrīkja* a shrieker, the shrike, and E. *shriek.* See SHRIEK, *v. i.*] Any of numerous oscine birds of the family Laniidæ, esp. of the genus *Lanius,* which is characterized by a strong notched bill hooked at the tip. Its members feed chiefly on insects, and often impale their prey on thorns. The larger species, often called *butcher birds* (which see), sometimes kill small birds and mammals. The typical shrikes generally have the plumage chiefly gray or brownish, with the wings and tail black marked with white. Widely varying limits have been assigned to the family Laniidæ, and the name *shrike* with a qualifying word is applied to many birds now placed in other families, and to some of the ant birds. Cf. ANT SHRIKE, CUCKOO SHRIKE, DRONGO, WOOD SHRIKE, etc.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). ⅕

shrike thrush. **a** Either of two Indian timaliine birds of the genus *Gampsorhynchus.* **b** Any of several shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus *Colluricincla.*

shrike tit. **a** Either of two species of Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus,* having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmice, in search of insects. **b** A hill tit.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.;* SHRILL'ER (-ẽr); SHRILL'EST. [ME. *shril, schril;* akin to LG. *schrell,* G. *schrill.* See SHRILL, *v. i.*] **1.** Having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound; acute; sharp; piercing; as, a *shrill* whistle.

Let winds be *shrill,* let waves roll high. *Byron.*

2. Sharp to a sense other than hearing; keen; bright; clear. *Archaic.*

shrill, *n.* A shrill sound. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

shrill, *v. t.;* SHRILLED (shrĭld); SHRILL'ING. [ME. *schrillen,* akin to G. *schrillen;* cf. AS. *scralletan* to resound loudly, Icel. *skrölla* to jolt, Sw. *skrälla* to shrill, Norw. *skryla, skrøla.* Cf. SKIRL.] To utter or emit an acute, piercing sound; also, to sound with a sharp, shrill tone.

The ghost of him *shrilled* at night. *Lafcadio Hearn.*
His voice *shrilled* with passion. *L. Wallace.*

shrill, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or express in a shrill tone.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*

2. To cause to make a shrill sound. *Tennyson.*

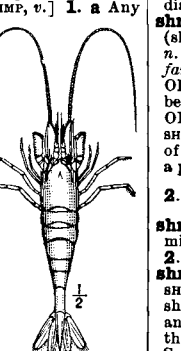
shrill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHRILL. Specif.: *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry, esp. of certain insects.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat shrill. *Scott.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *schrimpfen* to shrink, G. *schrumpfen,* Dan. *skrumpe, skrumpes,* Dan. & Sw. *skrumpen,* shriveled. Cf. SCRIMP, SHRINK.] To contract; shrink; shiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* [ME. *shrimp;* — prob. so named from its shriveled appearance. See SHRIMP, *v.*] **1.** **a** Any of numerous small or rather small, mostly marine, macruran crustaceans belonging to *Crangon* and various allied genera, having a slender body, long legs, and a depressed abdomen. Many of them are used as food. **b** Also, any species of the macruran group Caridea, or any species of the order Schizopoda, of a similar form. **c** Loosely, any of various small crustaceans, including some amphipods and certain entomostracans; as, fairy *shrimp,* brine *shrimp.* Cf. PRAWN.



Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*). ½

2. A monster, as a dragon. *Obs.*

3 A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

This weak and writhled *shrimp.* *Shak.*

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [ME. *schrin,* AS. *scrīn,* fr. L. *scrinium* a case, chest, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. The tomb of a saint, or other sacred person, or one of hallowed memory.

3. An object or place, as an altar, chapel, or temple, consecrated to, and supposed to be hallowed by, some deity or other sacred personage; — sometimes used fig.; as, to lay one's life on the *shrine* of patriotism.

4. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.

5. An image; — an erroneous use. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. A charnel house. *Obs.*

7. [*cap.*] Short for **Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,** a secret order professedly originated by one Kalif Alu, a son-in-law of Mohammed, at Mecca, in the year of the Hegira 25 (about 646 A. D.). In the modern order, established in the United States in 1872, only Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons are eligible for admission, though the order itself is not Masonic.

shrine, *v. t.* **1.** To enshrine; to place in a shrine.

2. To canonize; deify. *Obs.*

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk'n), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. [ME. *shrinken, schrinken,* AS. *scrincan;* akin to OD. *schrincken,* and prob. to Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle, *skrynkla* to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. *shrimp,* n. & v., *scrimp.* Cf. SHRIMP.] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

They assisted us against the Thebans when you *shrank* from the task. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. To contract the body or part of it in expression of fear, horror, or pain; to wince. *Shak.*

Syn. — SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, BLENCH, QUAIL. SHRINK implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful or unpleasant; to FLINCH is to swerve or draw back, esp. by reason of lack of firmness or resolution; the word implies esp. an involuntary shrinking under pain; to WINCE is to flinch slightly; as, "Guilt and misery *shrink,* by a natural instinct, from public notice" (*De Quincey*); "She *shrank* from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have *shrunk* from flakes of fire" (*G. Eliot*); *unflinching* adherence to duty; "He is as tender as a man without a skin, who cannot bear the slightest touch without *flinching*" (*Smollett*); "His horse stands *wincing* at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin" (*Leigh Hunt*); "Old Lady Kew's tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people *wince*" (*Thackeray*). BLENCH is often equivalent to *flinch;* it is sometimes used of the glance; as, "This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfillment" (*Jeffrey*); "that glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched*" (*Burke*). To QUAIL is to shrink coweringly, as from something which strikes terror; as, "There *quails* Count Guido, armed to the chattering teeth, cowers at the steadfast eye and quiet word of the Canon" (*R. Browning*); "*quailing* before his . . . adversary" (*Shelley*). See REBOUND; cf. THROB, SHIVER.

shrink, *v. t.* **1.** **a** To cause to contract or shrink; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water. **b** To make smaller, or to cause to appear smaller.

2. To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

The Libyc Hammon *shrinks* his horn. *Milton.*

3. To shrug (the shoulders). *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

to shrink on, to allow or cause (a heated piece slipped over an object which it is made to fit over) to become cool so as to contract on and thus grip tightly (the object); as, *to shrink* a tire *on* a wheel, or a hoop *on* a cannon; *to shrink on* a tire.

shrink, *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of shrinking; contraction into less bulk or measurement.

2. A reduction in other respects than in size; loss of weight; decrease in value; depreciation.

3. The amount of such contraction, reduction, depreciation, etc., as of grain, castings, wool after scouring, prices.

4. In shrinking on cannon hoops or tubes, the difference between the internal diameter of a hoop or tube and the external diameter of that on which the former is shrunk.

shrinkage fit. *Mech.* A fit made by shrinking one piece on another (cylindrical) piece.

shrink'er (shrĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One that shrinks; specif.: **a** One who withdraws from danger. **b** A device for reducing the diameter of a metal tire while hot.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t.; pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'n) or SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING (shrīv'ĭng). [ME. *shriven, schriven,* AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to OFries. *skrīva* to impose punishment; cf. OS. *biskrībhan* to be troubled, *skribhan* to write, D. *schrijven,* G. *schreiben,* OHG. *scrīban;* all prob. fr. L. *scribere* to write. Cf. SCRIBE, SHRIFT, SHROVETIDE.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.

Till my guilty soul be *shriven.* *Longfellow.*

2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.

Get you to the church and *shrive* yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*

shrive, *v. i.* **1.** To receive confessions, as a priest; to administer confession and absolution. *Spenser.*

2. To make confession. *Scott.*

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. i.;* SHRIV'ELED (-'ld) or SHRIV'ELLED; SHRIV'EL-ING or SHRIV'EL-LING. [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* to shrivel.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up.*

Syn. — See WITHER.

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. t.* To cause to shrivel or contract; to cause to shrink into corrugations; to wither; as, the heat *shrivels* the leaves. "*Shriveled* souls." *G. H. Lewes.*

shriv'ing (shrīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHRIVE. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who (as a priest) hears confession; shrift.

shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *çarrāf.*] A banker, or changer of money; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins, and fixes their value in standard coin. *East Indies, China, etc.*

shroff (shrŏf), *v. t. & i.;* SHROFFED (shrŏft); SHROFF'ING. [See SHROFF, *n.*] To inspect and separate (coin) into spurious, debased, and standard pieces, as in the Orient; to assort good coins from bad.

shroff'age (-ăj), *n.* A money dealer's commission; also, more commonly, the examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased.

Shrop'shire (shrŏp'shẽr), *n.* [From *Shropshire,* county of England.] An English breed of black-faced hornless sheep similar to the Southdown, but larger, now extensively raised in many parts of the world.

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shrede. † SHROUD.
shred'less, *a.* See -LESS.
shred pie. Mince pie. *Dial. Eng.*
shreeve. † SHERIFF.
shref. Obs. pret of SHRIVE.
shreg, *v. t.* = SHRAG, to cut; to trim. *Obs.* — **shreg'ger,** *n. Obs*
shrenk, *v. t.* [AS. *screncan* to trip up, insnare.] To cheat. *Obs.*
shreve. † SHRIEVE, a sheriff.
shreward, *n.* A villain. *Obs.*
shrewd'ly, *adv.* of SHREWD.
shrewd'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shrew'dom (shrōō'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
shrewd'ship, *n.* Wickedness *Obs.*
shrewed, shrewedness. † SHREWD, SHREWDNESS.
shrewhede, *n.* Also **shrewdhede.** [See SHREW, *a.*, SHREWD; -HEAD.] Wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew mole. Any mole of the genus *Scalopus* or of *Scapanus.*
shrew'ness, *n.* Depravity; wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew'struck', *a.* Poisoned by a shrewmouse.
shri. Var. of SRI.
shrich. † SHRIEK.
shride. † SHROUD, to clothe.
shrieffe. † SHERIFF.
shriek'er, *n.* **a** One that shrieks. **b** Black-tailed godwit.
shriek'er-y (shrēk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Shrieking. *Rare.*
shriek owl *Local, Eng.* **a** The barn owl. **b** The swift.
shriekt. Shrieked. *Ref. Sp.*
shrieve. † SHRIVE.
shrieve (shrēv), *n.* [Contr. fr. ME. *shereve.* See SHERIFF.] A sheriff. *Obs.*
shrift, *v. t.* To shrive; to confess and absolve. *Obs.*
shrift'fa'ther, *n.* A father confessor. *Obs.*
shrift silver. Money paid as a due for confession. *Obs.*
shrig (shrĭg), *v. t.* = SHRAG, to trim or lop. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shright, *n.* [See SHRIEK.] A shriek; shrieking. *Obs.*
shrike. † SHRIEK. [SHRILL.]
shril. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of
shrill, *adv.* **a** Intensely. *Obs.* **b** Shrilly.
shrill'-edged', *a.* Acute or piercing in sound. *Rare.*
shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. *Obs. or R.*
shrill'ness. *n.* See NESS.
shrill'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a shrill voice.
shrimp, *v. i.* To catch, or fish for, shrimps.
shrimp'er, *n.* One who fishes for shrimps.
shrimp'fish', *n.* A fish of the genus *Centriscus.* See CENTRISCUS **b**
shrimp'ish, *a.* Small; dwarfish.
shrin'al (shrīn'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, a shrine. *Rare.*
shrin'er (shrīn'ẽr), *n.* A member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. See SHRINE, 7.
shrink'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shrinkage rule. = CONTRACTION RULE.
shrink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of SHRINK. — **shrink'ing-ly,** *adv.*
shrinking fit. = SHRINKAGE FIT
shrinking head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink rule. = CONTRACTION RULE. *U. S.*
shrippe. † SCRIP.
shrite (shrīt), *n.* [Cf. SHRIKE.] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shriv'al-ty, *n.* † SHRIEVALTY.
shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryp* to foreshorten, Norw. dial. *skrype, skryve,* to destroy, to make short.] To prune (trees). *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*]
shriv'el, *n.* A shriveled object.
shriv'en (shrĭv'n), *p. p.* of SHRIVE.
shriv'er (shrīv'ẽr), *n.* One who shrives; confessor.
shrob. † SHRUB.
shroof. † SHRUG.
shroe. † SHREW.
shrog (shrŏg), *n.* A shrub; a twig; brushwood; — chiefly *pl.* Cf. SCROG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shromche. Obs. pret. of SHRINK.
shrood. Var. of SHROUD, to trim.
shroof. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
shroud (shroud; shrōōd), *v. t.* To trim; lop. *Dial. Eng.*

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shroud (shroud), *n.* [ME. *shroud, shrud, schrud,* garment, AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. *skruð* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. *shred.* See SHRED.] **1.** That which clothes; a garment. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. Esp., the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his *shroud.*" *Shak.*
3. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. a A cutting from a tree or plant. **b** A branch or bough; the branching top of a tree, foliage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. That which covers or shelters like a shroud.
Jura answers through her misty *shroud.* *Byron.*
6. *Naut.* One of the ropes of hemp or wire leading, usually in pairs, from a vessel's mastheads to give lateral support to the masts; — usually in *pl.* The shrouds of an upper mast lead from the head of the mast to the edge of the top.
7. *Mach.* **a** Either of the two annular plates, one at each side at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate. **b** Either of two similarly placed flanges, forming part of the wheel casting, to strengthen the teeth of a gear wheel. If both of a pair of geared wheels are provided with shrouds the latter are formed from the roots to the pitch circle in each wheel and so roll one on the other. If the shrouds are continued to the points only one wheel is shrouded.

shroud, *v. t.;* SHROUD'ED; SHROUD'ING. [Cf. AS. *scrȳdan.* See SHROUD, *n.*] **1.** To clothe; dress; array. *Obs.*
With armes he him *schredde.* *King Horn.*
2. To cover with a shroud; esp., to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.
3. To cover as if with a shroud; to protect completely; to shelter; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.
One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

shroud, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor; also, to gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Obs.*

shroud'ed, *a.* Provided with a shroud or shrouds.

shroud'-laid', *a.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

shrove (shrōv), *n.* [Akin to SHRIVE, *v.*] Shrift; — only in combination and in phrases.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive* to take a confession (ME. pret. *shrof,* AS. *scrāf*) + *tide.*] The days immediately before Ash Wednesday, esp. the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday; — so called as being the time for confession preparatory to Lent. Sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to the priest, and afterwards to dine on pancakes and make merry. The customs of eating pancakes and of ringing a bell are still kept up in parts of England. Cf. PANCAKE BELL, PANCAKE DAY.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *sharāb.* Cf. SIRUP, SHERBET.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit to preserve it. Cf. SHRAB.

shrub, *n.* [ME. *schrob;* cf. AS. *scrybb* shrubbery; akin to Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree. Cf. SCRUB a thicket.] A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising from a point at or near the ground.
Shrubs retain their lateral shoots, so that their branches are formed near the ground; trees, on the contrary, soon lose their lower lateral branches, and have a main stem or trunk, which bears a crown of branches and twigs. *Porter (Strasburger).*

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A growth or group of shrubs; shrubs collectively.
2. A plantation or collection of shrubs.

shrub'by (-ĭ), *a.;* SHRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRUB'BI-EST. Full of shrubs; also, of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub.
shrubby althæa, the garden althæa. See ALTHÆA, 2. — **s. bittersweet,** the false bittersweet. — **s. fern,** sweet fern. — **s. horsetail,** the joint fir. — **s. trefoil,** the hop tree.

shrub'wood' (shrŭb'wŏŏd'), *n.* *Phytogeog.* A woodland in which shrubs predominate. Cf. FOREST, BUSHWOOD.

shrub yellowroot. A half-shrubby ranunculaceous plant (*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*) of the southeastern United States, with large pinnate or bipinnate leaves and small brownish racemose flowers. The yellow root affords a tonic.

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.;* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). [Prob. akin to *shrink,* p. p. *shrunk;* cf. Dan. *skrugge, skrukke,* to stoop, dial. Sw. *skrukka, skruga,* to crouch.] **1.** To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
2. To draw up the shoulders of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*
3. To reject, as with a shrug; — with *off.* *Rare.*
Delgardo had rather *shrugged* off an intimacy with the elder brother. *Atlantic Monthly.*

shrug, *v. i.* **1.** To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.
2. To shiver, as with cold or nervousness; to shrink.

shrug (shrŭg), *n.* **1.** A drawing up of the shoulders, — a motion usually expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.
The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs.* *Hudibras.*
2. Quiver; convulsion; as, *shrugs* of death. *Obs.*
3. A hitching up of one's garments. *Obs.*

shrunk'en (shrŭŋk''n), *p. p.* of SHRINK. Specif.: *p. a.* Shriveled; atrophied; as, a *shrunken* hand.

Shu (shōō), *n.* [Egypt.; cf. Egypt. *shu* dry, parched, withered.] *Egypt. Relig.* A solar deity, typifying the sunlight. In this aspect he is regarded as son of Ra and Hathor. In some cosmogenic myths Shu and his consort Tefnut are created by Tum and become the parents of Seb (the earth) and Nut (the sky), whom Shu is represented as separating (although Bes sometimes takes his place).

shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chestnut, or the husk of Indian corn.
2. The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.*
3. Something of little or no value; — used in various colloq. phrases, as, *not to care shucks, not worth shucks,* etc. *U. S.*

shuck, *v. t.;* SHUCKED (shŭkt); SHUCK'ING. **1.** To deprive of the shucks, or husks; as, to *shuck* nuts, corn, etc.
2. To lay aside or discard; — usually with *off.* *Colloq.*

shud'der (shŭd'ẽr), *v. i.;* SHUD'DERED (-ẽrd); SHUD'DER-ING. [ME. *shoderen, schuderen;* akin to LG. *schuddern,* D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian,* G. *schaudern* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scutten, scuten,* to shake.] To tremble; shake; quiver; esp., to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With *shuddering* horror pale." *Milton.*
Syn. — See SHIVER.

shud'der, *n.* Act of shuddering; a quiver; esp., an involuntary tremor of the body, as from fear, horror, or cold.

shude (shūd), *n.* The husks and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.

shuf'fle (shŭf''l), *v. t.;* SHUF'FLED (-'ld); SHUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Originally the same word as *scuffle,* and a freq. of *shove;* cf. LG. *schuffeln.* See SHOVE; SCUFFLE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.
2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; esp., to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.
3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*
4. To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to *shuffle* the feet. "A *shuffled* step." *Tennyson.*
to shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — **to s. up,** to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion.

shuf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self forward; to shove.
2. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to *shuffle* and cut.
3. To change one's position; to shift ground; hence, to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.
4. To use arts or expedients; to make shift; to proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. "Your life, good master, must *shuffle* for itself." *Shak.*
5. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner, to scuffle.
Syn. — Equivocate, quibble, cavil, shift, juggle.

shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a thrusting out of order; specif., the mixing up of cards in a pack before dealing; also, the right of shuffling, or one's turn to shuffle, the cards.
The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion; equivocation.
3. A slovenly, dragging motion; a slow, awkward, dragging gait; a scuffle; specif., a rapid scraping step in dancing; also, a dance characterized by such a step.

shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd', 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1.** A board on which a game is played by pushing or driving with the hand or fingers pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. In the modern game, called only *shuffleboard,* the board is from twenty to thirty feet long and about two feet wide. Each side has four iron disks, called *weights,* which are slid alternately by each side to the farther end of the board.
2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also *shovelboard.*

Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), **Shu'lam-mite,** *n.* [Heb. *ha-shulamīth.*] *Bib.* The bride in the Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, or Canticles; — a term usually explained as meaning the woman of Shulem (? Shunem). *S. of Sol.* vi. 13.

shun (shŭn), *v. t.;* SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [ME. *shunien, schunien, schonien,* AS. *scunian;* cf. Icel. *skunda, skynda,* to hasten, Dan. *skynde.* Cf. SCHOONER, SCOUNDREL, SHUNT.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to *shun* rocks, shoals, vice.
I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts* xx. 26, 27.
Syn. — See AVOID.

shun (shŭn), *v. i.* To avoid danger; refrain. *Obs.*

shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.;* SHUNT'ED; SHUNT'ING. [E. dial.: to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten, schunten, schounten,* to avoid; perh. akin to E. SHUN.] **1.** To shun; to move from; also, to cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Ash.*
2. To turn off to one side; to shift; as, to *shunt* a bunch of cattle into a corral; to *shunt* an electric current; specif., *Chiefly Eng.,* to turn off, as a car or train, from one track to another; to switch, as, the train was *shunted* to a siding.
3. *Elec.* To provide with, or place upon, a shunt.

shunt, *v. i.* **1.** To start or shrink back; to flinch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To go aside; to turn off; to shift one's thought, course of action, etc., to a new direction.
3. *Obs.* **a** To escape. **b** To hesitate; delay.

shunt, *n.* [See SHUNT, *v. t.*] A turning, or thrusting, aside; specif.: **a** *Gunnery.* The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves. *Obs.* **b** *Railroads.* A turning off from one track to another; a switch. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, as for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. (Cf. PARALLEL, *n.,* 9.) Hence: *shunt circuit, shunt field, shunt lamp,* etc. A piece of apparatus on one branch of such a circuit is said to be *in shunt,* and receives a portion of the whole current dependent on the ratio of the resistance of its own branch to that of the other branch.

shunt dynamo. *Elec.* A shunt-wound dynamo.

shunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHUNT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Railroads.* Switching; as, *shunting* engine, yard, etc. *British.* **b** *Finance.* Arbitrage conducted between certain local markets without the necessity of the exchange involved in foreign arbitrage. *Great Britain.*

shunt rifling. *Ordnance.* A rifling used in some old-time muzzle-loading cannon, in which one side of the grooves was made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part and are shunted to follow the shallow parts.

shunt valve. *Mach.* A valve permitting a fluid under pressure an easier avenue of escape than normally; specif., a valve, actuated by the governor, used in one system of marine-engine governing to connect both ends of the low-pressure cylinder as a supplementary control.

shunt winding. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to *series winding.* — **shunt'-wound'** (shŭnt'wound'), *a.*

Shu'shwap (shōō'swŏp), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of southern British Columbia, now civilized and progressive and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

shut (shŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUT'TING. [ME. *shutten, schutten, shetten, schitten,* AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up; cf. D. *schutten* to shut in, to hinder, G. *schützen* to protect, MHG. *schützen* to protect, to dam (water).] **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten.
2. To fasten with a bolt or the like; to close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or one's eyes.
3. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit passage of; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.
Shall that be *shut* to man which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "*Shut* from every shore." *Dryden.*
5. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to *shut* a book.
Syn. — SHUT, CLOSE. To CLOSE, as here compared (see CLOSE), is strictly to stop an opening; to SHUT is to close esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut,* the more direct, emphatic, and (often) strongly visualizing word; as, to *close* one's eyes, to *shut* one's eyes; to *close* a book, to *shut* a book.
to shut in. a To inclose, to confine. "The Lord *shut* him *in.*" *Gen.* vii. 16. **b** To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point *shuts in* another. — **to s. in the land,** to hide the land, as fog, or an intervening island, which obstructs the view. — **to s. off. a** To exclude. **b** To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a flume, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — **to s. out. a** To preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude, as, *to shut out* rain by a tight roof. **b** In games, as baseball, to prevent from scoring. — **to s. together,** to unite; to close, esp. to close by welding. — **to s. up. a** To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, *to shut up* a house. **b** To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage." *Raleigh.* **c** To inclose; confine; imprison; to fasten in; as, *to shut up* a prisoner. **d** To end; terminate; conclude.
When the scene of life is *shut up,* the slave will be above his master if he has acted better. *Collier.*
e To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. **f** To cause to become silent; to silence. — **to s. up shop,** to discontinue business, temporarily, as for the night, or permanently.

shut, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed; as, the door *shuts;* it *shuts* hard. — **to shut down,** to stop work; —

shroud'ing, *n.* **a** Clothing; shroud. *Obs* **b** *Mach.* The shrouds on a water wheel, gear wheel, etc. See SHROUD, *n.,* 7.
shroud knot. *Naut.* A knot to fasten together a parted shroud. See 2d KNOT, 1.
shroud'less, *a.* See LESS.
shroud'ly. † SHREWDLY
shroud plate. **a** *Naut* A chain plate to which the shrouds are fastened. **b** A water-wheel shroud.
shroud'y (shroud'ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*
shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE
shrove, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. *Obs.*
Shrove cake. **a** A pancake made for Shrovetide. **b** A small cake given to children at Shrovetide. [day. *Obs.*]
Shrove'day, *n.* Shrove Tues-
Shrove prentice. One of the youth who, in the guise of London apprentices, rioted at Shrovetide. *Obs.*
shrov'er (shrōv'ẽr), *n.* One who goes shroving; one of the children who go about at Shrovetide singing for cakes. *Dial. Eng.*
shrov'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHROVE. Specif: *n.* Shrovetide festivity; merrymaking. *Obs.*
shroving time. Shrovetide.
shrow. † SHREW.
shrowd. † SHREWD.
shrowd (shroud). Var. of SHROUD, to trim. [*Obs.*]
shrub, *v. t.* **1.** To lop; prune. **2.** *Games.* To win from (one) his whole stock. *Dial. Eng.*
shrubbed (shrŭbd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHRUB. Specif.: *p. a.* Shrubby. [See -NESS.]
shrub'bi-ness (shrŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
shrub'less, *a* See -LESS.
shrub mallow The althæa.
shrub willow The river willow.
shrud. † SHROUD, a garment.
shruff (shrŭf; shrōōf), *n.* [Cf. SCRUFF, SCURF.] Rubbish; as: **a** Dross of metals. *Obs.* **b** Dry stuff for fuel. *Dial. Eng.*
shruft. † SHRIFT
shrugd. Shrugged. *Ref. Sp.*
shrump (shrŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Dan *skrumpe,* Sw. dial. *skrumma,* G. *schrumpfen,* and E. SHRIMP.] To shrink; to shiver with cold; to shrug. *Dial. Eng.*
shrunk (shrŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SHRINK.
shrups (shrŭps), *n.* The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
S. H. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Historiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society). [SHOO.]
shu. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
shu (shōō, shŭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE.
Shu'a (shōō'ȧ), **Shu'ah** (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shu'al (-ăl). *Bib.*
shu'ba (shōōb'ȧ), *n.* [Russ., fr. It. *giubba, giuppa.* Cf. JUPON, JUBBAH.] In Russia, a fur overcoat or cloak. [bā'ĕl). *Bib.*]
Shu'ba-el (shōō'bā-ĕl; shōō-
shu-ba'shie. † SUBBASSA.
Shu Ching (shōō jĭng). [Chin. *shu*[1] record + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
shuck (shŭk; shōōk). Dial. var. of SHOCK. [of SHAKE.]
shuck. Scot. & dial pret. & p. p.
shuck, *n.* [AS. *scucca, sceucca.*] The Devil; a spectral hound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shuck'-bot'tom (shŭk'-), *a.* Having a seat of maize husks. — *n.* A shuck-bottom chair — **shuck'-bot'tomed** (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* *All Local, U. S.*
shuck'er, *n* One that shucks.
shuck'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of SHUCK. Hence: *n.* A husking bee. *Local, U. S.*
shucks (shŭks), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — expressing contempt or disappointment. *Slang, U. S.*
shud, *n* A husk. *Obs.*
shud (*dial.* shŭd, shōōd), *n.* A shed. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
shud'der. † CHUDDAR.
shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *shuddering,* p. pr.
shuddero † CHUDDAR
Shud'der-y † SUDRA.
shude. Dial. Eng. of SHOOD.
shue. Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOO.
shufe. † SHOVE.
shuff (shŭf; shōōf), *n.* A badly burnt brick, or a brick from the outside of a clamp that is full of fissures or cracks. *Eng.*
shuf'fl Shuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
shuf'fle-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A game performed by shaking money in a hat or a cap. *Rare.*
shuf'fler (shŭf'lẽr), *n.* **a** One who shuffles. **b** A scaup duck.
shuffle scale. A tailor's measuring scale, graduated and adjustable at both ends.
shuf'fle-wing', *n.* Hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
shuf'fling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of SHUFFLE. — **shuf'fling-ly,** *adv.* of SHUFFLING.
shuf'ld. Shuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
shufte. † SHIFT.
shug (shŭg; shōōg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOG.
shug (shŭg; *dial. also* shōōg), *v. i.* [Cf. SHOG to shake, or SHRUG.] **a** To writhe so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as when itching. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To crawl; sneak. *Obs.*
Shu'ham (shōō'hăm). *Bib.*
Shu'ham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Shu'hite (-hīt). *Bib.*
shu'i-sin-fa' (shōō'ē-sĭn-fä'), *n* [Corrupt. of Chinese *shui*[3] *hsien*[2] *hua*[1]] Chinese sacred lily.
shuld. Obs. or dial. of SHOULD.
shulde † SHIELD, SHOULD.
shuldre. † SHOULDER.
shule. † SHALL
shule (*dial.* shōōl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
shul'fie (shŭl'fĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Scot.* [SHEAL, shell, etc.]
shull (shŭl; shōōl). Dial. of
shulle. † SHILL.
shullenge. † SHILLING.
shultrom. † SHELTRON.
shul'waurs (shŭl'wôrz; shŭl-wôrz'), *n. pl.* [Per. *shalwār.*] Oriental trousers or drawers; pyjamas.
shu'mach † SUMAC.
Shu'math-ites (shōō'măth-īts; -mȧ-thīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
shumsheer. † SHAMSHEER.
shun. † SOON.
shun (*dial.* shōōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of SHOE. [*Bib.*]
Shu'nam-mite (shōō'nȧ-mīt).
shunch, *v. t.* To frighten; terrify. *Obs.*
shunch (*dial.* shŭnsh), *v. t.* To shove; push; thrust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To shrink; shy. *Obs.*
Shu'nem (shōō'nĕm). *Bib.*
Shu'ni (shōō'nī). *Bib.*
shunien. † SHUN.
Shu'nites (shōō'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
shun'less, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. *Rare.*
shun'na-ble, *a.* That can be shunned. *Obs.* [that shuns.]
shun'ner (shŭn'ẽr), *n.* One
shun'-pike', *n.* A byway; side road. *Rare.*
shunt'er, *n.* *Railroading.* One that shunts; specif., a switchman *Chiefly Brit.*
shunt excitation. *Elec.* Excitation by shunt winding.
shupe † SHIP.
Shu'pham (shōō'făm). *Bib.*
Shu'pham-ites (-īts), *n pl.* *Bib.*
shupman. † SHIPMAN.
shuppare. † SHAPER, SHIPPER.
shup'pick (shŭp'ĭk). Var. of SHEPPECK. *Dial. Eng.*
Shup'pim (shŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*
shupte Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Shur (shōōr). *Bib.*
shure. † SHOWER. [SHEAR.]
shure (shūr). Scot. pret. of
shurf (shûrf; shōōrf), *n.* An insignificant or dwarfish person; — used in contempt. *Scot.*
shurl. Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRL, to slide. [*Obs.*]
shurt, *v. t* To divert; amuse.
shurt. shurte. † SHIRT
shurt'ing, *n.* Sport; pastime.
Shu'shan-e'duth (shōō'shăn-ē'dŭth). *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
shust. † *shouldest.* See SHOULD.

usually said of a factory, etc. — to shut up. **a** To cease speaking. *Colloq. T. Hughes.* **b** To fail to respond to rider or driver, or to refuse a jump; give out; — of a horse.

shut (shŭt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHUT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Closed or fastened; as, a *shut* door.

2. Rid; clear; free; — with *of*; as, to get *shut* of a person. *Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.* *L'Estrange.*

3. *Phon.* Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, the nose passage remaining closed, as are the stopped consonants, *p*, *t*, *k*, *b*, *d*, and hard *g*. *H. Sweet.*

4. *Orthoëpy.* Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cat*, *i* in *bit*, etc.

shut, *n.* **1.** Act or time of shutting; close; as, the *shut* of a door. "At *shut* of evening flowers." *Milton.*

2. A door or cover; a shutter. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*

3. The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

4. A riddance; as, good *shut* of bad rubbish. *Dial.*

5. *pl. Mining.* Keps to hold up a cage. *Scot.*

shut'down'(-doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, to shut out the light, obstruct the view, or be a defense; a blind.

3. *Photog.* A mechanical device of various forms, attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the plate.

4. A removable cover, lid, or gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *v. t.*; SHUT'TERED (-ĕrd); SHUT'TER-ING. **1.** To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

2. To hide or divide off by shutters. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

shutter dam. *Civil Engin.* Orig., a dam consisting of one or more simple shutters or gates turning on a horizontal axis near the top; now, a dam consisting of a series of short-length pieces, revolvable on their horizontal axis, and lowered to rest flatwise on the sill.

shut'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHUT. — **shutting post.** = GATE-POST **b.** — **s. stile,** the stile of a hinged door, that strikes the rabbet of the jamb when the door is shut, and on which the fastenings are secured. Cf. HANGING STILE **a.**

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *n.* [Also *shittle*, ME. *schitel*, *scytyl*, *schetyl*; cf. ME. *schitel* a bolt of a door, AS. *scyttels;* all fr. AS. *sceotan* to shoot; akin to Dan. *skyttel*, *skytte*, shuttle, dial. Sw. *skyttel*, *sköttel*. See SHOOT; cf. SKITTLES.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. See 5th LOOM, 3.

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch; hence, any of various rotary, vibrating, or oscillating devices, moving on an axis or in a circular race, used for the same purpose.

3. In some typewriters, a curved type bar guided into position by a race.

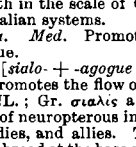
4. A sliding shutter, as for a sluiceway.

shut'tle (shŭt''l); *dial. also* shŏŏt''l), *a.* **1.** Wavering; unsettled; inconstant. *Obs.*

2. Lithe; quick; nimble; also, slippery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *v. t. & i.*; SHUT'TLED (-'ld); SHUT'TLING (-lĭng). To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

shuttle box. *Weaving.* A case at the ond of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, any of a set of compartments containing shuttles with different-colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven.

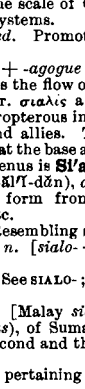


Shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock' (shŭt''l-kŏk'), *n.* [*shuttle* + *cock*, the bird.] A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport itself.

shut'tle-cock', *v. t.*; -COCKED' (-kŏkt'), -COCK'-ING. To send or toss to and fro; to bandy.

shuttle shell. Any of certain marine tænioglossate gastropods of the genus *Radius* and family Cypræidæ, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell.



Shuttle Shell (*Radius volva*).

shuttle train. A train running back and forth over a short route, as to an outlying town.

shut'tle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

shy (shī), *v. i. & i.*; SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING (shī'-Ing). [Orig. uncert.] To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone. *T. Hughes.*

shy, *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** A side throw; a throw; a fling.

> If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody. *Punch.*

2. A fling; a sneer. *Slang or Collog. Thackeray.*

3. An experiment; a trial; a try; as, to have a *shy* at roulette. *Slang or Colloq.*

shy (shī), *a.*; SHI'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. [ME. *schey*, *sceouh*, AS. *scéoh*, akin to Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skygg*, D. *schuw*, MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, OHG. *sciuhen* to be or make timid. Cf. ESCHEW.] **1.** Easily frightened; skittish; timid; as, a *shy* bird.

> The horses of the army . . . were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach.

> The embarrassed look of *shy* distress
> And maidenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

3. a Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. **b** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

> I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors. *Boyle.*

4. a Elusive; difficult to obtain or accomplish. **b** Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer; — in sailing, often said of the wiud. **c** Lacking; inadequately supplied; short; — sometimes with *on*. *Slang.* **d** Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker. *Cant.*

5. Sly; cunning. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reserved, retiring, timid, shrinking, shamefaced, sheepish, unobtrusive, unassuming, unostentatious, demure. — SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. SHY implies a shrinking, whether constitutional or the result of inexperience, from familiarity or contact with others; shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve of manner; BASHFUL implies an instinctive or constitutional shrinking from public notice, usually expressing itself in greater or less awkwardness of demeanor, and primarily characteristic of childhood; as applied to mature persons, it connotes abnormal or excessive shyness; as, "He is a sweet lad, but as *shy* as a bird" (*Cowper*); "that *shyness* or principle of reserve which is inseparable from self-respect" (*De Quincey*); "I have a *shyness* of disposition, which looks like pride, but is not" (*Scott*); "What a curious thing *shyness* is, . . . never knowing what to say, and yet sometimes pouring out its feeling like a flood" (*Jowett*); "My sudden appearance frightened [the children] into *bashfulness*. They remained for a moment playing on their lips with their fingers, and now and then stealing a *shy* glance from under their eyebrows" (*Irving*). DIFFIDENT implies a distrust, which may or may not be warranted, of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; it gives rise to hesitation in their exercise; MODEST, without implying (like *diffident*) self-distrust, denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, "She was always quick and assured; Isabella slow and *diffident*" (*Jane Austen*); "Unfeigned *diffidence* of my own comparative talent" (*Coleridge*); "The *modest* men who are by *diffidence* restrained from such an enterprise" (*Cowper*); "I still shrunk from the press with the terrors of virgin *modesty*" (*Gibbon*). COY suggests assumed or affected shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry; as, "'T is but a kiss I beg; why art thou *coy?*" (*Shak.*); "so near and yet so far — so willing and yet so *coy*" (*Frederick Harrison*); "the *coy* reticences . . . of little people" (*A. Dobson*). See EMBARRASS.

shy (shī), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHY'ING. [From SHY, *a.*] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

shy, *v. t.* To avoid; shun; to fight shy of. *Dial. Eng.*

shy, *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside, as from fright; esp., one made by a horse.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — Bashfulness, reserve, coyness, timidity, diffidence.

shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *n.* [E. dial., fr. Gael. *siostair* barrator.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, esp. legal business, in a mean and dishonest way; one without professional honor. *U. S.*

si (sē). [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied, in *solmization* (which see), to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. **b** The tone B (as seventh in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

si'a-la-gog'ic (sī'ā-lā-gŏj'ĭk), *a. Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.

si-al'a-gogue (sī-ăl'ā-gŏg), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-agogue:* cf. F. *sialagogue.*] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

Si-al'i-dæ (sī-ăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σιαλίς a kind of bird + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of neuropterous insects including the hellgramite, alder flies, and allies. They are mostly large; the bind wings are broad at the base and their anal angle folds in plaits. The type genus is **Si'a-lis** (sī'-ā-lĭs). — **si'a-lid** (-lĭd), **si-al'i-dan** (sī-ăl'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

si'a-lo- (sī'ā-lō-), **sial-.** Combining form from Greek σιαλον, *saliva;* as, *sialolith*, *sialoid*, etc.

si'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*sialo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling saliva.

si'a-lo-lith' (sī'ā-lō-lĭth'; sī-ăl'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A salivary concretion.

si'a-lor-rhe'a } (sī'ā-lō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. See SIALO-; -RHEA.]
si'a-lor-rhœ'a } *Med.* Salivation.

Si'a-mang (sē'ā-măng; syä'măng), *n.* [Malay *siāmang.*] A black gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*), of Sumatra, the largest of the gibbons. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ā-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

Siamese connection *or* **joint,** a joint by which two or more pipes are caused to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe. It is used esp. in fire-extinction apparatus. — **S. twins,** an instance of double monstrosity, Chang and Eng (1811-74), born in Siam of Chinese extraction. They were united, between the xiphoid cartilages, by a thick fleshy ligament having the navel on its lower border.

Si'a-mese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam, the most progressive representative of the Tai stock. They are almost all Buddhists. The higher families have some knowledge of European culture. See TAI.

2. The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue employing a square Pali character for sacred use, and for ordinary use an elegant cursive. See INDO-CHINESE.

sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb*, *gesib*. See GOSSIP.] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Kindred; relatives.

2. A blood relation; a kinsman. *R. Browning.*

sib, *a.* [AS. *sibb.*] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Related by blood; akin. **b** Intimate; friendly.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Siberia*, Russ. *Sibir'.*] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a *Siberian* winter. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian cedar, the stone pine. — **S. coral lily,** a Siberian lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*), with handsome coral-red flowers. — **S. crab,** an Asiatic wild crab apple (*Malus baccato*), one of the ancestors of the cultivated forms. It has small yellow or red very hard fruits. — **S. dog,** one of a Siberian breed of dogs similar to the Eskimo dog, but more docile. It is used for drawing sleds and light carts. — **S. oat.** = TARTARIAN OAT. — **S. oilseed.** = OILSEED, 2. — **S. pea tree,** a small Asiatic fabaceous tree (*Caragana arborescens*) with yellow flowers. — **S. pine,** the stone pine. — **S. rabbit,** a variety of the domestic rabbit having long fleecy fur, pure white, with blackish nose and ears. — **S. redwood,** a Siberian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*). — **S. sable,** *or* **Russian sable,** the Old World sable or its fur, in distinction from the American sable, or marten. *Trade Name.* — **S. squill,** a Siberian blue-flowered liliaceous plant (*Scilla sibirica*) cultivated as a spring-blooming bulb. See SCILLA. — **S. squirrel,** any of several northern and eastern varieties of the common Old World squirrel. The soft fur is used for linings and trimmings. — **S. tea,** an Asiatic crassulaceous plant (*Berginia crassifolia*) bearing a tall panicle of lilac flowers.

sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lăns) } *n.* Quality or character of being
sib'i-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ) } sibilant; sibilation.

sib'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *sibilons*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A letter or symbol representing a sibilant sound.

sib'i-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; SIB'I-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SIB'I-LAT'-ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *sibilare* to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s;* to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sibilatio.*] Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

sib'i-la-to-ry (sĭb'ĭ-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hissing; sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sibilus.*] Sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lus (sĭb'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [NL., fr. L.] **1.** Lit., a hissing; hence: *Med.* A sibilant râle. See RÂLE.

2. A small flute or flageolet, used in teaching song birds.

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. σίβυλλα.] A prophetess; a seeress, esp., *Class. Myth.*, any of a number of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world (Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, etc.), the generally accepted number being ten. The most famous was the Cumæan sibyl, who was consulted by Æneas before his descent into Hades and who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin. See SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

si-byl'ic, si-byl'lic (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* Sibylline.

sib'yl-ist, sib'yl-list (sĭb'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in a sibyl or sibylline prophecies; esp., one of those who wrote or accepted the Sibylline Oracles. *Cudworth.*

sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus.*] **1.** Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; pertaining to, or like, the productions of sibyls.

2. Prophetical; mysterious; occult; cabalistic.

Sibylline Books, *Rom. Relig.*, a collection of Grecian oracles, said to have been brought from Cumæ in the time of Tarquinius Superbus. They were put in charge of the duoviri (see QUINDECEMVIR), and in time wrought an almost complete transformation of the Roman religion, through oracles advising the introduction of foreign gods. They became corrupted by alterations and additions, and under Tiberius the portions considered doubtful were burned. According to legend, the Cumæan sibyl appeared to Tarquin and offered to sell him nine books. On his refusal, she burned three and offered the remaining six at the same price. Again he refused, whereupon she destroyed three more and offered the remaining three at the original price. This time he accepted. — **S. Oracles.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

‖ **sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted in a quotation or passage [*sic*], to note that an expression, misspelling, or the like, is just as it is given.

si-ca'ri-us (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* SICARII (-ī). [L.] An assassin; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Jewish Zealots who resorted to murder in attempting to expel the Romans from Palestine. See ZEALOT.

sic'ca (sĭk'ä), *n.* [Hind. *sikka*, fr. Ar. *sikkah* a die, stamp, stamped coin. Cf. SEQUIN.] **a** A seal; a coining die. **b** A newly coined rupee; hence, any silver (coin) of superior fineness. **c** = SICCA RUPEE. See RUPEE, 1.

sic'cate (sĭk'āt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-āt-ĕd), -CAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *siccatus*, p. p. of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry, esp. gradually, as a specimen for preservation. *Rare.*

sic-ca'tion (sĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *siccatio.*] Act or process of drying; esp., gradual expulsion of moisture. *Bailey.*

sic'ca-tive (sĭk'ä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

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shut *dial.* shŏŏt, shŭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.

shut'-eye' (shŭt'-), *a.* Very puckery or acidulous. *Dial. U. S.*

Shu-thal'hites (shōō-thäl'hīts; shōō'thäl-hīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Shu-the'lah (shōō-thē'lä; shōō'thē-lä). *Bib.*

shuth'er (shŏŏth'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of SHUDDER.

shut'-in', *n.* A person confined to the house, esp. a confirmed invalid. *Colloq.*

shut'l. Shuttle. *Ref. Sp.*

shut'-off', *n.* That which shuts off; a stopper or stoppage; specif., the closed season for game.

shut'-out', *n.* Act of shutting out; specif., *Sports*, a preventing from scoring; hence, a game, or part of a game, in which one side fails to score.

shut'tance (shŏŏt'ăns), *n.* = SHUT, *n.*, 4. *Dial Eng.*

shuttee. † SUTTEE.

shut'ten (shŏŏt'n; shŭt'-). Scot. & dial Eng. p. p. of SHUT.

shut'ter-ing, *n.* Shutters collectively; material for making, or made into, shutters.

shut'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

shuttle armature. *Elec.* H ARMATURE See under H, *a.*

shuttle bone. The navicular bone of a horse's foot. [*Obs.*]

shut'tle-cork', *n.* Shuttlecock.

shuttle fly. = FLY SHUTTLE.

shut'tle-head'. A flighty, heedless person. — **shut'tle-head'ed,** *a. Both Obs. or R.*

shut'tle-ness, *n.* Instability; fickleness; inconstancy. *Obs.*

shuttle winding. *Elec.* The winding used for the shuttle armature. — **shut'tle-wound',** *a.*

shu'tur so-war' (shoō'tŭr). [Per. *shutur-suwār.*] A camel rider; a sowar who rides a dromedary or swift camel. *India.*

shuv, shuvd, shuv'el, shuv'eld, shuv'ing. Shove; shoved; shovel; shoveled; shoving. *Ref. Sp.*

shuyd. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.

shwan pan (shwän pän). Var. of SUAN PAN.

shwuche. † SUCH.

shy'ish, *a.* Rather shy. *Rare.*

shy'ly, *adv.* of SHY. See -LY.

shyre. † SHEER, *a.*

si. † SE, the.

si. Obs. pret. of SEE.

Si. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *St*]. Silicon.

S. I. *Abbr.* Sandwich Islands; Staten Island (N. Y.).

Si'a (sī'ā). *Bib.*

Si'a-a (sī'ā-ā). *D. Bib.*

siacalle. † JACKAL.

Si'a-ha (sī'ā-hä). *Bib.*

Si'ah-Posh' (sē'ä-pōsh'), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.

sial-. See SIALO-.

Si-a'li-a (sī-ā'lĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιαλίς a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American bluebirds. [GOGUE.

si-al'o-gogue. Var. of SIALAGOGUE.

si-al'o-quent, *a.* [*sialo-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Given to spitting much while speaking. *Obs.*

Si'a-mese', *v. t.* To unite (two or more pipes) by a Siamese joint so as to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe.

Siam ruby. See RUBY, *n.*, 1.

sib, *v. t.* To make sib; to bring into friendly relations. *Obs.*

Sib. *Abbr.* Siberia.

Sib-bal'di-us (sĭ-băl'dĭ-ŭs), **Sib-bal'dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL., after Robert *Sibbald* (1641-1722), Scottish scientist.] *Zoöl.* = BALÆNOPTERA.

Sib'bald's ror'qual (sĭb'äldz). [See SIBBALDIUS.] The sulphur-bottom whale.

sibbe. † SIB.

Sib'be-cai, Sib'be-chai (sĭb'ĕ-kī; sĭb'ĕ-kā'ĭ). *Bib.*

sib-ben'dy. Var. of SEBUNDY.

sib'bens (sĭb'ĕnz), *n.* Also *sivvens. Med.* A disease, formerly endemic in Scotland, resembling frambœsia and syphilis. *Obs. Scot.* [SHIBBOLETH, *n.*, 1.

sib'bo-leth (sĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* See **si-be'rite** (sĭ-bē'rīt), *n.* Rubellite, or red tourmaline, from Siberia. [HARLUNGEN.

Si-bi'cho (sĭ-bē'kō), *n.* See **sib'i-con'ju-gate.** *a. & n.* [L. *sibi* to itself + E. *conjugate.*] = SELF-CONJUGATE.

sib'i-re-cip'ro-cal, *a. Math.* Reciprocal to itself.

Si-bir'iak (sĭ-bĭr'yăk), *n.* [Russ. *Sibiryak* a Siberian.] A descendant of the first Russian settlers in western Siberia.

Si-bir'ic (-rĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC

sibilatour, *n.* [L. *sibilare* to hiss, whistle.] Whistler; hisser. *Obs.*

sib'ling, *n.* [*sib* + 1st *-ling.*] One of two or more children of the same parents but not of the same birth; — usually in *pl.*

sib'lings, *adv.* [*sib* + 2d *-ling.*] With relatives. *Obs.*

Sib'mah (sĭb'mä). *Bib.*

sib'man, *n.* Kinsman. *Obs.*

sib'ness, *n.* [AS. *gesibness.*] Kinship; relationship; connection. *Obs. or Scot.* [Im). *Bib.*

Sib-ra'im (sĭb-rā'ĭm; sĭb'rā-)

sibrede, -redin, *n.* [AS. *sibræden.*] Relationship; kindred. *Obs.*

sib'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sib'some-ness, *n.* Peace. *Obs.*

‖ **si'bu-ca'o** (sē'bōō-kä'ō), *n.* [Tag.] Sapan wood. *Phil. I.*

sib'yl-esque' (sĭb'ĭl-ĕsk'), *a.* Sibylline. *Rare.*

si-byl'la (sĭ-bĭl'ä), *n.*; *L. pl.* SIBYLLÆ (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.

sic (sĭk). Var. of SICK.

sic (sĭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.

Si-cam'bri (sĭ-kăm'brĭ), *n. pl.* [L., also *Sugambri, Sugambri.*] See ISTVÆONES.

Si-cam'bri-an (-brĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Sicambri, an ancient Teutonic tribe — **Si-cam'bri-an,** *a.*

sic'a-more. Var. of SYCAMORE.

sicamour. † SYCAMORE.

Si-ca'ni (sĭ-kā'nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] The aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily, prob. of Iberian affinities and non-Aryan speech. — **Si-ca'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.*

si-ca'ri-ous (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Murderous. *Rare.*

sic'can (sĭk'ăn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCHAN.

sic-ca'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *siccaneus.*] Dry; unwatered; — of soil. *Obs.*

sic'cant (sĭk'ănt), *a.* [L. *siccans*, p. pr.] Siccative. *Rare.*

sic'car. Var. of SICKER.

sic'cate, *a.* [L. *siccatus*, p. p.] Dry. *Obs.*

sic'ca-tive. Siccative. *Ref. Sp.*

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sic-cif'ic (sĭk-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *siccificus; siccus* dry + *facere* to make. See -FY.] Causing dryness.

sic'ci-ty (sĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *siccitas*, fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Now Rare.*

Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn; 7), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants or their language.

Sicilian Bull. See 1st PHALARIS. — **S. defense.** See 1st CHESS. — **S. saffron**, an autumn-blooming European crocus (*Crocus longiflorus*); also, a kind of saffron which it yields. — **S. sumac.** = TANNER'S SUMAC. — **S. Vespers**, the great massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, in 1282, which began at Palermo on Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers. It was in revenge for the cruelties of the French under Charles of Anjou, and resulted in the expulsion of the king from Sicily, and the introduction of Spanish rule.

Si-cil'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily, successively peopled by the Sicani, Siculi, Greeks, Carthaginians, Italians, Vandals, Saracens, Normans, etc. The modern Sicilians are of the pure type of the Mediterranean race.

si-cil'i-a'na, si-cil'i-a'no (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ä'nä, -nō; *It.* sē-chē-lyä'nä, -nō), *n.; pl.* -NAS (-näz), -NOS (-nōz). [It., Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance, or a piece or movement having its rhythm and character, commonly in a minor key.

si-cil'i-enne' (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn'; *F.* sē'sē'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien* Sicilian.] **a** A kind of rich poplin. **b** A heavy mohair dress fabric of double width.

sick (sĭk), *v. t.;* SICKED (sĭkt); SICK'ING. [Cf. SEEK, *v. t.*] **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — used chiefly of or to a dog. **2.** To incite or urge to an attack, as a dog; to instigate to pursuit or harassment; — chiefly used with *on.*

A civilized nation *sicked on* the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by *J. R. Spears.*

sick (sĭk), *a.;* SICK'ER (-ẽr); SICK'EST. [ME. *sek, sik*, ill, AS. *séoc;* akin to OS. *siok, seoc*, OFries. *siak*, D. *ziek*, G. *siech*, OHG. *sioh*, Icel. *sjūkr*, Sw. *sjuk*, Dan. *syg*, Goth. *siuks* ill, *siukan* to be ill, and perh. to G. *schwach* weak, MHG. *swach.*] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed.

Simon's wife's mother lay *sick* of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.

3. Disordered; impaired; imperfect; esp.: **a** Perturbed; distempered; — used of ideas, mental states, etc.; as, to be *sick* at heart. "*Sick* fancies." *Shelley.* **b** Unsound; weakened; corrupted; — used of material things. "*Sick* air." *Shak.* Specif.: (1) Impaired in liquidity and amalgamating property through impurities; — said of mercury. (2) Muddy; — said of wine, etc. (3) Stale; — said of fish. (4) Defective; out of repair; as, a boat *sick* of paint. (5) Spawning; poor and watery; — said of an oyster.

4. Depressed and longing for something; languishing; — with *for;* as, to be *sick* for one's home.

5. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of;* as, to be *sick* of flattery; *sick* of a task.

6. Confined in childbed; — an affectation.

7. Pertaining to illness, unsoundness, etc. **a** Indicating, or suggestive of, sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* smile. *Now Colloq.* **b** Causing sickness; tending to make one sick; as, a *sick* voyage. *Rare.* **c** Designed for, or put to, the use or service of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.

Syn. — SICK, ILL have been employed, in the best English usage, with little distinction. There is at present a strong tendency in Great Britain to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated." See DISEASE.

sick bay, *Naut.*, an apartment in a vessel, esp. a war vessel or transport, used as a dispensary and hospital. — **s. bed**, the bed upon which a person lies sick. — **s. berth.** = SICK BAY. *Rare.* — **s. call. a** *Mil. & Nav.* A signal on a bugle, trumpet, drum, or the like, to summon sick soldiers or sailors to report to the medical officer. **b** A summons to a clergyman to minister to a sick person. — **s. flag**, a yellow flag flown to indicate infectious disease on board ship; a quarantine flag. — **s. headache**, *Med.*, a variety of headache attended with, or due to, disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **s. leave**, leave of absence from duty granted on account of sickness, injury, or disability. — **s. list**, a list containing the names of the sick. — **S. Man of the East** *or* **of Europe**, the Turkish empire; — often so called. The expression originated with the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, who is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, British *chargé d'affaires* (11th Jan. 1844): "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if, one of these days, he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made." Sometimes shortened to **Sick Man.** — **s. market**, a market in which brokers generally dislike to buy stocks, as sometimes after excessive speculation. *U. S.* — **s. room**, a room in which a person is confined by sickness.

sick, *v. i.* To fall sick; to sicken. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t.;* SICK'ENED (-'nd); SICK'EN-ING. **1.** To make sick; to disease; esp., to affect with some temporary disorder, as vertigo; specif., to make qualmish; to nauseate; disgust; as, the scenes of battle *sickened* him. **2.** To cause to feel contempt or disgust; to depress or weary; as, his obsequiousness *sickened* me. **3.** To impair; weaken; impoverish. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become sick; to fall into disease. **2.** To be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satiated.

Mine eyes did *sicken* at the sight. *Shak*

3. a To become weak; to decay; languish; specif., to lose its amalgamating property; to flour; — said of mercury. See SICK, *a.*, 3 **b**. **b** To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain *Goldsmith.*

sick'en-er (sĭk''n-ẽr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust; a cause of aversion. *R. Stevenson.*

sick'en-ing (sĭk''n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SICKEN. Hence: *p. a.* Causing sickness; specif., causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

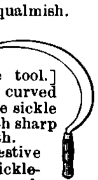
sick'er, sik'er (sĭk'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *siker*, AS. *sicor;* cf. OS. *sikur*, LG. *seker*, D. *zeker*, Dan. *sikker*, OHG. *sihhur*, G. *sicher;* all fr. L. *securus*. See SECURE, SURE.] Sure; certain; safe; secure; cautious; trusty; fixed. *Obs. or Scot.*

When he is *siker* of his good name *Chaucer.*

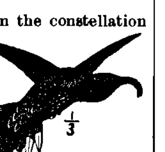
sick'er, sik'er, *adv.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Surely; certainly. **2.** Safely; securely.

sick'er-ly, sik'er-ly, *adv.* Sicker; surely. *Obs. or Scot.*

sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick; sickly. *Archaic.* **2.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated; somewhat qualmish. **3.** Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste. — **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*


Sickle.

sic'kle (sĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*, fr. L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut. See SAW the tool.] **1.** An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle blade was formerly often notched or made with sharp sloping teeth, but is now usually made smooth. **2.** Any of various things in shape or use suggestive of a sickle (def. 1), as any of a series of sickle-shaped arms in a spinning mule to guide the thread, or a kind of spur formerly used in cockfighting. **3.** A sickle feather. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Leo. See LEO, *Illust.*


Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*). 1/3

sic'kle-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill; as: **a** A curlew; specif., in America, the long-billed curlew. **b** Any of certain thrashers; esp., the California thrasher. **c** A bird of paradise of the genus *Drepanornis*. **d** A saberbill of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. **e** A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Drepanis*. **f** A South and Central American humming bird of the genus *Eutoxeres*.

sic'kle-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill curved like a sickle; designating various birds (as **sickle-billed curlew, sickle-billed thrasher**), called also *sicklebills.*

sickle feather. *Poultry.* One of the long, curved, tail feathers of a cock, esp. of the middle or upper pair.

sic'kle-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* A kind of rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods.

sic'kler (sĭk'lẽr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman.

sic'kle-wort' (sĭk''l-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A crown vetch (*Coronilla scorpioides*) with curved pods. **b** Self-heal.

sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* SICK'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SICK'LI-EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; habitually ailing; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* body. "*Sickly* days." *Shak.* **2. a** Characteristic of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **b** Pertaining to a sick person; as, a *sickly* couch. *Obs.* **3.** Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4. a** Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell. **b** Hence, mawkish; disgusting; manifesting silliness or mental weakness; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Diseased, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, feeble, faint.

sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

sick'ly, *v. t.;* SICK'LIED (-lĭd); SICK'LY-ING. To make sick or sickly; — usually in *p. p.* *Rare.*

Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

sick'ness, *n.* [AS. *séocness.*] **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2. a** A malady; a form of disease. **b** Catamenia. **3.** Nausea; qualmishness; as, *sickness* of stomach. **4.** A disordered or weakened condition in general. "A great *sickness* in his judgment." *Shak.*

Syn. — Illness, disease, malady, ailment.

Sic'y-o'ni-an (sĭs'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sicyonius*, Gr. Σικυώνιος, fr. Σικυών Sicyon.] Of or pert. to Sicyon, an ancient city in the Peloponnesus, long the chief seat of Grecian art, or Sicyonia, the surrounding district. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

Si'da (sī'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδη a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs with usually small white or yellow flowers. The ovary consists of a ring of five or more separate carpels with solitary pendulous ovules. Some species yield useful fibers, as Queensland hemp; most are mucilaginous, and afford demulcents. *S. spinosa*, *S. carpinifolia*, etc., are common tropical weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

side (sīd), *a.* [AS. *sīd.* Cf. SIDE, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Wide; long; large; spacious. **b** Long and flowing; ample; hanging low, as a sleeve. **c** Distant; far.

side (sīd), *n.* **1.** Space; width. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Swagger; conceit; pretentiousness. *Slang.*

side, *n.* [AS. *sīde;* akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *sīta*, Icel. *sīða*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida;* cf. AS. *sīd* large, spacious, Icel. *sīðr* long, hanging.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges of a thing as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, square, river, road, etc. **2.** One of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper *side* of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side.*

That part of English legal history which lies on the other *side* of the accession of Edward I. *Pollock & Mait.*

4. a One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef. **b** The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the *side.* **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.

Along the *side* of yon small hill. *Milton.*

6. The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.

God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*

7. A line of descent traced through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side.* **8.** Fig.: An aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty. **9.** *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line; sometimes, the portion below the main deck, the portion above being called the *topside.* **10.** *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *Brit.* **11.** A page; one surface of one fold of a paper.

by the side of, close at hand; near to. — **off s.** *Football, etc.* See under OFF, *prep.* — **on s. a** Aside. *Obs.* **b** *Football, etc.* Not off side. — **on the s.**, in addition to the regular or main portion, occupation, or the like. *Slang.* — **s. by side**, close together and abreast. — **this,** *or* **the other, s.**, short for this, or the other, side of the Atlantic. *Colloq.* — **to one s.**, having a lateral inclination; hence, out of reach; out of sight, etc.

side (sīd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.

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

2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark. **3.** *Phon.* Lateral; divided.

☞ The phrases beginning with *side*, **a.**, are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

side, *v. i.;* SID'ED (sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SID'ING (sīd'ĭng). **1.** To lean on one side. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **2.** To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to put one's self on the side, or to take the part, of another or others; — usually with *with;* as, to *side* with the ministerial party. **3.** To separate in parties; to take sides. *Obs. or R.*

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

4. *Shipbuilding.* To measure as to siding (see SIDING, *n.*, 4). **5.** To present a side, as to view.

Some [diamonds] face up blue, and *side* yellow. *W. R. Cattelle.*

side, *v. t.* **1.** To be or stand at, or come to, the side of. *Obs.* **2.** *Obs.* **a** To be on the side with or toward. **b** Hence, to agree with; support. **3.** To suit; pair; match; rival. *Obs.* *Clarendon.* **4.** To assign to a side or sides; — usually reflexive; as, they *side* themselves against the populace. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **5. a** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal. **b** To carve for the table. *Obs.* **6. a** *Shipbuilding.* To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides. **b** To plane the sides of. **7.** To furnish with a siding; as, to *side* a house. **8. a** To push or thrust aside; to put aside. *Lamb.* **b** To place at one side; to set aside, as dishes. *Colloq.* **c** To put in order, as a room; — with *up* *Colloq.*

side action. In breech-loading firearms, chiefly shotguns, a mechanism by which the barrels are opened by swinging to the right about a vertical joint pin.

side arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.

side bar. A bar or other piece on the side of something, or forming part of or supporting such side; as: **a** Either of the two longitudinal side pieces of a portable forge or a battery wagon. **b** Either of a pair of longitudinal elastic wooden bars on which the bodies of buggies and other light vehicles are sometimes suspended. **c** *Shipbuilding.* Either of the outside plates one on each side of the lower part of a kind of vertical keel (called a *side-bar keel*) thus formed in three thicknesses. **d** *Harness.* Either of two plates, uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

side'-bar' rule. *Eng. Law.* A rule authorized by the court to be granted by the clerk of the rules upon a præcipe as a matter of course, without formal application being made to the court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at the *side bar* of the court.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A side table. *Obs.* **2.** A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for holding articles of table service.

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sic-cif'i-cal (sĭk-sĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Siccific. *Rare.*
sice (sīs; sīz). Var. of SISE, six.
sice. Var. of SYCE.
sice, *n.* [Cf. SIX.] Sixpence. *Cant, Eng.* [Siculi.]
Sic'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* One of the
Sic'e-leg (sĭs'ē-lĕg). *D. Bib.*
Si-cel'i-ot (sĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ŏt), *a.* [Gr. Σικελιώτης.] One of the ancient Greeks colonized in Sicily
sicer, *n.* [L. *sicera*. See CIDER.] A strong drink; cider. *Obs.*
‖ **sic e'unt fa'ta ho'mi-num** (hŏm'ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Thus go the fates of men.
sich. † SIGH. [Eng. of SUCH.]
sich, siche (sĭch). Obs. or dial.
Si-chæ'us (sĭ-kē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Sychaeus, Sichaeus.*] See PYGMALION **b**.
siche. † SEEK, SIKE, a stream.
Si'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*
sicher. † SICKER.
siching. † CHICKEN.
siching, *n.* [Cf. SICK to set (a dog on).] Incitement. *Obs.*
sichomure. † SYCAMORE.
sichst. † *scest*, form of SEE.
sicht (*Scot.* sĭkt). Obs or Scot. var. of SIGHT.
Si-cil'i-an-ism (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; -yăn-), *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to Sicily. *Rare.*
si-cin'ni-an (sĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. σίκιννις a dance.] Of or pert. to the *sicinnis*, the dance of the chorus in the Attic satyrical drama. *Rare*
‖ **sic i'tur ad a'stra** (ăs'trȧ). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IX. 641).
sick (sĭk). Dial. Eng. of SIKE, a stream.
sick, *v. t.* To make sick. *Rare*
sick, *n.* Sickness *Obs.*
sick'en (sĭk'ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCHAN.
sick'end. Sickened. *Ref. Sp.*
sick'er, *v. i.* [AS. *sicerian.*] To trickle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sick'er, *v. t.* Also **sick'er-en.** [See SICKER sure.] To make sure; insure; assure; pledge. *Obs.*
sickerhede, *n.* Also **sickerlec.** [See SICKER, *a.*] Sickerness *Obs.*
sick'er-ness, sik'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or Scot.*
sick'er-ty, *n.* [*sicker*, a. + 1st *-ty.*] Security. *Obs.*
sick'le. † SHEKEL.
sick'le (sĭk''l). Var. of SECKEL
sick'led (-'ld), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.
sick'le-hocked' (-hŏkt'). *a. Far.* Having the hock joint too much flexed, the foot being too far under the body; — of a horse.
sick'le-man (sĭk''l-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a sickle; a reaper.
sickle senna. A tropical species of *Cassia* (*C. tora*) with long slender curved pods. [*Obs.*]
sick'less, *a.* Free from sickness.
sicklew, *a.* [See SICK, *a.;* cf. DRUNKELEW.] Unhealthy; unwholesome. *Obs.*
sic'kle-weed', *n.* Sicklewort.
sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd), *p. a.* Made sickly. See SICKLY, *v.* [*Rare.*]
sick'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SICKLY.
sick'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sick'ling. Erron. for SICKLYING.
sick'-thought'ed, *a.* Lovesick. *Obs. or R.*
siclatoun. † CICLATOUN.
sicle. † SHEKEL, SICKLE.
sic'like' (*dial.* sĭk'lĭk'). Var. of SUCHLIKE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sicnesse. † SICKNESS.
sic'o-more. † SYCAMORE.
siconye. † CICONE. [where.]
‖ **sic pas'sim.** [L.] So every-
Sicque. † SIKH.
sic'sac (sĭk'săk), *n.* A crocodile bird. *Egypt.*
‖ **sic sem'per ty-ran'nis.** [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia.
‖ **sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di** (mŭn'dī), *or, elliptically,* ‖ **sic tran'sit.** [L.] So passes away the glory of the world (Earth).
Sic'u-li (sĭk'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian race, possibly of Ligurian origin, who colonized Sicily before the advent of the Greeks. — **Si-cu'li-an** (sĭ-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Siculi.]
Sic'u-lo-. Combining form for
sicurly. † SICKERLY.
‖ **sic'ut an'te.** [L.] As before.
‖ **sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis** (păt'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston, Mass.
‖ **sic vo'lo, sic ju'be-o.** [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; — a variant of HOC VOLO, etc.
‖ **sic vos non vo'bis.** [L.] Thus (do) ye, (but) not for yourselves; — said to have been written and posted by Vergil as the beginning of each of four verses with a tacit challenge to Bathyllus, an inferior poet who had claimed some verses of Vergil's in compliment to Augustus, to complete the lines. Bathyllus proved unable to do so. [of SEED.]
sid (sĭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
Sid. Var. of CID.
sidbord. † SIDEBOARD.
sid'dee. Var. of SIDI.
sid'der, *v. t.* To sunder; to separate *Obs. Scot.*
sid'der (*dial.* sĭd'ẽr; sĭd'ē), **sid'dow** (-ē), *a.* Soft; ripe; pulpy, as vegetables which boil well, or soil likely to produce them. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Sid'dha (sĭd'ȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr.] *Theos.* One who has attained perfection, esp. as shown by occult powers, or *Siddhi.*
Sid-dhar'tha (sĭ-där'tȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *Siddhārtha.*] Lit., he who has attained his aim; — epithet of Gautama Buddha. [SIDDHA.]
Sid'dhi (sĭd'ē), *n.* [Skr.] See
sid'die, sid'dy. Vars. of SIDI.
Sid'dim (sĭd'ĭm). *Bib.* [SEED.]
side (*Scot.* sēd). Obs. or Scot. of
side. † SITHE, time. [*Obs.*]
side, *adv.* Wide; widely; far.
Si'de (sī'dē) *Bib.*
side ax *or* **axe.** An ax having the handle bent to one side.
side beam. = SIDE LEVER.
side'-beam' en'gine. = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [*Obs.*]
side'bench', *n.* A side table.

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3. A board which forms a side, or a part of a side.
4. *Slang.* **a** A kind of standing shirt collar. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Side whiskers.

side'bone' (sīd'bōn'), *n.* **1.** The hip bone.
2. *Far.* **a** Also **side'bones'**. Abnormal ossification of the cartilages in the lateral posterior part of a horse's hoof, usually of a fore foot, often causing lameness. **b** One of the bony structures so caused.

side chain. *Chem.* In a molecule, a branch "chain" of atoms attached to the principal chain, or to a ring.

side'-chain' the'o-ry. *Physiol. Chem.* A theory proposed by Ehrlich as a chemical explanation of immunity phenomena. In brief outline it is as follows: Animal cells and bacteria are complex aggregations of molecules, which are themselves complex. Complex molecules react with one another through certain of their side chains, but only when these side chains have a definite correspondence in structure (this accounts for the specific action of antitoxins). A **receptor** is an outlying part of the cell which is able to combine, by means of a so-called **haptophorous group**, with foreign molecules, as with a food molecule (thus helping to nourish the cell) or with a toxin molecule. Such combination stimulates the cell to produce other receptors and may at last result in overproduction, the superfluous receptors becoming detached from the cell. The so-called **immune bodies** formed in immunizing processes are detached receptors and are called also **intermediary bodies**, or **amboceptors**, because they have two haptophorous groups and act as links to bind invading cells to the **complements** (also called **addiments, alexins, cytases**) which are normally present and which when so united to the foreign cells are able to destroy them by means of a **zymotoxic group** or **toxophore group**. The amboceptor with its complement constitutes a **cytotoxin, hæmolysin**, or **bacteriolysin**. Other detached receptors act as **antitoxins**, as **agglutinins**, or as **precipitins**. Toxins have a **haptophorous group** (by which they combine with antitoxins) and a **toxophorous group** to which their injurious effects are due. A toxin which has lost its toxophorous group, as by heating, is called a **toxoid**. Similarly, a **complementoid** is a complement which has lost its zymotoxic group, and an **amboceptoid** is an amboceptor which has lost one of its haptophorous groups. The presence of a foreign cytotoxin leads to the production of an **anticytotoxin**, which may act on the amboceptor (**antiamboceptor**) or on the complement (**anticomplement**).

sid'ed (sīd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides ; — used in composition ; as, one-*sided* ; many-*sided*.

side'flash' (sīd'flăsh'), *n. Elec.* A disruptive discharge between a conductor traversed by an oscillatory current of high frequency (as lightning), and neighboring masses of metal, or between different parts of the same conductor.

side grafting *or* **graftage.** *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a scion, cut obliquely, to form a slender wedge, is inserted within the bark of the stock, the cut side being next the wood. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

side'hill' (sīd'hĭl'), *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *U. S.*

side keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson fitted on the inside of a ship about midway between the middle-line keelson and the commencement of the bilge curvature.

side lever. A working beam of a side-lever engine.

side'-le'ver en'gine. A marine steam engine having, near the bottom, a working beam on each side of the cylinder, communicating motion to a crank above them.

side light. a Light from the side; hence, an incidental illustration. **b** *Naut.* The red light on the port bow or the green light on the starboard bow carried by vessels under way at night.

side line. 1. a A line pert. or attached to the side of a thing. **b** Specif., a line for hobbling an animal by connecting the fore and the hind feet of the same side.
2. a A line of goods sold in addition to one's principal articles of trade ; a course of business pursued aside from one's regular occupation. **b** A secondary road ; esp., a by-road running at right angles to a main road. *Canada.*

side'ling (sīd'lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling*. Cf. SIDELONG.] Sidelong ; on the side ; laterally ; also, obliquely ; askew.

side'ling, *a.* Inclining to one side ; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* road.

side'long' (-lŏng' ; 205), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] **1.** Laterally ; obliquely ; in the direction of the side.
2. On the side ; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. *Evelyn.*

side'long', *a.* Lateral ; oblique ; indirect, as a glance.

side oats. A forage grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) having loosely flowered, somewhat secund racemes.

side'piece' (sīd'pēs'), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif., *Joinery*, the jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

side rake. *Mech.* The angle that the top surface, or front surface, respectively, of the point of a horizontal, or vertical, cutting tool makes with a plane through the axis of the tool and the direction of its traversing motion. Tools with side rake cut more easily than those without it.

sid'er-al (sĭd'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *sideralis*. See SIDEREAL.] *Rare.* Relating to the stars ; sidereal ; specif., *Astrol.*, affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars ; baleful.

sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sideratio*.] **1.** State of being planet-struck ; blast in plants ; a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Use of green manure.

si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus, sideris*, a constellation, a star. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIRE.] **1.** Relating to the stars or constellations ; starry ; astral.
2. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars ; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars ; as, a *sidereal* day.

sidereal clock, an astronomical clock regulated to sidereal time. — **s. day,** the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. The *sidereal day* is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time, and it has 24 **sidereal hours**, each of 60 **sidereal minutes**, each minute of 60 **sidereal seconds**. — **s. midnight,** the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the lower meridian. — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. noon,** the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the upper meridian. — **s. period,** the time in which a planet or satellite completes one revolution round its **primary**, as referred to a star seen from the primary. — **s. revolution,** sidereal period. — **s. time,** time measured uniformly by the axial rotation of the earth, as referred to a star (or, more exactly, to the vernal equinox). One complete rotation measures off the period called the **sidereal day**. — **s. year,** the time in which the sun's center, departing eastward from the ecliptic meridian of a given star, returns to the same ; an astral year. Its length is 365 d., 6 h., 9 m., and 8.97 s. It is about 20 minutes longer than the tropical year.

sid'er-ism (sĭd'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sidus, sideris*, star + *-ism*.] Belief or doctrine that stars influence terrestrial affairs.

sid'er-ite (sĭd'ĕr-īt ; 277), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. *σιδηρίτης, σιδηρίτις*, of iron, fr. *σίδηρος* iron : cf. F. *sidérite*.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Formerly, loadstone. **b** Native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals (often with curved faces), in cleavable or granular masses, and in botryoidal and globular forms. It may contain also manganese, magnesium, and calcium. It is usually light yellowish brown, but is sometimes white, gray, etc. It contains 48.2 per cent of iron when pure, and is a valuable iron ore. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.83–3.88. Called also *sparry iron, spathic iron, chalybite*, etc. **c** Sapphire quartz. **d** Meteoric iron, or holosiderite. See METEORITE.
2. Ironwort.

sid'er-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, siderite.

sid'er-o- (sĭd'ĕr-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *σίδηρος, iron*.

sid'er-og-nost' (sĭd'ĕr-ŏg-nōst' ; -nŏst'), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. *γνωστός* known. See GNOSTIC.] An instrument for determining intensity of magnetization, in which the test piece closes the circuit of a massive ∪-shaped yoke of iron.

sid'er-o-lite' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-līt'), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-lite.*] A kind of meteorite. See METEORITE.

sid'er-o'sis (sĭd'ĕr-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδηρος* iron.] *Med.* A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

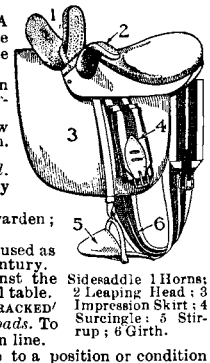
sid'er-o-stat' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-stăt'), *n.* [L *sidus, sideris*, a star + Gr. *στατός* standing, fixed, fr. *ἱστάναι* to place.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork to reflect the rays of the body observed in a constant (usually horizontal) direction. Cf. HELIOSTAT. — **sid'er-o-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

sid'er-o-tech'ny (-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. *τεχνη* art.] *Metal.* The art of working iron and steel ; siderurgy.

Sid'er-ox'y-lon (-ŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *sidero-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] A large genus of Old World tropical sapotaceous trees noted for their very hard wood. They have somewhat bell-shaped regular pentamerous flowers and round few-seeded berries. They are commonly called *ironwood ; S. rugosum* is the beef apple of Jamaica.

sid'er-ur'gy (sĭd'ĕr-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + root of Gr. *ἔργον* work.] *Metal.* The metallurgy of iron and steel. — **sid'er-ur'gi-cal** (-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.*

side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.



Sidesaddle 1 Horns; 2 Leaping Head ; 3 Impression Skirt ; 4 Surcingle ; 5 Stirrup ; 6 Girth.

sidesaddle flower. The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or its flower.

side show. a A small show near or with a main exhibition. **b** An incidental diversion.

sides'man (sīdz'măn), *n. ; pl.* SIDESMEN (sīdz'mĕn). **1.** A party man ; a partisan. *Obs. or R.*
2. An assistant to the churchwarden ; a questman.

side table. **1.** A kind of table used as a sideboard till near the 19th century.
2. A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.

side'track' (sīd'trăk') *v. t. ;* -TRACKED' (-trăkt'); -TRACK'ING. **1.** *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line.
2. Hence, to divert or reduce to a position or condition that is relatively secondary or subordinate in activity, importance, effectiveness, or the like ; to switch off ; to turn aside, as from a purpose. *Colloq.*

side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *n. Railroads.* A siding.

side'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road ; a foot pavement. In Great Britain, usually called *pavement ;* in Australia, *footpath*.

side'ways' (-wāz'), **side'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* Sidewise.

side'-wheel', *a.* Designating a form of steamer having a paddle wheel on each side.

side'wind'er (sīd'wīn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of several rattlesnakes, esp. the horned rattlesnake or the massasauga.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Slang.*

side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side ; laterally ; sideways; as, to glance *sidewise*.

side'wise', *a.* Lateral ; sideward ; sideway.

sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIDE, *v. t. & i.* Specif., *n.*
1. Attaching one's self to a party ; taking sides.
2. a *Railroads.* A short track connected by switches or points at one or more places with the main track ; — called also *sidetrack*. **b** A passing place for vessels in a canal.
3. *Carp.* The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like ; also, in general, dressed lumber for this purpose. See DROP SIDING. *U. S.*
4. *Shipbuilding.* The thickness of a rib or timber taken in a direction sidewise (at right angles) to the plane of the frame, etc., in which it lies. Thus the *siding* of a frame rib is measured fore and aft, that of the stem, athwartships.
5. *Conveyancing.* See *butts and bounds*, under 3d BUTT.

si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i. ;* SI'DLED (-d'ld) ; SI'DLING (-dlĭng). [From SIDE ; cf. SIDELING.] **1.** To go or move with one side foremost ; to move sidewise ; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

> He . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

2. To saunter idly ; to loiter. *Dial. Eng.*

si'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move sidewise. *Rare.*
2. To traverse in sidling courses. *Colloq.*

Si-do'ni-an (sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sidonius.*] Of or pertaining to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sidon.

siege (sēj), *n.* [ME. *sege*, OF. *siege*, F. *siège* a seat, a siege, fr. (assumed) LL. *sedicum* a seat, a sitting, *sedicare* to sit, fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT ; cf. SEE, *n.*] **1.** A seat ; esp., a royal seat ; a throne. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

> In our great hall there stood a vacant chair . . .
> And Merlin call'd it "The *siege* perilous." *Tennyson.*

2. *Obs.* Place or situation ; seat. Specif.: **a** (1) Seat, as an abode, place, town. (2) *Astrol.* A mansion. (3) A camp ; esp., the encampment of a besieging army. (4) A privy. (5) A station, esp. that of the heron on the lookout for prey. **b** Seat, as source or origin. **c** Rank, grade ; station ; estimation. "Men of royal *siege*." *Shak.*
3. a The sitting down of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling its surrender or of reducing it by assault after systematic offensive operations and approaches ; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. **b** Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

> Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast *Dryden.*

4. Passage of excrements ; stool ; fecal matter. *Obs.*
5. A flock, as of herons or bitterns. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. The floor of a glass furnace.
7. A workman's bench.

siege, *v. t. ;* SIEGED (sējd) ; SIEG'ING (sēj'ĭng). [From SIEGE, *n. ;* cf. F. *assiéger*.] To besiege ; to beset. *Now Rare.*

siege artillery. *Mil.* Artillery of medium caliber, mounted on carriages which serve for both transportation and firing, capable of being moved with an army, but in general used only in sieges or stationary operations.

Siege Perilous. [See SIEGE, *n.*, 1.] The seat of danger at King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to all others who should occupy it.

siege'work' (sēj'wûrk'), *n. Mil.* Any of the works erected for offense or defense by a besieging force ; — usually in *pl.*

Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd ; *G.* zēk'frēt), *n.* [G.] The hero of various German legends, particularly of the Nibelungenlied. Brought up in the forest by the demonic smith Mimer, in his youth he accomplished wonderful deeds, winning the hoard of the Nibelungs, the sword Balmung and the Tarnkappe (a cap or cloak that renders the wearer invisible), slaying a dragon and making himself invulnerable by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds the beautiful Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. He is treacherously killed by the fierce Hagen, who learns from Kriemhild the secret that Siegfried is vulnerable between his shoulders, and later gets the hoard, which he buries in the Rhine. Siegfried is the hero of two operas in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung." Wagner makes Siegfried a son of Siegmund, and has him release from enchantment and wed the Valkyrie Brünnehilde previous to his falling in love with Gutrune (cf. SIGURD). See BRUNHILD, BRÜNNEHILDE, GUNTHER, GUTRUNE, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, NIBELUNGS.

Sie-glin'gi-a (sē-glĭn'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Siegling*, of Erfurt.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed perennial grasses, distinguished by the 2-many-flowered spikelets, with mostly perfect flowers.

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side boy. *Nav.* One of the members of the crew, from two to eight in number, who are detailed to stand at the gangway as a mark of respect to one arriving or departing. [*n.*, 5 **b**.]
side clearance. See CLEARANCE.
side coat. a *pl.* The long clothes worn by young infants. **b** A greatcoat ; also, a waistcoat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
side dish. One of the dishes subordinate to the main course.
side drum. A snare drum.
side'ful, *a.* Of good morals or manners. *Obs.*
side glance. A glance to one side.
side hatchet. A hatchet with its cutting edge beveled on one side only.
side hook. *Carp.* A notched piece of wood for clamping a board to a bench, etc.
side jointer. *Cooperage.* = OVERSHAVE. [a side line. *U.S.*]
side'-line', *v. t.* To hobble with
side'lin'er (sīd'līn'ĕr), *n.* A sidewinder.
side'lings (sīd'lĭngz), *adv. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* a Sideling. **b** Furtively ; stealthily
side'long, *v.t.* To side-line. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
side'man, *n.* = SIDESMAN, 2.
side'ness, *n.* Length. *Obs.*
sidenhand, *adv.* Aside. *Obs.*
side opera glass. Polemoscope.
side pipe. In a compound steam engine, a pipe affording a passage for live or exhaust steam between two steam chests.
side plane. A plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock.
sider. + CIDER.
sid'er (sĭd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who takes a side. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who lives in a particular section, or side, as of a city.
side rabbet, *or* **rebate, plane** A side plane used for enlarging grooves ; — called also simply **side rabbet** *or* **rebate.**
Si'de-ra Lo'do-i'ce-a (sĭd'ē-rȧ lō'dō-ĭ-sē'ē-ȧ). [NL., pl., fr. L. *sidus* star + NL. *Lodoiceus*, fr the proper name *Louis*. See LOUIS.] The Saturnian satellites discovered by the elder Cassini and so named by him in honor of Louis XIV.
sid'er-at'ed (sĭd'ĕr-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *sideratus*, p. p. of *siderare* to be blasted by a constellation, fr. *sidus, sideris*, a constellation.] Planet-struck ; blasted. *Obs.*
si-de're-al-ize, *v. t.* To elevate to the stars; to etherealize. *Rare.*
si-de're-an, *a.* Sidereal. *Obs.*
si-de're-ous, *a.* [L. *sidereus.*] Sidereal. *Obs.* [bar.
side rib. *Firearms.* A swivel
si-de'rism (sĭ-dē'rĭz'm), **sid'er-is'mus** (sĭd'ĕr-ĭz'mŭs ; -ĭs'-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδηρος* iron.] A phenomenon similar to animal magnetism formerly supposed to result from the bringing of iron or other inorganic bodies into connection with the human body.
Sid'er-i'tis (sĭ'dĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σιδηρίτις* (in Dioscorides), name of a weed, fr. *σίδηρος* iron.] *Bot.* A genus of European woolly menthaceous plants having small flowers with the corolla included in the calyx. They are called *ironworts*.
side rod a *Mach.* Either of the rods connecting the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. **b** A locomotive coupling rod.
sid'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-graphy.*] Art of engraving steel ; esp., a process of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate. — **sid'er-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **sid'er-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sid'er-og'ra-phist** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
sid'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-logy.*] The science of iron. *Rare.*
sid'er-o-mag-net'ic (sĭ'dĕr-ō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = FERROMAGNETIC.
sid'er-o-man'cy (sĭd'ĕr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *mancy.*] Divination by observing straws burning on red-hot iron.
sid'er-o-mel'ane (sĭd'ĕr-ō-mĕl'ān), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. *μέλαν*, neut. of *μέλας* black.] *Petrog.* A kind of basaltic glass.
sid'er-o-scope' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-skōp'), *n.* An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by the magnetic needle.
sid'e-ro'sous, *a.* [LL. *siderosus.*] Siderated ; also, full of stars. *Obs.*
side'shake', *n.* Shake or play from side to side.
side'slip', *v. i.* See SKID.
side slip. See SKID, *n.*
side slip. a A slip taken from the side of a plant. **b** An illegitimate child.
side'-split'ting, *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively, as laughter. *Colloq.*
side sprigs. *Poultry.* Well-defined lateral growths on the comb of a fowl, — considered defects in exhibition birds.
s'de step. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow.
side'-step', *v. i.* To take a side step. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow. Both *Colloq.*, and often fig.
side stitch. See STITCH, *n.*, 6.
side'-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction.
side tool. *Mech.* Any tool with its cutting edge on one side, or sometimes, in wood-cutting tools, on one side and the end.
side'ward (-wĕrd), **side'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Sidewise.
side'ward, *a.* Lateral. *Rare.*
side'way', *n.* Lateral space for passage ; a roadside path ; a sidewalk. *R.* [lateral. *R.*]
side'way', *a.* Moving sidewise ; lateral.
side'-wheel'er, *n.* **1.** A side-wheel steamer. *Colloq.*
2. A pacing horse. *Slang.*
side wind. A wind from one side ; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.
side'wipe', *n.* **a** A covert blow ; an indirect censure. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A swinging blow ; a sidewinder. *U. S.* [sidewinder.]
side'wip'er (-wī'pẽr), *n.* A
si'di (sē'dē), *n.* [Hind. *sīdī*, fr. *sayidī* my lord.] A title of respect given to an African Mohammedan, usually to one in authority ; also, a negro. *Western India & East Africa.*
‖ **si Dieu n'ex'is'tait' pas, il fau'drait' l'in'ven'ter'** (sē dyû nĕg'zēs'tĕ' pä, ēl fō'drĕ' lĕN'vän'tā'). [F.] If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him. *Voltaire.*
‖ **si di'is pla'cet.** [L.] If it pleases the gods.
sidings, *adv.* Sidewise. *Obs.*
siding tool. = SIDE TOOL.
sidir. + CIDER.
si'dler (sī'dlẽr), *n.* One who acts with indirectness. *Colloq.*
sid'lins (sĭd'lĭnz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIDELINGS. [*Obs.*]
Si-don'i-can, *a.* Sidonian.
Sid'ro-phel (sĭd'rō-fĕl), *n.* In Butler's "Hudibras," an astrologer, supposed to represent William Lilly (1602–81).
sie. + SEA. [SIGH.
sie (sī ; sē). Dial Eng var of
sie. *v. i.* [AS. *sīgan.*] **a** To sink ; fall ; descend. *Obs.* **b** To drip ; trickle. — *v. t.* To strain, as milk ; to sift. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sieche. + SEEK.
‖ **sié'cle** (syĕ'kl'), *n.* [F.] Century.
‖ **sié'cle d'or'** (dôr'). [F.] Golden age. [*Obs.*]
siege, *v. i.* To void excrement.
Sieg'linde (sēg'lĭnd ; *G.* zēk'lĭn-dĕ), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," a daughter of Wotan (Woden), sister of Siegmund, and mother of Siegfried.

Sieg′mund (sēg′mŭnd ; *G.* zēk′moont), *n.* [G.] In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the son of Wotan (Woden) and father of Siegfried by Sieglinde, his sister. For aiding him in fight with Hunding, Sieglinde's husband, Brünnehilde is punished by Wotan. See BRÜNNEHILDE ; cf. SIGMUND.

Sie′mens's law (zē′mĕn-zĭz). [After E. Werner von *Siemens*, German inventor.] *Elec.* The law that the greater the ratio of counter electromotive force to impressed electromotive force in a motor, the greater is its efficiency.

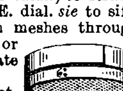
si-en′na (sĭ-ĕn′ȧ), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, of manganese.

si-er′ra (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., properly, a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw. See SERRATE.] **1**. A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline ; as, the *Sierra* Nevada.
2. The pintado (fish).
3. *Astron.* The chromosphere.

si-es′ta (sĭ-ĕs′tȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *sessitare* to sit much or long, v. freq. of *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit. See SIT.] A short sleep at midday or after dinner.

Sie′va bean, *or* **Sie′va** (sē′vȧ), *n.* A tropical American bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) of erect or slightly climbing habit ; also, its flat seed, which resembles, but is smaller than, the Lima bean (which see).

sieve (sĭv), *n.* [ME. *sive*, AS. *sife* ; akin to D. *zeef*, *zift*, OHG. *sib*, G. *sieb* ; cf. also AS. *séon* (for *sīhan*) to strain, filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, strain, filter, E. dial. *sie* to sift, strain. Cf. SIFT.] **1**. A utensil with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized or granulated substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles.


One form of Sieve

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A kind of coarse basket. **b** A measure of about a bushel.
sieve and shears, a mode of divination, in regard to theft or marriage, by the use of a sieve suspended from the points of an open pair of shears ; coscinomancy. Called also **riddle and shears**.

sieve, *v. t. & i.* ; SIEVED (sĭvd) ; SIEV′ING (sĭv′ĭng). To sift.

sieve cell (sĭv). *Bot.* One of the thin-walled cells constituting a sieve tube.

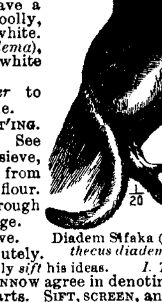
sieve pit. *Bot.* One of the fine perforations in a sieve plate.

sieve plate. *Bot.* The thin perforated wall between the adjacent cells of a sieve tnbe ; also, a similar perforated area in the lateral walls of these cells, as in ferns.

sieve tissue. *Bot.* A form of conducting tissue usually associated with tracheal tissue in the vascular bundles, but occasionally found in the pith or cortex. It consists of sieve tubes, together with a certain number of companion cells in the higher plants. See PHLOËM.

sieve tube. *Bot.* A tube or vessel consisting of sieve cells placed end to end in rows, and separated by sieve plates through which the cell contents communicate. In trees and shrubs the sieve plate is blocked up in winter by a deposit of callose. See COMPANION CELL.

si-fak′a (sĭ-făk′ȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] Any of several diurnal lemurs of the genus *Propithecus*. They have a long tail, silky, rather than woolly, fur, and are usually black and white. The diadem sifaka (*P. diadema*), which is the best known, has a white bar across the forehead.


Diadem Sifaka (*Propithecus diadema*).

sif′fle (sĭf′'l), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant râle.

sift (sĭft), *v. t.* ; SIFT′ED ; SIFT′ING. [AS. *siftan*, akin to *sife* sieve. See SIEVE.] **1**. To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse ; as, to *sift* meal or flour.
2. To pass or cause to pass through or as through a sieve ; to dredge.
3. To separate as if with a sieve.
4. To examine critically or minutely.
Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — SIFT, SCREEN, BOLT, WINNOW agree in denoting separation of coarser from finer parts. SIFT, SCREEN, and BOLT imply the use of a sieve or sievelike instrument ; WINNOW, the use of a fan. *Sift* and *winnow* are frequently used in fig. senses ; as, "documents, carefully *sifted* . . . from other papers of less moment" (*J. A. Symonds*) ; "*Winnow* from the coming step of time all chaff of custom" (*Keats*).
to sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.

sift, *v. i.* **1**. To pass through or as through a sieve.
2. To practice scrutiny or critical analysis.

sift′er (sĭf′tẽr), *n.* One that sifts ; a sieve or any sifting device ; as, an ash *sifter*.

sift′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIFT. Hence : *n.* **1**. A searching out ; an examination with close scrutiny.
2. *pl.* Screenings.

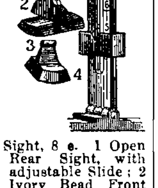
sigh (sī ; *a former pronunciation* sīth *was common in England as late as* 1800), *v. i.* ; SIGHED (sīd) ; SIGH′ING. [ME. *sighen*, *siȝen* ; cf. also ME. *siken*, AS. *sīcan*, and ME. *sighten*, *siȝten*, *sihten*, AS. *siccettan* ; all, perh., of imitative origin.] **1**. To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it ; to make a deep single audible respiration, esp. as the involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.
2. Hence, to lament ; grieve ; yearn ; often with *for* ; as, to *sigh* for past joys.
3. To make a sound like sighing, as a wind.

sigh, *v. t.* **1**. To exhale (the breath) in sighs. *Shak.*
2. To utter sighs over ; to lament or mourn over.
Ages to come, and men unborn.
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*
3. To express by sighs ; to utter in or with sighs ; — sometimes with *out* ; as, to *sigh* out one's grief.

sigh, *n.* [ME. *sigh* ; cf. ME. *sik*. See SIGH, *v. i.*] Act of sighing ; a deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, esp. when involuntary and expressing some emotion or feeling, as grief, pleasure, relief.
I could drive the boat with my *sighs*. *Shak.*

sigh′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGH. Hence : *p. a.* Uttering sighs ; grieving ; lamenting. "*Sighing* millions." *Cowper.* — *n.* **a** Sighs, collectively. **b** Lamentation. *Obs. or R.* — **sigh′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sigh′ing-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

sight (sīt), *n.* [ME. *sight*, *siȝt*, *siht*, AS. ge*siht*, ge*sihð*, ge*siehð*, ge*syhð* ; akin to D ge*zicht*, G. *sicht*, ge*sicht*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sigt*, fr. the root of E. *see*. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1**. The power of seeing ; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. See VISION.
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain ! *Milton.*
2. Act of seeing ; perception of objects by the eye ; view.
A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts* i. 9.
3. That which is seen ; specif. : **a** A view ; esp., a spectacle ; a show ; something worth seeing ; — often in *pl.* ; as, the *sights* of a great city ; a beautiful *sight*. **b** Something odd, ludicrous, or the like , as, her hat was a *sight*. *Colloq.*
4. Look ; aspect ; expression ; appearance. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. State of admitting unobstructed vision ; visibility ; open view ; region which the eye at one time surveys ; space through which the power of vision extends ; as, an object within *sight*.
6. **a** Inspection ; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only. **b** Insight ; opportunity for investigation ; as, he gave him a *sight* into the business. **c** Hence, an opportunity, in general ; a chance ; a "show." *Colloq.*
7. Mental view ; opinion ; judgment ; point of view.
That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God. *Luke* xvi. 15.
8. An aid to seeing, or to seeing how to do something ; specif. : **a** *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* (1) The eyes. (2) Spectacles. **b** In a helmet, a perforation for the eye. *Shak.* **c** A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained ; as, the *sight* of a quadrant. **d** Any of various devices for showing the progress of an operation or the like ; as : (1) A glass pane through which the color of gases in the flues of a sulphuric acid plant can be observed. (2) *Mach.* A glass vessel or tube for exhibiting the flow of oil in a lubricating arrangement. **e** A device to guide the eye in aiming a firearm, usually consisting of a small piece of metal placed along the middle line of the top of the barrel. There are usually two sights, one fixed near the muzzle, the other near the breech, the latter usually having a groove or other opening through which the first can be seen. The rear sight is often so arranged that it can be raised or lowered according to the range, so that the sights may be held in line with the target even when the muzzle must be elevated to allow for the curve in the trajectory of the projectile. See OPEN SIGHT, PEEP SIGHT, TELESCOPE SIGHT, etc.



Sight, 8 e. 1 Open Rear Sight, with adjustable Slide ; 2 Ivory Bead Front Sight ; 3 Open Front Sight ; 4 Leaf Sight.

9 An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights.
10. A straight, uninterrupted stretch, as of a road or river. *Western U. S.*
11. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the opening.
12. A great number, quantity, or sum ; as, a *sight* of money. *Now Colloq.* "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*
Syn. — Vision ; view, show, spectacle, exhibition.
at sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight ; as, a draft payable *at sight*, that is, on demand or presentation (formerly days of grace were allowed) ; to read Greek *at sight* ; to shoot a person *at sight*. — **on s.**, at sight.

sight (sīt), *v. t.* ; SIGHT′ED ; SIGHT′ING. **1**. To get sight of ; to see ; as, to *sight* land ; to *sight* a wreck.
2. To look at through or as through a sight ; to see or take a look at with care ; as, to *sight* an object, as a star.
3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight or sights ; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.
4. To equip with sights ; also, to adjust the sights of.
to sight the anchor, *Naut.*, to haul up the anchor until it can be seen whether it is fouled or clear.

sight, *v. i.* **1**. *Mil.* To take aim by a sight.
2. To look carefully in a given direction.
Sighting along we see more of them on other trees. *Filibert Roth.*

sight bill, **draft** (or the like). One directing payment at sight, that is, on demand or presentation. Formerly grace days were allowed upon it.

sight′ed, *a.* **1**. **a** Having sight. *R.* **b** Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner, as, short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*.
2. **a** Having sights, as a rifle **b** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range ; as, *sighted* for 1,000 yards.

sight′en (sīt′'n), *v. t.* ; SIGHT′ENED (-'nd) ; SIGHT′EN-ING. *Calico Printing.* To add sightening to (a paste).

sight′en-ing (-ĭng), *n.* *Calico Printing.* A fugitive color used to enahle the printer to judge of the pattern.

sight′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGHT.
sighting hood, *Nav.*, a raised hood with slits or peepholes in the sides, as on top of a turret, on a submarine, etc. — **s. shot**, a shot to ascertain the range, the quality of the firearm, to test the adjustment of the sights, etc. ; a trial shot.

sight′less, *a.* **1**. Wanting sight ; without sight , blind.
2. **a** Invisible. *Rare.* *Shak.* **b** Unsightly. *Obs.*
— **sight′less-ly**, *adv.* — **sight′less-ness**, *n.*

sight′ly, *a.* **1**. Pleasing to the sight ; comely. *L'Estrange.*
2. *Colloq.* **a** Conspicuous , open to sight ; as, a *sightly* hill. **b** Affording a fine view , as, a *sightly* eminence.

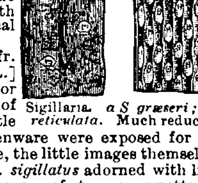
sight reader. One who reads at sight, esp. something that ordinarily requires previous study. Specif., a musician who can read or perform music at first sight of the score. — **sight reading**.

sight′–see′ing, *a.* Engaged in, or devoted to, seeing sights ; eager to see novelties or curiosities. — *n.* Act of seeing sights.

sight′–se′er (-sē′ẽr), *n.* One devoted to seeing sights or noted things, or eager to see novelties or curiosities.

sig′il (sĭj′ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum*. See SEAL a stamp.] *Archaic.* **a** A seal ; a signature. **b** A sign or mark, in astrology or magic.

Sig′il-la′ri-a (-ĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil trees of the Middle Carboniferous, constituting the family Sigillariaceæ, with trunks marked with vertical rows of seal-like leaf scars.



Sigillaria. *a S grœseri* ; *b S. reticulata.* Much reduced.

Sig′il-la′ri-a, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *sigillum* a seal. See SIGIL.] *Rom. Antiq.* The last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia, on which little images or figures of earthenware were exposed for sale and given as presents ; hence, the little images themselves.

sig′il-late (sĭj′ĭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] **1**. Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery.
2. [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Bot.* Decorated or marked with seals or seal-like markings ; as, a *sigillate* rootstock.

sig′il-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps.
2. The mark of a cicatrix.

sig′il-log′ra-phy (-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *sigillum* seal + E. *-graphy*.] The study of seals.

sig′la (sĭg′lȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc.

sig′los (sĭg′lŏs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [Gr. σίγλος, σίκλος.] *Antiq* **a** A Persian silver coin worth (at the ancient ratio of 13.3 : 1) about 28 cents in gold. **b** The Hebrew shekel.

sig′ma (sĭg′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. σιγμα.] **1**. The 18th letter (Σ, σ, ς, and, rarely used, C) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *S*, *s*, and representing the sound of *s* in *sun*.
2. *Zoöl.* A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sig′mate (-māt), *a.* [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S ; specif. : *Zoöl.* Designating C-shaped sponge spicules.

sig′ma-tism (sĭg′mȧ-tĭz'm), **sig′ma-tis′mus** (-tĭz′mŭs ; -tĭs′mŭs) *n.* [NL. *sigmatismus*. See SIGMA ; -ISM.] Repetition or frequent occurrence of the letter *s* or its sound ; also, defective or difficult utterance of *s*.

sig′mo-dont (-mō-dŏnt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Sigmodontes. — *n.* One of the Sigmodontes.

Sig′mo-don′tes (-dŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. σιγμα sigma

siek, **sieke**. † SICK, SEEK.
sielde. † SELD.
siele. † CEIL.
sieme. † SEEM.
Sie′mens's ar′ma-ture. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* = H ARMATURE.
Siemens's coil. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* The longitudinally wound coil on a Siemens's, or H, armature.
Siemens's electrodynamometer. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec* An electrodynamometer consisting of a fixed coil and a movable coil which is restored to its initial position by turning a torsion head, the torsion thus indicated being proportional to the square of the current in the coils.
Siemens's gas. Producer gas.
Sie′mens-Mar′tin proc′ess, **Siemens process**. [After Sir William *Siemens*, German inventor in London, and E. & P. *Martin*, French inventors.] *Steel Manuf.* See OPEN-HEARTH. — ***Siemens-Martin steel***.
Siemens's winding [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* Drum winding ; also, the winding on a Siemens's (H) armature.
sien. † SEE, *v.*
sience. † SCIENCE, SCION.
Si′en-ese′ (sē′ĕn-ēz′ ; -ēs′ ; sĭ′ĕn-), *a* Of or pert. to Siena in Italy, the Roman *Sæna Julia*. — **Si′en-ese′**, *n. sing. & pl.*
si′e-nite (sī′ē-nīt), **si′e-nit′ic** Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.
Si′en-nese′. Var. of SIENESE.
si′ent, *n.* A scion. *Obs.*
Si-er′ra Le-o′ne peach (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ lē-ō′nē). The Guinea peach.
si-er′ran (sĭ-ĕr′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sierra. *Rare.*
sierra plum A Californian wild plum (*Prunus subcordata*), with somewhat spinescent branches and small red insipid fruit.
sierse. † SEARCE.
siet. † SIT.
sieth. † SCYTHE.
siethe. Obs. corrupt. of CHIVE.
sieu. Obs. pret. of SOW.
‖ **sieur** (syûr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur*. Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNIOR.] Sir ; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.
sieve. † CHIVE. [SEAVE.]
sieve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var. of
sieve disk. *Bot.* A sieve plate.
sieve pore. *Bot.* A sieve pit.
sieve vessel. *Bot.* A sieve tube.
sieve′yer, *n.* One who makes sieves. *Obs.*
siev′ings (sĭv′ĭngz), *n. pl.* Siftings. *Rare.*
siew. † SUE ; obs. pret of SOW.
siewet. † SUET.
siewte. † SUITE.
siex. † SIX.
Sif (sēf), *n* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Thor, perhaps a fertility goddess.
Si-fat′ite (sē-făt′īt), *n.* One of an early Mohammedan sect, or school, holding to a literal interpretation of the Koran and to the idea of God's attributes being eternally inherent in his essence. Through their insistence on taking literally such expressions as "hands," "face," "sitting," etc., they fell into gross anthropomorphism.
sife † SIEVE.
sife (sīf), **siff** (sĭf), *n. & v.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs*]
sifethe, *n.* [AS. *sifeða*.] Bran.
sif′fle, *v. t.* [F. *siffler*.] To blow ; whistle ; — used reflexively. *Obs.* — **sif′fle-ment**. *n.* *Obs.*
sif′flet (sĭf′lĕt ; *F.* sē′flĕ′), *n.* [F] *Theat.* Whistling.
‖ **sif′fleur′** (sē′flûr′), *n.*, *masc.* ; **sif′fleuse′** (-flûz′), *n.*, *fem.* ; *pl.*, *masc.*, -FLEURS (-flûr′) ; *fem.*, -FLEUSES (-flûz′). [F] Whistler.
sif′flöt′ (sē′flût′), *n.* [G. *sifflöte*, prob. fr. F. *sifflet* whistle, influenced by G. *flöte* flute.] *Music.* **a** A whistle flute. **b** A small flute stop of a whistling tone.
si′fon. Siphon. *Ref. Sp.*
sift, *n.* *Rare.* **a** That which is sifted. **b** Action of sifting.
sig. † SIGH.
sig (sĭg), *n.* [Akin to AS. *sīgan* to fall, ooze. filter.] Urine. *Dial.*
sig. *Abbr.* Signature.
‖ **Sig.**, *or* ‖ **sig**. *Abbr.* Signor ; Signore ; Signori.
sigaldren, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sigegealdor* a charm that gives victory.] To enchant. *Obs.*
sigaldry, *n.* Enchantment ; sorcery. *Obs.*
Sig′a-nus (sĭg′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sijān*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes related to the tangs, found in the western Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It constitutes a family, **Si-gan′i-dæ** (sĭ-găn′ĭ-dē).
Si-gaul′ti-an (sĭ-gôl′shĭ-ăn ; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Sigault, a French physician. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.
sige. † SAY, SIEGE.
sigeniery. † SEIGNIORY.
sigge. † SAY, *v.*
siggen. † SAY.
sig′ger (sĭg′ẽr), *v. t.* To trickle ; to leak. Cf. SICKER. *Dial. Eng.*
sigh. † SAW, *n. & pret.*
sigh (sī). Dial. Eng. var. of SIE.
sigh′-born′, *a.* Sorrowful ; mournful. *Rare.*
sighd. Sighed. *Ref. Sp*
sighe, *n.* [AS. *sige*.] Victory ; success. *Obs.*
sighecraft, *n.* [AS. *sige* victory + *cræft* power, art, craft.] Magic. *Obs.*
sighefast, *a.* [AS. *sigefæst*.] Victorious. *Obs.* [sighs.]
sigh′er (sī′ẽr), *n.* One who
sigh′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
sight, *n. & v.* Sigh. *Obs.*
sight edge. *Shipbuilding.* The edge of an overlapping or outer strake of the shell plating.
sight elevation. *Gun.* See ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (1).
sight′ful, *a.* Easily or clearly seen ; perspicuous. *Obs.* — **sight′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
sight′hole′, *n.* A peephole.
sight′li-ness (sīt′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sight′mak′er, *n.* The creator of sight ; God. *Obs.* [*Illust.*]
sight point See PERSPECTIVE,
sight′proof′, *a.* Undiscoverable to sight ; invisible. [*R.*]
sight′shot′, *n.* Range of vision.
sights′man (sīts′măn), *n.* **a** A cicerone. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. *Rare.*
sight′some, *a.* Sightly. *Obs.*
sight′wor′thy (sīt′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Worth seeing.
sight′y (sīt′ĭ ; *Scot.* sĭk′tĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial* **a** Sharp-sighted ; farsighted. **b** Visible. *Obs.* **c** Splendid ; grand.
sighye. † SIGH, *v.* [mark. *Obs.*]
si-gil′lar, *a.* Pert. to a seal or
Sig′il-la′ri-a′ce-æ (sĭj′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot* See SIGILLARIA. — **sig′il-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sig′il-la′ri-an (-lā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* *Paleobot.* Pert to *Sigillaria*.
sig′il-la′rid (-lā′rĭd), *n.* *Paleobot* One of the Sigillariaceæ.
sig′il-la′ri-oid (-rĭ-oid), *or* **sig′il-la′roid** (-roid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Resembling *Sigillaria*.
sig′il-la-ry (sĭj′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sigillum* seal.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a seal or sealing.
sig′il-late, *v. t.* To seal.
sig′il-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Sigillate.
sig′il-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *sigillum* a seal : cf. OF. *sigillatif*.] *Obs* **1**. Fit to seal ; belonging to a seal ; composed of wax. **2**. Tending to cicatrization ; consolidative.
si-gil′lum (sĭ-jĭl′ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A seal.
Sig′i-o′noth (sĭg′ĭ-ō′nŏth ; -nōth). *Bib.*
Sig′is-mon′da (sĭj′ĭs-mŏn′dȧ), *n.* See GUISCARDO.
Sig′is-mund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd), *n.* [G. ; cf. Goth. *sigis* victory, G. *sieg*, and OHG. *munt* hand, protection : cf. also F. *Sigismond*, fr. G.] Lit., conquering protection ; — masc. prop. name. F. *Sigismond* (sē′zhēs′mōɴ′) ; It. *Sigismondo* (sē′jēs-mōn′dō), *Sismondo* (sēs-mōn′dō) ; Sp. *Sigismundo* (sē′hēs-mōōn′dō ; 172) ; Pg. *Sigismundo* (sē′zhēs-mōōn′dōō) ; G. *Sigismund* (zē′gĭs-moont), *Sigmund* (zēk′moont). [See TANCRED, 3.]
Sig′is-mun′da (-mŭn′dȧ), *n.*
siglaton. † CICLATOUN.
sig′mate, *v. t.* To change (the termination of a syllable) by adding a sigma or *s*.
sig-mat′ic (sĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Gram.* Characterized by the use or addition of sigma or *s*, as certain tenses.
sig-ma′tion (sĭg-mā′shŭn), *n.*

(*s*) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* **A supergeneric group** of rodents having biserially tuberculate **molars** and including all indigenous American murine rodents except the wood rats, voles, and lemmings.

sig'moid (sĭg'moid), *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής; σίγμα sigma + εἶδος form, likeness: cf. F. *sigmoïde.*] **1.** Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, as the **sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric.

sigmoid cavity. *Anat.* **a** Either of two articular surfaces on the ulna: the *greater*, between the olecranon and coronoid processes for articulation with the humerus; the *lesser*, on the outer side of the coronoid process for articulation with the radius. **b** An articular surface on the inner side of the distal end of the radius for articulation with the ulna. — **s. flexure**, an S-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle; specif., *Anat.*, the contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the descending colon and the rectum, terminating in the latter at the brim of the true pelvis. — **s. notch**, *Anat.*, the notch between the coronoid and condyloid processes of each side of the lower jaw. — **s. valves**, *Anat.*, the semilunar valves of the heart.

sig'moid-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sigmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sig'mund (sĭg'mŭnd; *G.* zēk'mōōnt), *n.* [Icel. *Sigmundr.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a Volsung, father of Sigurd, the counterpart of Siegmund in the "Ring of the Nibelung."

sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*; cf. AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. *signum.* Cf. ENSIGN, RESIGN, SEAL a stamp, SIGNAL, SIGNET.] **1.** That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof.

2 A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen; specif., an event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders. *Rom.* xv. 19.

3. Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; a type; as, the *sign* of the cross.

Saint George of Merry England, the *sign* of victory. *Spenser.*

5. a A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the *signs* of ideas. **b** A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known. **c** Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the savages, or those used by the deaf and dumb. Educators of the deaf distinguish between **natural signs**, which serve for communicating ideas, and **methodical**, or **systematic**, **signs**, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the *signs* are to be distinguished from the **manual alphabet**, by which words are spelled on the fingers.

6. A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard; also, *Obs.*, a banner. *Milton.*

7. A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed on or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm conducting it; a publicly displayed token or notice.

8. *Astron.* A division of the ecliptic or zodiac. The twelve *signs* are reckoned eastward from the point of intersection of ecliptic and equator (at the first point of Aries), in the order given below. Their names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac; but, by precession of the equinoxes, the signs have separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east, of the one bearing its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc. See also ZODIAC.

NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS C.	NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS C.
1	**Aries**, Ram ♈	Mar. 20	8	**Scorpio**, Scorpion ♏	Oct. 23
2	**Taurus**, Bull ♉	Apr. 20	9	**Sagittarius**, Archer ♐	Nov. 23
3	**Gemini**, Twins ♊	May 20	10	**Capricornus**, Goat ♑	Dec. 21
4	**Cancer**, Crab ♋	June 21	11	**Aquarius**, Water Bearer ♒	Jan. 20
5	**Leo**, Lion ♌	July 22	12	**Pisces**, Fishes ♓	Feb. 19
6	**Virgo**, Virgin ♍	Aug. 22			
7	**Libra**, Balance ♎	Sept. 22			

9. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* + (plus); − (minus), ÷ (of division), etc.; also, any abbreviation or conventional mark having a meaning fixed by usage or prescription; as, the integral *sign* $\int$, the radical *sign* $\surd$, the combinant *sign* [ ], the vector sign *U*, etc.

10. *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously, but properly they differ in that the former is perceived only by the patient. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from evidences of general disturbance afforded by the temperature, pulse, etc., and is then often called *physical sign.*

11. *Music.* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.

12. *Theol.* That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something spiritual. Cf. SACRAMENT, 3

13. A watchword; a signal cry. *Obs.*

14. *Hunting.* A trace; a spoor; as, a bear *sign.* *U. S.*

Syn. — SIGN, SIGNAL. SIGN is the general term; a SIGNAL is esp. a prearranged sign, or one that is markedly significant or conspicuous. See EMBLEM.

sign manual, an autograph signature; specif., the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity.

☞ See the Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS.

— **s. of summation**, *Math.*, the Greek capital Σ placed before a general term to indicate the sum of all terms of which it is the type. Commonly this term has an index that takes a series of integral values; this is then written above and below the Σ with its greatest and least values; thus, $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\lfloor 2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{x^5}{\lfloor 5} - \frac{x^7}{\lfloor 7} + \ldots$. When no index is used, but only different letters, the Latin *S* is sometimes used, esp. by the French; thus, Σ*ab* or *Sab* means *ab* + *ac* + *bc*. — **sign of the cross.** **a** A badge representing the cross of Christ. **b** The motion of the right hand forming a cross, as made by a Roman Catholic priest or worshiper, esp. such a motion from the forehead to the breast, and from the left to the right shoulder.

sign (sīn), *v. t.*; SIGNED (sīnd); SIGN'ING. [From SIGN, *n.*: cf. F. *signer*, L. *signare* to mark, set a mark upon, fr. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.* ME. had also *seinen* to cross (one's self), bless, either fr. AS. *segnian*, v. (*segn*, n.), or OF. *seignier*; both fr. L.] **1.** To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign, esp. with the sign of the cross. *Archaic.*

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I *signed* to Browne to make his retreat. *Scott.*

3. To mark; to betoken; to symbolize. *Now Rare. Shak.*

4. a To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting. **b** To write (a signature); as, to *sign* one's name.

5. To assign or convey formally; — used with *away* and sometimes with *off.*

6. To engage or lure by securing the signature of; as, the baseball manager has *signed* a new player.

7. To signify by, or express in, a sign language.

sign (sīn), *v. i.* **1.** To be a sign or omen. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To make a sign or signal, to communicate directions or intelligence by a sign or signs.

3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation; — often, *Colloq.*, with *off*; as, to *sign off*, i. e., to relinquish one's claims.

4. To communicate or converse in a sign language.

sign'a-ble (sīn'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a document *signable* by a certain person.

2. Having the ability to sign. *Rare.*

sig'nal (sĭg'năl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** A token; foreshadowing; sign. *Obs.*

The weary sun . . .
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

2. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger, as, a *signal* to fire.

3. a A sign, event, or watchword which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action; an initial cause or impulse.

Syn. — See SIGN.

sig'nal, *a.* [Cf. F. *signalé*, p. p. *signaler* to signalize. See SIGNAL, *n.*] Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* failure.

Syn. — Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.

sig'nal, *v. t.*; SIG'NALED (-năld) or SIG'NALLED; SIG'NALING or SIG'NAL-LING. [From SIGNAL, *n.*] **1.** To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.

2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor. *M. Arnold.*

sig'nal, *v. i.* To make a signal or signals; to communicate by a signal or signals.

signal corps. *Mil.* In the United States army, the staff corps, organized under Act of Oct. 1, 1890, which has charge of military signaling, of telegraph, telephone, and balloon work, etc. It is commanded by the Chief Signal Officer, of the rank of brigadier general, and is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff. **b** = SIGNAL SERVICE **b.** *Obs.*

sig'nal-ize (sĭg'năl-īz), *v. t.*; SIG'NAL-IZED (-īzd); SIG'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From SIGNAL, *a.*] **1. a** To make signal.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke.*

b To point out carefully or distinctly.

2. To signal; to indicate by a signal, as a ship's arrival. *R.*

3. To make a signalment of; to describe as in signaletics.

sig'nal-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN A man whose business is to manage or display signals; esp.: **a** A man who sets the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned. **b** A man who transmits orders from the foreman of a gang of men to the engineer who runs the hoisting or hauling engine, as in logging, excavating, building, etc.

sig'nal-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *signalement.*] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif., the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification. The Bertillon signaletic system comprises: the **anthropometrical signalment**, consisting of exact measurements of height, reach of the outstretched arms, height of trunk (of a man sitting), curvature of the vertebral column, length and width of head, length and width of right ear, length of left foot, of left middle and little fingers, and of left forearm; besides which measurement of the bizygomatic diameter and impression showing the skin convolutions of the ball of the thumb and first three fingers of the right hand may also be given; the **descriptive signalment**, including precise observations of the color and peculiarities of the iris of the left eye and of the hair and complexion, of the peculiarities of the nose and right ear, and of general traits of the features; the signalment by peculiar marks, or **pathological signalment**, including localization and description of peculiarities of the bodily surface, such as deformities, scars, tattoo-ings, moles, warts, etc. Statistical observations as to age, name, nationality, education, and record, etc., are added.

signal service. **a** The system or occupation of communicating by signals, as in military operations. **b** An organization or body charged with operating such a system; specif., formerly in the United States, [*caps.*] a bureau in the War Department composed of a Chief Signal Officer and officers and men detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the army. See WEATHER BUREAU.

sig'na-ry (sĭg'nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *signum* sign.] **1.** A sign; seal; mark. *Obs.*

2. A series or arrangement of signs, as hieroglyphs or syllabic or alphabetic signs. *W. M. Flinders Petrie.*

sig'nate (sĭg'năt), *a.* [L. *signatus*, p. p. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **a** Designate. **b** *Zoöl.* Having markings like letters.

signate matter, *Schol.*, matter distinct in fact but not different in character in two or more individuals. — **signate predication.** See EXERCISED PREDICATION.

sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *signatorius.*] **1.** Relating to a seal, as of a document; used in sealing. *Obs.*

2. Signing; joining or sharing in a signature; bound by the terms of a signed agreement, esp. an international convention; as, *signatory* powers.

sig'na-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *signature*, or LL. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare*, *signatum.* See SIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal. *Now Rare.*

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *I. Watts.*

2. The name of any person, written with his own hand to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign manual; an autograph.

3. In technical senses: **a** *Old Physiol.* An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated. **b** *Old Med.* A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent (as that between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth); supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease. **c** *Music.* Short for KEY SIGNATURE, TIME SIGNATURE. **d** *Print.* (1) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (2) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more *signatures.* *Star signatures* (as A*, 1*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of offcuts, as in 12mo sheets. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark). **f** *Scots Law.* A writing prepared to be signed or sealed as the ground or warrant for a proposed royal grant or charter, — abolished by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51 (1847). **g** *R. C. Ch.* A rescript used in granting a papal pardon. **h** Act of signing. *Dial. or Rare*

sign'board' (sīn'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board for or bearing a notice or sign.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *signet* a signet, F., a bookmark, dim. of *signe*; cf. OF. *seignet* signet, dim. of *sein* a mark, a seal, F. *seing* signature, L. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*; cf. SENNET.] A seal; esp.: **a** In England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also *privy signet.* **b** The impression made by or as by a seal or signet.

sig'net, *v. t.*; SIG'NET-ED; SIG'NET-ING. To mark or authenticate with the official signet or seal.

signet ring. A ring containing a signet, or private seal.

sign factor. *Math.* The expression $(-1)^n$, which is alternately +1 and −1 according as *n* is even or odd.

sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăns), *n.* [L. *significantia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness.

2. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, gesture, word, look, etc.

3. Quality of being important; importance; moment; weight; consequence; as, a matter of *significance.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient *Raleigh.*

2. Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* look, circumstance.

3. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.

Syn. — SIGNIFICANT, EXPRESSIVE. That is SIGNIFICANT which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is EXPRESSIVE which is full of, or characterized by, (often vivid) expression; as, all sounds are not *significant*, a forcible and *expressive* word; a *significant* look, an *expressive* face. See MEANING.

significant figures, *Arith.*, figures that remain to a number or decimal after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol. *Rare. Wordsworth.*

sig-nif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *significatum*, neut. p. p. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] *Logic.* One of several characters or instances signified by a common term. *Whately.*

sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *significatio*: cf. F. *signification.*] **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means; specif., *Civil Law*, a formal notification, as of a judicial decree or sentence. *Rare.*

A *signification* of being pleased. *Landor.*

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the *signification* of words.

3. Specif., *Logic*, the connotation or comprehension of a term or the implications of a proposition.

4. Importance; significance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv; -kă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *significativus*: cf. F. *significatif.*] **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign.

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning, esp. a covert one; significant.

Destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

3. *Logic.* Expressing or naming an object without implication of any other; categorematic; — said of terms.

— **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

sig-nif'i-ca'tor (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *significateur.*] One that signifies; specif., *Astrol.*, a planet that rules a house; the apheta.

sig-nif'i-ca-to-ry (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *significatorius.*] Significant. — *n.* That which is signifiatory.

sig'ni-fi-ca'vit (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of *significare* to signify.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.*

sig'ni-fer, *n.* [L.; *signum* sign + *ferre* to bear.] Zodiac. *Obs.*

sig-nif'er-ous, *a.* That bears a sign or ensign. *Obs.*

sig'ni-fi'a-ble (sĭg'nĭ fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being signified or of being represented by signs.

significance, *n.* [OF., also *significance.*] Significance. *Obs*

sig-nif'i-can-cy (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Significance. [ICANT.

sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *adv.* of SIGNIFICANT.

sig'na-ture, *v. t.* To mark with or as with a signature. *Obs.*

sig'na-tur'ist (sĭg'nă-tūr'ĭst), *n. Obs.* 1. One who holds to belief in signatures. See SIGNATURE, 3 a & b.

2. One who makes a mark or signd. Signed. *Ref. Sp.*

signeflance. † SIGNIFICANCE.

signefie. † SIGNIFY. [signs.

sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who

sig'net. † CYGNET, SENNET.

sig'nal-ly, *adv.* of SIGNAL.

signal tower. A tower from which signals are displayed or controlled; specif., *Railroads*, a switch tower for a block system.

signance, *n.* Sign; token. *Obs.*

sig'na-ta-ry (sĭg'nā-tā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = SIGNATORY.

signate. † SENNET.

sig-na'tion (sĭg-n ā'sh ŭn), *n.* [L. *signatio.* See SIGN, *v. t.*] Sign given; marking.

The addition of a sigma or *s* to the end of a syllable.

sig-moi'dal (sĭg-moi'dăl), *a.* Sigmoid. — **sig-moi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

sign. Aphetic for ASSIGN. *Obs.*

‖ **sig'na,** *n.*, *L. pl.* of SIGNUM.

sig'na-cle, *n.* [L. *signaculum.*] A sign or seal: a token. *Obs.*

sig'nal-er, sig'nal-ler, *n.* One that signals.

sig'na-let'ic (sĭg'nā-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* See SIGN, SIGNAL.] **a** *Math.* Of or pert. to the signs plus (+) and minus (−). **b** Of or pert. to signalments or signaletics.

sig'na-let'ics (-lĕks), *n.* Science or process of making and using signalments. [SIGNALETIC.

sig'nal-ism(sĭg'năl-ĭz'm), *n.* = SIGNATORY.

sig'nal-ist, *n.* One who signals.

sig-nal'i-ty (sĭg-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being signal, or remarkable. *Obs.*

sig'nal-ler. Var. of SIGNALER.

a The bishop's certificate of a man's having stood excommunicate for forty days, formerly used for obtaining from chancery the (obsolete) writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, for imprisoning him till he submit himself to the authority of the church. **b** The writ itself.

sig′ni-fy (sĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* SIG′NI-FIED (-fīd); SIG′NI-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *signifier*, L. *significare; signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, *n.;* -FY.] **1.** To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to make known; express; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.

I 'll to the king; and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak.*

2. To mean; import; denote; betoken; — often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* little.

He bade her tell him what it *signified*. *Chaucer.*

3. To make a similitude of; to represent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Express, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, betoken, denote, imply, mean.

sig′ni-fy, *v. i.* To have meaning or significance; to matter; to be of consequence; — often used impersonally; as, it does not *signify*, i. e., it is of no importance.

si′gnior (sēn′yẽr), *n.* [Cf. SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

sign′less (sīn′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no sign; esp., *Math.*, having no algebraic sign; also, essentially positive, as the modulus of an imaginary.

2. Making no sign; passive. *Rare.*

‖ **si′gnor** (sē′nyôr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE.

2. A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank. "Two most worshipful *signors.*" *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖ **si-gno′ra** (sē-nyō′rä), *n.; pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

‖ **si-gno′re** (sē-nyō′rā), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rē). [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **signor**.

‖ **si′gno-ri′na** (sē′nyō-rē′nä), *n.; pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). [It.] Miss; — a diminutive of *signora*.

‖ **si′gno-ri′no** (-nō), *n.; pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore*.

sign′post′ (sīn′pōst′), *n.* A post for or bearing a sign or signs; specif., a guidepost.

sig′num (sĭg′nŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] A sign, as a cross or mark made in lieu of signature.

Si′gurd (zē′gŏŏrt), *n.* [Icel. *Sigurðr.*] The hero of the Volsunga Saga. He is reared by Reginn, slays Fafnir, delivers and plights troth with Brynhild, then, after drinking a magic potion, marries Gunnar's sister Gudrun and aids Gunnar to win Brynhild, and at the latter's instigation is treacherously slain by Gunnar's brother. Cf. SIEGFRIED; see BRYNHILD, GUNNAR, GUDRUN, FAFNIR.

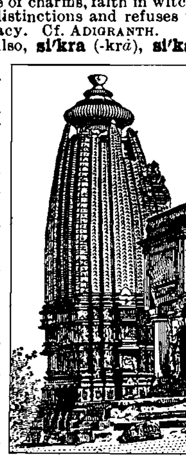
Si′gyn (sē′gün), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl and saves him from all the drops save those which fall when the bowl is being emptied.

Sikes, Bill (sīks). A brutal thief and housebreaker in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He persecutes Oliver, murders his own mistress, Nancy, and unintentionally kills himself.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind. *Sikh*, properly, a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. Many of the Sikhs are soldiers in the native British-Indian army. — **Sikh**, *a.*

Sikh′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded about 1500 A. D. in the Punjab in a religious reform movement and later developed into a powerful military organization. It involves belief in one god, prohibits idolatry, pilgrimages, use of charms, faith in witchcraft, etc. It abolishes caste distinctions and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy. Cf. ADIGRANTH.

si′khra (sē′krȧ; shē′-), *n.* Also, **si′kra** (-krȧ), **si′kar** (-kȧr). [Skr. *çikhara* point, peak, spire.] A pyramidal tower; generally, a vimana (which see); sometimes, a tower with convexly curved sides, or a convexly pyramidal part of such a tower.



Sikhra.

si′lage (sī′lāj), *n.* [Cf. SILO, ENSILAGE.] *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it while green in a silo, pit, or stack, where it is kept covered from the air. Physical, chemical, and bacterial changes commonly occur in silage. To these causes its peculiar odor and flavor are due.

Si′le-na′ce-æ (sī′lē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Silene*. See SILENE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the pink family, characterized by stems usually swollen at the joints, opposite leaves, and perfect, regular, mostly obdiplostemonous flowers, with a superior ovary having a free central placenta. There are about 70 genera and 1,500 species, of wide distribution. *Dianthus*, *Silene*, and *Lychnis* include many handsome garden species. *Scleranthus*, *Paronychia*, etc., have very small apetalous flowers, and include some common weeds. The family is often called *Caryophyllaceæ*. — **si′le-na′ceous** (sī′lē-nā′shŭs), *a.*

si′lence (sī′lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium*. See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness; as, his *silence* caused anxiety. "*Silence* which doth follow talk." *Shelley.*

2. Absence of mention: **a** Oblivion; obscurity.

And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

b Secrecy; failure to make something known; as, there is much *silence* in his letters on that point.

3. Absence of sound or noise, absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.

4. In distilled spirits, flatness; lack of flavor or odor. *Rare.*

si′lence, *interj.* Be silent; — used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*. *Shak.*

si′lence, *v. t.;* SI′LENCED (sī′lĕnst), SI′LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to stop the noise of; as, to *silence* a crying child.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle. *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* Specif., to cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, esp. from the act of preaching.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

4. To put to rest; to put into abeyance, to quiet.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

si′lenc-er (-lĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that silences; specif.: **a** The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices to silence the humming noise of telegraph wires. **c** A device for silencing the report of a firearm shooting its projectiles singly, as a tubular attachment for the muzzle having circular plates that permit the passage of the projectile but impart a rotary motion to, and thus retard, the exploding gases.

Si-le′ne (sī-lē′nē), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of plants typifying the Silenaceæ. They have mostly showy flowers of various colors, with a 10-nerved, 5-toothed calyx and 3 styles. Many species are cultivated under the names *catchfly* and *campion*. See BLADDER CAMPION, MOSS CAMPION, WILD PINK.

si′lent (sī′lĕnt), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. ana-*silan*.] **1.** Making no utterance: **a** Speechless; mute. **b** Indisposed to talk; taciturn; not loquacious. **c** Making no mention; uncommunicative.

2. Free from sound or noise; making no sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room; the wind is *silent*

3. **a** Unuttered; unspoken; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief, amazement, or agony. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable."

4. Flavorless; flat; — said of spirit, esp. rectified spirit used in the arts, in making factitious brandy, etc.

Syn. — SILENT, TACITURN, RETICENT, RESERVED. SILENT, as here compared (see NOISELESS), may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; TACITURN suggests habitual disinclination to speech; as, "We paused . . . and . . . hand in hand, sat *silent*" (*Tennyson*); "Genoa, where men were brave and *silent* and maidens frank like the sea" (*M. Hewlett*); "a man rather *taciturn* in speech; *silent* when there was nothing to be said; but pertinent, wise, sincere when he did speak" (*Carlyle*); "The secrets of nature have not more gift in *taciturnity*" (*Shak.*). One is RETICENT who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; RESERVED often adds to *reticent* the implication of coldness or restraint of manner; as, "He was new, and therefore immediately aroused her curiosity; he was *reticent*, and kept it awake" (*Stevenson*); "the power of holding one's tongue, which is called *reticence*" (*Jowett*); a *reserved* and distant demeanor; cf. "wrapping a cloak of *reserve* about my internal hopes and aims" (*J. A. Symonds*); "that delicate and honorable *reserve* which, for the most part, restrains us from the public exposure of our own errors and infirmities" (*De Quincey*). See DUMB, STILL, SHY.

silent discharge. *Elec.* **a** A discharge accompanied by little or no noise, as the brush discharge. **b** See ELECTRIC EFFLUVIUM. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **S. Sister**, the University of Dublin, or Trinity College; — so called formerly on account of its former literary unproductiveness. — **s. system**, a system of penal discipline which forbids conversation among prisoners.

si′lent, *n.* **1.** That which is silent; a time of silence. *Obs. or R.* "The *silent* of the night." *Shak.*

2. *Elec.* A switch for cutting out an alarm by a short circuit without interfering with other alarms on the same circuit.

si-len′ti-a-ry (sī-lĕn′shĭ-â-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *silentiarius*. See SILENCE.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, as in a court of law or a public assembly.

2. One sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a kind of state officer or privy councilor; — used esp. of certain court officials of the later Roman Empire. "Served ten years a *silentiary* of the Byzantine palace." *Gibbon.*

si-len′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *silentiosus:* cf. F. *silencieux.*] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. *Rare.*

si-le′nus (sī-lē′nŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei-le′nos** (sī-lē′nŏs). [L. *Silenus*, fr. Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities or godlings, related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part man and part horse or part goat. In the horse form they are usually more humanized than the centaurs. Like the satyrs, they are companions of Dionysus. In myth the principal *silenus* (or Silenus viewed as an individual) is sometimes described as the oldest of the Satyrs, son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer of the infant, and companion of the adult, Bacchus. He is represented as a short, stout, bald-headed old goat-man, or horse-man, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly tipsy. He is sometimes said to be the inventor of Pan's pipes (see PAN), and again of the double flute, being identified with Marsyas (which see). The sileni are probably of Anatolian origin. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, FAUNUS, SATYR, 1, SILVANUS, 2.

si-le′si-a (sĭ-lē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ; 7), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, originally made in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

2. A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

si′lex (sī′lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint, a pebblestone.] Silica, SiO_2, esp in the form of quartz, etc. See SILICA, SILICIC.

sil′hou-ette′ (sĭl′ŏŏ-ĕt′), *n.* [F., after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black or some other uniform color; a profile of this kind, such as a shadow appears to be.

Silhouette.

sil′hou-ette′, *v. t.;* SIL′HOU-ET′TED (-ĕt′ĕd); SIL′HOU-ET′TING. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette; — chiefly in *p. p.*

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky. *G. W. Cable.*

sil′i-ca (sĭl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, or silicic anhydride, SiO_2, occurring naturally in crystalline form as quartz and tridymite and in amorphous form as opal, and also prepared artificially as a fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder which fusion converts into a colorless glassy form. It is soluble in hydrofluoric acid and in fused alkaline carbonates.

sil′i-cam (sĭl′ĭ-kăm), *n.* [G., shortened fr. *siliciumstickstoffimid;* the ending *-am* is due to its analogy with *phospham.*] *Chem.* A compound of silicon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, Si_2N_3H, obtained as an inert powder by heating silicon imide in nitrogen; — called also *silicon nitrimide*.

sil′i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *silicate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids; — called specif. *monosilicate* (*orthosilicate*, *metasilicate*) or *polysilicate* (*di-*, *tri-*, *tetrasilicate*, etc.) according to the particular acid from which it is derived. In mineralogical chemistry the silicates are of great importance, forming by far the largest class of minerals. Their complexity and occurrence as isomorphous mixtures renders them difficult to classify. Dana recognizes the following divisions: (1) **disilicates**, derived from $H_2Si_2O_5$, oxygen ratio 4 : 1 : and **polysilicates**, from $H_4Si_3O_8$, oxygen ratio 3 : 1; (2) **metasilicates**, or **bisilicates**, from H_2SiO_3, oxygen ratio 2 : 1; (3) **orthosilicates**, or **unisilicates**, from H_4SiO_4, oxygen ratio 1 : 1; (4) **subsilicates**, having an oxygen ratio of less than 1 : 1 and regarded in most cases as basic salts of acids mentioned above There are also many **hydrous silicates**, as zeolites and hydrated decomposition products.

sil′i-cat′ed (-kāt′ĕd), *a.* Combined with silicon or silica, coated or impregnated with silica or silicates. — **silicated soap**, a cheap hard soap containing sodium silicate.

silicate paint. A paint the vehicle of which consists chiefly of water glass, used esp. for painting on mortar.

si-li′ceous (sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Also *silicious* [L. *siliceus*, fr. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature.

2. *Phytogeog.* Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

siliceous sinter. = GEYSERITE.

si-lic′ic (sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint: cf. F. *silicique.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, silica; specif., designating compounds of silicon; as, *silicic* acid. — **silicic acid**, any of various acids, all of which may be regarded as hydrated forms of silica, SiO_2. The normal acid, $Si(OH)_4$, usually called *orthosilicic acid*, can be obtained in solution by treating a solution of potassium or sodium silicate (water glass) with hydrochloric acid. It readily assumes a gelatinous form, but on drying loses water, yielding *metasilicic acid*, H_2SiO_3, which is prepared in glassy form by drying over sulphuric acid. From the above *monosilicic acids* are derived many *polysilicic acids*, by loss of water from two or more molecules. They are called *di-*, *tri-*, *tetrasilicic acids*, etc., according to the number of silicon atoms in the molecular formula. Thus, $H_2Si_2O_5$ is derived from the meta acid. All silicic acids yield silica on heating. See SILICATE. — **s. oxide**, silica.

sil′i-cide (sĭl′ĭ-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element or with an equivalent radical.

sil′i-cif′er-ous (sĭl′ĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + E. *-ferous.*] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

si-lic′i-fi-ca′tion (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See SILICIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of silicifying; state of being silicified.

si-lic′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* SI-LIC′I-FIED (-fīd); SI-LIC′I-FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + E. *-fy:* cf. F. *silicifier.*] To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica. — **silicified wood**, wood the material of which has been replaced by some variety of quartz.

si-lic′i-fy, *v. i.* To become silicified.

sil′i-ci′u-ret′ed (sĭl′ĭ-sī′ū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* Also **sil′i-ci′u-ret′ted.** [See SILICON; -URET.] Combined or impregnated with silicon. *Obsoles.* — **siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide.

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theory of significations with reference to both the primary and ultimate values of every form of study. *Dict. of Philos.*
sig′ni-fi′er (sĭg′nĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* One that signifies.
signifure, *n.* [See SIGNIFY.] Signification. *Obs.*
si-gnior′i-ty (sē-nyŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lordship. *Obs.* [ize. *Obs.*]
si′gnior-ize, *v. t. & i.* Seignior-
sig′nior-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sig′nior-y. Var. of SEIGNIORY.
sig-ni′tor, *n.* [Cf. L. *insignire* to put a mark upon, *insignitor* an engraver. See SIGN.] A pointer. *Obs.* [LANGUAGE.]
sign language. See GESTURE
‖ **si′gno-ri′a** (sē′nyō-rē′ä), *n.* [It.] Lordship; dominion; esp. = SEIGNORY, 3. [to signoria.]
si′gno-ri′al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert.
si′gno-ry. Var. of SEIGNIORY.
sigt. † SIGHT.
sih, sihe. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sihen. † SIE.
sihin. † SIGH, *v.*
Si′hon (sī′hŏn). *Bib.* [SHIHOR.]
Si′hor (sī′hôr). *Bib.* Var. of
siht. † SIGHT. [If I can.]
‖ **si je puis** (sē zhē pwē′). [F.]
‖ **si jeu′nesse′ sa′vait′, si vie′-illesse′ pou′vait′!** (sē zhû′nĕs′-sȧ′vĕ′, sē vyĕ′yĕs′ pōō′vĕ′) [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!
‖ **si-jill′, si-jil′** (sĭ-jĭl′), *n.* [Ar. *sijil.*] A register; in the Koran, the recording angel or the record of the fate of humanity.
sijt. † SITE, care.
sik. † SICK. [var. of SUCH.]
sik (sĭk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
si′ka (sē′kȧ), *n.* [Jap. *shika.*] The Japanese deer.
sikamour. † SYCAMORE.
sikar. † SHIKAR.
si′kar. Var of SIKHRA.
sike (*dial.* sĭk, sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng of SICK, SUCH; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIGH.
sike (sīk; sĭk), *n.* [AS. *sīc.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** A small stream, esp. one that dries up in summer; a brook; a rill. **b** A ditch; trench; drain. **c** A gulley; a ravine.
sikel. † SICKLE. [**ian**, *n. & a.*]
Sikel. Var. of SICEL. — **Sikel-**
Sikeliot. Var. of SICELIOT.
sikenes. † SICKNESS.
sik′er (*dial.* sĭk′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICKER. —
sik′er-ly, *adv.* — **sik′er-ness**, *n.*
sikir. † SICKER.
Sik′kim-ese′ (sĭk′ĭ-mēz′; -mēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sikkim, India, the population of which is Mongoloid.
sikkin. † SUCHAN.
siklatoun. † CICLATOUN.
siklewe. † SICKLEW.
sik′like′ (*dial.* sĭk′lĭk′). = SUCHLIKE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sikonye. † CICONE.
si′kra. Var of SIKHRA.
Sik′si-ka (sĭk′sĭ-kä), *n.* See BLACKFEET.
sikul. † SICKLE [NIAN.]
Sik-yo′ni-an. Var. of SICYO-
sil (sĭl), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *sil.*] Yellow ocher. — ‖ **sil at′ti-cum** (ăt′ĭ-kŭm). See ALMAGRA.
SIL. *Abbr.* Silver; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
sil′a-dar′. Var. of SILLADAR.
si′lage (sī′lāj), *v. t.* Ensile.
‖ **si-lang′a** (sē-läng′ä), *n.* [Name in various Philippine languages.] A channel or bay formed by two or more islands
Si′las (sī′lȧs), *n.* [L. *Silas* or Gr. Σίλας.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2** *Bib.* A prophet of the early church at Jerusalem, companion of Paul on his second missionary journey. He is generally held to be identical with Silvanus.
Silas Marner. See MARNER, SILAS.
si′dam, sildome. † SELDOM.
silde. † SHIELD.
silde, *n.* A shed. *Obs.*
silder. Obs. compar. of SELD.
sile. † SEAL.
sile (sīl). Dial. Eng. var. of SOIL, mud.
sile (*dial.* sīl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SILL.
sile (*dial.* sīl), *n.* A strainer; a sieve. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sile, *n.* [Cf AS. *sȳl* a pillar.] A beam or rafter. *Dial Eng.*
sile (sīl; sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sīl* a kind of herring, *sīld* herring, Sw. *sill*, Dan. *sild.*] Spawn or fry of fish, esp. herring; a young herring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sile, *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; betray. *Obs. Scot.*
sile, *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *sila* to strain, *sil* sieve. See SILT.] To strain; filter; skim. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sile (sīl), *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To flow or pour down; to drop; drip; stream. **b** To sink; fall; subside. **c** To glide; pass; move; go. *Obs.* **d** To compose one's self. *Obs.* **e** To simmer. *Obs.*
‖ **si′le, et phi-lo′so-phus es′to** (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fŭs). [L.] Keep silence, and be a philosopher.
Si′le-na′les (sī′lē-nā′lēz), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pink family, etc — **si-le′nal** (sī-lē′năl), *a. Obs.* [*Obs.*]
si′lence, *v.i.* To become silent.
Si′lence, *n.* A foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV," Part Second.
silence cloth. = HUSH CLOTH.
si′len-cy, *n.* Silence. *Obs.*
‖ **si-len′ti-um al′tum.** [L.] Deep silence.
‖ **si′lent le′ges in′ter ar′ma** (lē′jēz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war Adapted from *Cicero* (*Milo.* IV. 10).
si′lent-ly, *adv.* of SILENT.
si′lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
silery. † CILERY.
Si-le′si-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Silesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia. — **Silesian furnace, S. process.** See ZINC.
silf. † SELF.
sil′fer. † SILVER.
sil′green (sĭl′grēn), *n.* Sengreen *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
silicate cotton. Mineral wool.
sil′i-ca′tion (sĭl′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* State of being silicated.
sil′i-ca-ti-za′tion (-kă-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tĭ-zā′-), *n.* Silicification.
Si-li′ce-a (sĭ-lĭsh′ē-ȧ; sĭ-lĭs′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SILICISPONGIÆ. — **si-li′cean** (-lĭsh′ăn; -lĭs′ē-ăn), *a. & n.*
sil′i-ci-cal-ca′re-ous (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ-kăl-kā′rē-ŭs; sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-), *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. [ceous.]
si-li′cious (sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Sili-
Sil′i-ci-spon′gi-æ (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; SPONGE.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges including in its broadest sense all except the Calcarea. Its members usually have a skeleton of siliceous spicules or spongin fibers or both.
si-li′ci-um (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm; sĭ-lĭs′-), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Silicon.
silicium bronze. Silicon bronze.
sil′i-ci′u-ret, *n.* Silicide. *Obs.*

sil′i-cle (sĭl′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua* a pod or husk: cf. F. *silicule*.] *Bot.* A silique broader than it is long. See SILIQUE.

sil′i-co- (-kō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of silicon* or *its compounds;* as, *silico*fluoride; — used specif. in naming organic compounds in which silicon partially or wholly replaces carbon; as in *silico*acetic acid, CH_3SiO_2H.

Silicles of Shepherd's-purse (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*).

sil′i-co-chlo′ro-form (-klō′rō-fôrm), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, $SiHCl_3$, obtained by heating silicon in hydrochloric acid gas; — so called from its analogy in structure to chloroform.

sil′i-con (sĭl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always in combined form) in nature, being, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust; — called also *silicium.* Symbol, *Si;* at. wt., 28.3. Free silicon is prepared as an amorphous reddish brown powder by heating powdered quartz with magnesium, and by other methods. Crystalline silicon is made by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace. It forms grayish white metallic-looking masses having a sp. gr. of 2.34, and is used in steel making as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1430° C. and can be cast like iron. Chemically, silicon is quadrivalent, and analogous to carbon. Its most important compounds are silica and the silicates, which include a long series of rock-forming minerals, and also constituents of glass, porcelain, Portland cement, etc.

silicon bronze. A very strong, practically noncorrosive alloy of copper, tin, and silicon.

silicon copper. *Metal.* An alloy of copper (80–70 per cent) and silicon (20–30 per cent) used as an ingredient to free molten copper or brass from oxygen.

silicon detector. *Wireless Teleg.* A thermoelectric detector consisting essentially of two electrodes of pure silicon held in contact with a metallic element, or of a fragment of silicon squeezed between two metallic elements.

silicon ethyl. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_4$, formed by reaction between silicon tetrachloride and zinc ethyl; — called also *siliconorane* (see SILICO-).

sil′i-con-ize (-kŏn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*silicon* + *-ize*.] To cause to combine with silicon.

sil′i-con spie′gel. A spiegeleisen containing 15–20 per cent of manganese and 8–15 per cent of silicon, used in making certain special steels. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

silicon steel. A variety of steel containing considerable silicon, usually two to three per cent. It is very hard, but brittle and difficult to work.

sil′i-co′sis (sĭl′ĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *silico-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* An affection of the lungs occurring in stonecutters, caused by the inhalation of quartz dust.

sil′i-co-ti′tan-ate (-kō-tī′tăn-āt), *n.* *Min. Chem.* A combined silicate and titanate.

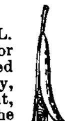
sil′i-co-tung′stic (sĭl′ĭ-kō-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any one of a series of double acids of silicon and tungsten, known in the free state, and also in their salts (called **sil′i-co-tung′states** [-stāts]).

si-lic′u-lar (sĭ-lĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a silicle.

si-lic′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [NL. *siliculosus*, fr. L. *silicula:* cf. F. *siliculeux.* See SILICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Bearing silicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle; silicular. **2.** Full of, or consisting of, husks; husky. *Obs.*

sil′i-qua (sĭl′ĭ-kwȧ), *n.; pl.* -QUÆ (-kwē). [L. See SILIQUE.] **1.** *Bot.* A silique. **2.** A carat weight. See CARAT, 2.

si-lique′ (sĭ-lēk′; sĭl′ĭk), *n.* [F. *silique*, fr. L. *siliqua* a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] *Bot.* A narrow elongated many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the mustard or cress family, consisting of two valves with a false dissepiment, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to two parietal placentas.



Silique of *Cardamine*

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [ME *silk*, *selk*, AS. *seolc*, *seoloc;* akin to Icel. *silki*, Sw. & Dan. *silke;* perh through Slavic from an Oriental source; cf. Lith. *szilkai*, Russ. *shelk;* or fr. L. *sericum* Seric stuff, silk. Cf. SERIC, SERICEOUS, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1.** The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, generally to form their nest or cocoon; esp., that produced by certain caterpillars (the silkworms) and used for weaving into fabrics. The caterpillars secrete the silk as a viscous fluid in two large glands in the lateral parts of the body. These communicate by ducts with the spinneret on the labium (under lip). The silk from the two glands is united in a single thread, which quickly hardens. The caterpillar spins or produces this thread and winds it about itself so as to form a covering or cocoon in which it passes the pupa stage. In the case of the domesticated silkworm much of the thread may often (after softening and loosening the cocoon by immersion in warm water) be reeled off in a single piece (see also 1st FLOSS, 1). Raw silk contains 20–30 per cent of sericin, or silk glue, and is harsh and stiff. **Boiled, or boiled-off, silk**, is fine, soft, and white, with all glue removed by steeping and boiling in soap baths; **écru silk** is harsher, and has not over 5 per cent of its original weight removed. See also SOUPLE SILK, etc. **2.** Thread or cloth made of the above material. **3.** A thread or filament resembling silk, produced by some other animal. The threads of some spiders' webs are almost as strong as those produced by the silkworms and have been similarly used, though such use has not been made commercially successful. The byssal threads of a mollusk (the pinna) have also been woven into cloth. **4.** Something silklike; as: **a** The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn. **b** *Jewelry.* A silky luster shown by some rubies in certain positions, and accounted a defect.

silk (sĭlk), *v. i.* To blossom; — said of maize. *Colloq.*

silk′a-line′ } (sĭl′kȧ-lēn′), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric,
silk′a-lene′ } plain or figured, having a smooth finish resembling silk, used for curtains, sofa pillows, bed covers, etc.

silk cotton. A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees (the **silk-cotton trees**), specif. that of the ceiba (see CEIBA **b**) or the West Indian corkwood (see OCHROMA).

silk′en (sĭl′k'n), *a.* [AS. *seolcen*, *seolocen*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil. **2. a** Resembling silk; hence, soft; delicate; tender; smooth. "*Silken* terms precise." *Shak.* **b** Suggesting silk; caused by or as by silk; as, a *silken* sound. **3.** Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

silk′en, *v. t.* To render silken or silklike. *Rare.* *Dyer.*

silk flower. **a** The silk tree. **b** A similar mimosaceous tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of Peru.

silk gown. The distinctive robe of a king's or queen's counsel; hence, the counsel himself. He has precedence over mere barristers, who wear *stuff gowns*. *Eng.*

silk grass. **a** A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, having long silky awns. Also, the similar *Oryzopsis cuspidata*. **b** The bear grass. **c** Any of various fiber plants, esp. species of *Agave*. **d** In Australia, the rough bent grass (*Agrostis scabra*). **e** See KARATAS **a**.

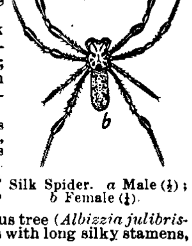
silk hat. A hat having a silk finish; specif., a high, cylindrical hat with a silk-plush finish, worn by men as a dress hat and sometimes by women as a riding hat.

silk′man (sĭlk′măn), *n.; pl.* SILKMEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer; also, one who is an operative in, or an owner or director of, a silk mill.

silk oak. Any Australian plant of the genus *Grevillea*.

silk snapper. A large West Indian snapper (*Lutianus vivanus*) similar to the red snapper.

silk spider. A large spider (*Nephila plumipes*), native of the southern United States, remarkable for its large webs composed of strong silk, and for the difference in size of the sexes.



Silk Spider. *a* Male (½); *b* Female (½).

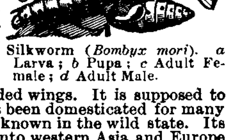
silk′-stock′ing, *a.* Wearing silk stockings; hence, elegantly or richly dressed; aristocratic; luxurious; — chiefly applied to men, often by way of reproach. — *n.* A silk-stocking or luxurious person.

[They] will find their levees crowded with *silk-stocking* gentry, but no yeomanry; an army of officers without soldiers. *Jefferson.*

silk′-tas′sel tree. A California cornaceous tree (*Garrya elliptica*), having silky aments.

silk tree. An Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*) with bipinnate leaves, flowers with long silky stamens, and large flat pods.

silk′worm′ (sĭlk′wûrm′), *n.* [AS. *seolcwyrm*.] The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa. The common domesticated silkworm is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Bombyx mori*) which is yellow and measures about an inch and a half across the extended wings. It is supposed to be a native of China, but has been domesticated for many centuries, and is no longer known in the wild state. Its cultivation was introduced into western Asia and Europe early in the Christian Era, and into America during the colonial period. It feeds on the leaves of the white and certain other species of mulberry and of the Osage orange. Many varieties or races of the worm have been developed by Asiatic and European breeders, which may differ in the number of annual generations (cf. BIVOLTINE, TRIVOLTINE). A comparatively small amount of silk is furnished by the larvæ of various moths of the family Saturniidæ, as the tussah silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*) of India, the yamamai silkworm (*A. yamamai*) of Japan, and the pernyi silkworm (*A. pernyi*) and the ailanthus silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) of China. The last named has been introduced into Europe and North America. In America unsuccessful efforts have been made to use commercially the silk of various native species.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

silk′y (sĭl′kĭ), *a.;* SILK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SILK′I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the properties or appearance of, silk. **2.** Hence, soft and smooth; as, *silky* wine. **3.** Made of silk; silken. *Rare.* **4.** Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.

silky cornel, a species of *Cornus* (*C. amomum*), with leaves usually finely pubescent; kinnikinnick. — **s. grass.** = SILK GRASS. — **s. oak.** = SILK OAK. — **s. tamarin**, a golden yellow South American tamarin (*Leontocebus rosalia*) having long soft hair forming a mane. — **silky willow. a** The white willow. **b** A North American willow (*Salix sericea*) with silky-pubescent leaves, which usually blacken in drying.

silk′y, silk′ie (sĭl′kĭ), *n.; pl.* SILKIES (-kĭz). Also **silky fowl**. One of a breed of small five-toed crested domestic fowls having soft fluffy plumage. The plumage is white, and the ear lobes and the lumpy rose comb are purple.

sill (sĭl), *n.* [ME. *sille*, *sylle*, AS. *syl*, *syll;* cf. Icel. *syll*, *svill*, Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syld*, Goth. *gasuljan* to lay a foundation, to found; all prob. fr. L. *solea* sill, sole of the foot, sandal, akin to L. *solum* ground, bottom, G. *schwelle* threshold, OHG. *swelli*. Cf. SOLE of the foot.] **1.** The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lowest member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, a mine set, and the like. Cf. MUDSILL, etc. Hence: **a** The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. **b** The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. **c** *Fort.* The inner lower edge of an embrasure. **d** *Mining.* The floor of a coal seam. *Dial. Eng.* **e** A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against. **2.** *Geol.* A broad sheet of igneous rock intruded between strata or beds of older rocks; an intrusive sheet.

sil′la-bub (sĭl′ȧ-bŭb), *n.* [Cf. SILLY, *a.;* MERRIBAUKS, also E. dial. *sillibauk*, *bub* liquor.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil′lo-graph (sĭl′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σιλλογράφος.] A writer of satirical poems; a satirist; — applied esp. to Timon of Phlius (fl. c. 280 B. C.), a skeptic, author of satirical poems (called σίλλοι, silloi) against the dogmatic philosophers.

sil-lom′e-ter (sĭ-lŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *sillomètre*, fr. *siller* to go through the water + *-mètre*. See -METER.] A speed-measuring device for a ship, esp. one operating without a log.

sil′ly (sĭl′ĭ), *a.;* SIL′LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SIL′LI-EST. [ME. *seely*, *sely*, AS. *sǣlig*, *gesǣlig*, happy, good, fr. *sǣl* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *sālig*, a., good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *selig*, OHG. *sālīg*, Icel. *sæll*, Sw. *säll*, Dan. *salig*, Goth. *sēls* good, kind, and perh. also to L. *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, Skr. *sarva* (cf. SOLEMN) Cf. SEEL good fortune.] **1.** Happy, fortunate; blessed. *Obs.* **2.** Harmless; innocent; inoffensive. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstand. *Spenser.*

3. a Weak; helpless; frail. *Obs. or R.*

My *silly* bark was tossed sore. *Spenser.*

b Weak; sickly; feeble. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** Mean; paltry; wretched; poor. *Obs.* **5.** Rustic; plain; simple; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A fourth man, in a *silly* habit. *Shak.*

6. a Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; fatuous; as, a *silly* woman. **b** Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **7.** Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.

Syn. — Brainless, shallow, indiscreet. See FOOLISH.

Silly Billy, William IV., King (1830–37) of England. — **s. leg, s. mid-off, s. mid-on, s. point, s. slip.** See 4th CRICKET.

si′lo (sī′lō), *n.; pl.* SILOS (-lōz). [Sp. (perh. through F. *silo*), fr. L. *sirus:* cf. Gr. σιρός, σειρός.] A pit or vat for packing away green fodder to convert it into silage. See SILAGE.

One form of Silo partly in section.

si′lo, *v. t.;* SI′LOED (-lōd); SI′LO-ING. *Agric.* To place in a silo, as fodder; to ensile.

si-lox′i-con (sĭ-lŏk′sĭ-kŏn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon, oxygen, and carbon, Si_2C_2O, got as a grayish green refractory substance by heating mixed sand, coke, and sawdust in the electric furnace. It is used for furnace linings, crucibles, etc.

sil′phi-um (sĭl′fĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of umbelliferous plant, Gr. σίλφιον.] **1.** An apiaceous plant, perh. the laserwort, whose juice the Greeks used medicinally. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tall perennial asteraceous herbs, having coarse heads of yellow flowers, with fertile rays and broad, flat, winged achenes. The species are all natives of the United States, esp. of the Mississippi Valley. *S. laciniatum* is one of the compass plants.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel, prob. akin to *silen* to strain, E. *sile;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila*, perh. akin to AS. *séon* to filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, ooze, filter, G. *seihen* to strain, to filter, OHG. *sīhan*, Icel. *sīa*, Skr. *sic* to pour; cf. Gr. ἰκμάς moisture. Cf. SILE to strain, SIEVE.] **a** Mud or fine earth suspended in running or standing water. **b** A deposit of such mud or fine earth.

silt, *v. t.*, SILT′ED; SILT′ING. To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud; — generally with *up*.

silt, *v. i.* **1.** To flow through crevices; to percolate. **2.** To become choked or obstructed with silt; — generally with *up;* as, the channel *silted* up.

silt′y (sĭl′tĭ), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Sil′u-res (sĭl′ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, de-

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sil′i-co-cal-ca′re-ous (sĭl′ĭ-kō-kăl-kā′rē-ŭs), *a.* Silicicalcareous.
sil′i-co-flu-or′ic (sĭl′ĭ-kō-flōō-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* = FLUOSILICIC.
sil′i-co-flu′or-ide (-flōō′ŏr-ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* = FLUOSILICATE.
Sil′i-coi′de-a (sĭl′ĭ-koi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; -OID.] = SILICISPONGIÆ.
silicon carbide. Carbon silicide. See CARBORUNDUM.
silicon dioxide. Silica.
Sil′i-co-spon′gi-æ (sĭl′ĭ-kō-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SILICISPONGIÆ. [A silicle.]
si-lic′u-la (sĭ-lĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.]
sil′i-cule (sĭl′ĭ-kūl), *n.* *Bot.* A silicle. [Siliculose.]
si-lic′u-lous (sĭ-lĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.*
sil′i-cyl (sĭl′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* *Chem.* The bivalent radical SiO.
silie. † SILLY.
sil′i-gin′e-ous, *a.* Siliginose. *Obs.*
si-lig′i-nose (sĭ-lĭj′ĭ-nōs), **si-lig′i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* L. *siligo*, *siliginis*, fine and very white wheat.] Made of fine wheat. *Obs.*
Si′li-pan′ (sē′lē-pän′), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
silipp. † SYLLAB, syllable.

Sil′i-qua′ri-a (sĭl′ĭ-kwā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SILIQUE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gastropods of the family Vermetidæ differing from *Vermetus* in having a continuous slit or row of clefts or pores throughout the whorls of the shell. It is sometimes separated as a family, **Sil′i-qua-ri′i-dæ** (-kwȧ-rī′ĭ-dē).
sil′i-qui-form′ (sĭl′ĭ-kwĭ-fôrm′; sĭ-lĭk′wĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *siliquiforme*.] Shaped like a silique.
sil′i-quose (sĭl′ĭ-kwōs), **sil′i-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [NL. *siliquosus:* cf F. *siliqueux*.] *Bot.* Bearing siliques.
silk, *a.* Silky. *Rare.*
silk′a-lene′. Var. of SILKALINE.
silk′a-teen′, *n.* A twisted mercerized spool cotton of various colors. *Trade Name.*
silk′-bark′ oak. The silk oak.
silk fowl. The silky. *Brit.*
silk gelatin, gelatine, *or* **glue**. Sericin. [*land.*]
silk′ie (sĭl′kĭ), *n.* A seal. *Shet-*
silk′ie. Var. of SILKY, a fowl.
silk′i-ness (-kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
silking machine. A machine for removing the silk, cob fragments, etc., from maize. [SOIE.]

silk muslin. = MOUSSELINE DE
silk′ness, *n.* Silkiness. *Obs.*
silk′o-line′. Var. of SILKALINE.
silk serge. A twilled silk fabric used esp. for lining men's coats.
silk shag. A coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush, but with a stiffer nap. *Obs. or R.*
silk′tail′, *n.* The Bohemian waxwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
silk tartan. A silk fabric woven in tartan patterns.
silk vine. A European asclepiadaceous vine (*Periploca græca*) with silky seeds.
silk′weed′, *n.* **a** = MILKWEED. **b** Any confervoid alga, in allusion to the slender filaments
silk′wood′, *n.* The calahur tree.
silk′work′, *n.* Embroidery of silk. *Obs.*
silkworm gut. See GUT, 3.
silkworm rot. Calcino.
sill. † SELL. [*Eng.*]
sill (sĭl), *n.* = SILE, herring.
sill, *n.* [Cf. THILL.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. *Dial.*
‖ **sil′la** (sēl′yä; 195), *interj.* [Sp., lit., saddle.] To the left; — a direction in driving. Cf. MANO. *Phil. I.*

Sil′la (sĭl′ȧ). *Bib.*
sil′lab. † SYLLAB.
sillabe. † SYLLABLE.
sillable † SELLABLE; SYLLABLE
sil′la-dar′ (sĭl′ȧ-där′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *silāhdār* arms bearer; *silāh* weapon (fr. Ar. *silāh*) + Per. *dār* holding, keeping.] A soldier of irregular cavalry who provides his own horse and equipments. *Anglo-Ind.*
Sil′la-gin′i-dæ (sĭl′ȧ-jĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Sillago*, generic name.] *Zoöl.* A small family of coast fishes of Asia, related to the Sciænidæ. — **sil-lag′i-noid** (sĭ-lăj′ĭ-noid), *a. & n.*
sil′lan-dar′ (sĭl′ăn-där′), *n.* *Hindu Law.* A chakdar.
sill course. *Arch.* A course at the level of a window sill.
sille. † SELL, *a.;* SHILL, shrill.
sillen. † SELL. [ER.]
siller. † CELLAR, CELURE, SELL-
sil′ler (sĭl′ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SILVER.

Sil′ler-y (sĭl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **a** Orig., a champagne made at Sillery; — now chiefly a trade name. **b** Also **Sillery sec.** A still white wine made near Rheims.
sil′li-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.
sil′li-ly (sĭl′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SILLY.
sil′lim (sĭl′ĭm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale.
sil′li-man-ite (sĭl′ĭ-măn-īt), *n.* [After B. *Silliman*, Am physicist.] = FIBROLITE.
sil′li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sil′lock (sĭl′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. SILL a young herring.] A young coalfish. *Scot.*
sil′lo-gis′mus (-ō-jĭz′mŭs), *n.* [L. *syllogismus*.] A syllogism. *Obs.*
sil-log′ra-pher (sĭ-lŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A sillograph. *Obs.*
sil-log′ra-phist (-fĭst), *n.* = SILLOGRAPH.
sil′lon (sĭl′ŏn), *n.* [F., a furrow.] A defensive work in the middle of a wide ditch. *Rare.*
silloure. † CELURE.
sil′lub, *n.* A potion; a posset. Cf. SILLABUB. *Obs.*
sil′ly, *n.* One who is silly or fatuous. *Colloq.*

sil′ly-bub. † SILLABUB.
sil′ly-how (*dial.* sĭl′ĭ-hou; -hōō), *n.* [*silly* + dial. *how* headdress, caul, AS. *hūfe* a cap, hood. See SILLY, *a.*] A caul. See 1st CAUL, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
silm (sĭlm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale.
Si-lo′ah (sĭ-lō′ȧ; sī-). *Bib.* Var. of SILOAM.
Si-lo′am (-ăm). *Bib.* A spring and pool of water near Jerusalem. *John* ix. 7.
Si-lo′e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
sillogime. † SYLLOGISM
Si-lo′ni (sĭ-lō′nī; sī-). *D. Bib.*
Si-lo′nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*
silour. † CELURE.
Sil′phi-dæ (sĭl′fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σίλφη beetle, book-worm + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of clavicorn beetles comprising the burying beetles, carrion beetles, and allies. The *type* genus, **Sil′pha** (-fȧ), comprises beetles having a very flat body. — **sil′phid** (-fĭd), *a. & n.*
silt grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

scribed by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, short and dark with curly hair, and probably of Iberian origin; hence, the members of a supposed Iberian race forming the pre-Celtic population of Great Britain.

Si-lu′ri-an (sĭ-lū′rĭ-ăn; sī-), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Silures. **2.** *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian. The known Silurian formations are chiefly of shallow-water origin, as the salt beds of New York and Ohio. Most types of invertebrate marine life flourished. Coral-reef building began. In the latter part some great crustaceans appeared. The Silurian system, as named by Murchison, included all Paleozoic beds earlier than the Devonian, and was divided into the **Upper Silurian** and **Lower Silurian**. The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, was later separated as the *Cambrian*. The term *Ordovician* has now largely replaced *Lower Silurian*, leaving *Silurian* to apply only to the former Upper Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
Silurian paper, a light gray, mottled paper streaked with a deeper bluish gray, used for stationery.

Si-lu′ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the Silures.
2. The Silurian period or system.

Si-lu′ri-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fishes of the order Nematognathi; the catfishes. In older classifications *Siluridæ* is coextensive with Nematognathi; in recent ones it is restricted by removal of aberrant genera to form other families. Common or universal characters of the restricted family are: the scaleless body covered with smooth skin or in part by bony plates, several pairs of long soft tapering barbels, an adipose posterior dorsal fin, and the anterior rays of the dorsal and pectoral fins more or less spinous. The members are mostly voracious freshwater carnivores generally lurking on or near the bottom. See CATFISH, BULLHEAD, 1 **a**, SHEATFISH. — **si-lu′rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.*

Si-lu′ro- (-rō). Combining form for *Silures* or *Silurian*.

si-lu′roid (-roid), *a.* [See SILURIDÆ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the Siluridæ or catfishes; nematognathous. — *n.* A siluroid fish.

sil′va, syl′va (sĭl′vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VAS (-vȧz), L. -VÆ (-vē). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] **a** The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. **b** A description of, or treatise on, the trees of a given region.

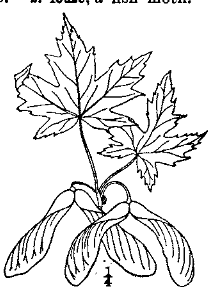
sil′van, syl′van (-văn), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. ὕλη; cf. L. *Silvanus* Silvanus the god of woods: cf. F. *sylvain* silvan. Cf. SAVAGE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; abounding in woods or trees; forestlike; woody; hence, rural; rustic; as, a *silvan* scene.
2. Of or pertaining to a silva.

Sil-va′nus (sĭl-vā′nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] **1. a** Lit., living in a wood; — masc. prop. name. F. *Silvain* (sēl′văN′); It. *Silvano* (sēl-vä′nō), *Silvio* (sēl′vyō); G. *Silvanus* (zĕl-vä′nŏŏs), *Silvan* (zĕl-vän′). **b** *Bib.* See SILAS, 2.
2. *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen, and guardian of rural boundaries and country villas. He is represented as a cheerful old man often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying either a branch or a gardener's knife. His worship was wholly private. He was probably a late form of Faunus, perhaps the "wood-dwelling Faun" (*silvicola Faunus*) of Vergil's Æneid (Bk. X. 551).

sil′vas (sĭl′vȧz), *or* **sel′vas** (sĕl′vȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp. *selva*, L. *silva* a forest.] Vast woodland plains of South America.

sil′ver (sĭl′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *silver*, *selver*, *seolver*, AS. *seolfor*, *siolfur*, *siolufr*, *silofr*, *sylofr*; akin to OS. *silubar*, OFries. *selover*, D. *zilver*, LG. *sulver*, OHG. *silabar*, *silbar*, G. *silber*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silfver*, Dan. *sölv*, Goth. *silubr*, Russ. *serebro*, Lith. *sidabras*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It also has a high electric conductivity. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*); at. wt., 107.88. Silver is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. The metal is obtained as a main product (see PATIO PROCESS, WASHOE PROCESS), and as a by-product in copper and lead smelting. It is one of the "noble" metals, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. It is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness, British coin silver (sterling silver) having a fineness of 925, United States coin silver of 900. Pure silver melts at 961° C. (1762° F.) and has a sp. gr., when cast, of about 10.5. Chemically, silver is chiefly univalent, forming a series of salts, some being used in photography.
2. Coin made of silver; silver money; money (in general).
3. Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, of domestic use, as tableware, made of or plated with silver.
4. a Anything having the luster or appearance of silver. **b** The color of silver.

sil′ver, *a.* **1.** Made of silver; silvern; as, a *silver* cup.
2. Resembling silver; silvery; specif.: **a** Bright; resplendent; pale; lustrous; white. "*Silver* hair." *Shak.* **b** Precious; costly. **c** Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "*Silver* voices." *Spenser.* **d** Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "*Silver* slumber." *Spenser.*
3. Of or pertaining to silver; relating to silver; as, the *silver* legislation of 1873.
on a silver basis, having prices adjusted to the silver (monetary) standard. — **s. age**. See LATIN, *n.*, 1; *ages in mythology* **a**, under AGE, *n.* — **s.-bar fish**, the dorab. — **silver bass**, the moon-eye *Hiodon tergisus*. — **s. bath**, a bath of dissolved silver salt. — **s.-bell tree**, the snowdrop tree. — **silver birch**. **a** The paper birch. **b** The yellow birch. **c** See BIRCH, *n.*, 1 **c**. — **s. bromide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgBr, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a bromide are mixed. It is extremely sensitive to light, and is much used in photography, esp. for ordinary dry plates and for bromide paper. It also occurs naturally as bromyrite. — **s. bush**, a European fabaceous shrub (*Anthyllis barba-jovis*) having silvery foliage and yellow flowers. — **s. Cape**, *Com.*, a diamond having only a very slight yellow tint. Cf. CAPE DIAMOND. — **s. chain**, the common locust, which has pendent clusters of white flowers. — **s. chickweed**, a small silvery-leaved silenaceous herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*). — **s. china grass**, ramie. — **s. chloride**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgCl, obtained as a white curdy precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a chloride are mixed. It is sensitive to light, becoming violet and finally black, and is largely used in photography, esp. for printing-out papers. It also occurs in nature as cerargyrite. — **silver chub**, a fallfish. — **s. citrate**, a white crystalline salt, $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, used in medicine under the name of *itrol* as an external antiseptic, and sometimes in photography. — **s.-copper glance**, stromeyerite. — **silver cyanide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgCN or AgNC, obtained as a white precipitate when a soluble cyanide is added to an aqueous solution of a silver salt. — **s. doctor**. See DOCTOR, 11. — **s. duckwing**, one of a handsome breed of game fowls, in which the cock's wings are marked with a metallic blue-black bar and a silvery bow. The head and back are white, and the breast and under parts black. In the *golden duckwing* the white is replaced with golden yellow. — **s. eel**. **a** A cutlass fish. **b** A pale variety of the common eel. — **s. fern**, any of various polypodiaceous ferns of the genera *Notholæna* and *Gymnopteris*, having the under surface of the fronds covered with a silvery white powder. — **s. fir**, any of various true firs having leaves white or silvery white beneath; as: **a** In Europe, *Abies picea*, a valuable timber tree yielding Burgundy pitch and Strassburg turpentine. **b** In the western United States, *A. grandis*, *A. concolor*, or *A. venusta*. **c** The balsam fir. — **s. fish**. See FISH MOTH. — **s. fox**, a phase of the American red fox, in which the fur is nearly black with silvery white tips. The silvery white sometimes covers the whole body. The fox occurs chiefly in Canada and Alaska; its fur is very valuable. — **s. fulminate**, fulminate of silver. — **s. gar**, a garfish of the Belonidæ. See GARFISH. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — **s. glance**. = ARGENTITE. — **s. grain**. **a** The lines or figures of the medullary ray on certain woods, as the oak, curly maple, etc., in longitudinal or tangential sections. **b** *Forestry.* Any fine-grained wood. — **s. grass**. **a** Ribbon grass. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, one of the meadow grasses (*Poa cæspitosa*). **c** In the southern United States, a species of golden aster (*Chrysopsis graminifolia*), with silvery, grasslike foliage. — **s. hake**. See HAKE, 1. — **s. iodide**, *Chem.*, a compound, AgI, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and an iodide are mixed. It is used in photography, and in medicine as an antisyphilitic. It occurs in nature as iodyrite. — **s. jenny**, a small mojarra (*Eucinostomus gula*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Rio Janeiro. — **s. jewfish**, the teraglin. — **s. jubilee**, the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. — **s. king**, the tarpon. — **s. lace**. See GOLD LACE. — **s. leaf**, very thin silver foil. — **s. linden**, the white basswood. — **s. litharge**, a pale yellow variety of litharge. — **s. louse**, a fish moth. — **s. lunge**, the namaycush. — **s. maple**. **a** A common American maple (*Acer saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. **b** Its hard, close-grained but brittle, light brown wood. — **s. moonfish**, the moonfish *Selene vomer*. — **s. moth**, a fish moth. — **s. nitrate**, *Chem.*, a salt, $AgNO_3$, obtained in the form of colorless crystals by dissolving silver in nitric acid, and evaporating. In contact with organic matter it turns black owing to the separation of silver, staining skin, cloth, etc.; hence its use for indelible ink. When fused and molded it constitutes **lunar caustic** or, when fused with twice its weight of saltpeter, **mitigated caustic**. It is also used internally in diseases of the stomach and the intestines, typhoid fever, epilepsy, and tabes. — **s. oak**, the Californian sterculiaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum*. — **s. owl**, the barn owl. — **s. oxide**, *Chem.*, specif., a compound, Ag_2O, obtained as a dark brown amorphous precipitate when an aqueous solution of a silver salt is treated with a caustic alkali. When moist it reacts like a hydroxide. — **s. paper**. **a** Paper coated with silver or a silverlike substance. **b** *Photog.* Paper sensitized with silver salts. **c** A kind of fine white tissue paper, free from acids or sulphur, used as a wrapping for silverware. — **s. perch**. **a** See GRUNTER, *n.*, 2. **b** The jackass fish. *Tasmania.* **c** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). *U. S.* — **s. pheasant**. **a** A large long-tailed pheasant (*Gennæus nycthemerus*), of southern China, largely reared in Europe and America. The male has a naked red face, a flowing bluish black crest, white tail, upper parts lightly penciled with black, and bluish black under parts. The female is chiefly mottled brownish. **b** One of certain other species of the same genus, or any of certain of the eared pheasants. — **s. pine**. **a** A western American pine (*Pinus monticola*) chiefly in the mountains from Vancouver to California, often cultivated in Europe. Its wood is soft. **b** = BULL PINE **a**. **c** The balsam fir. **d** In New Zealand, the taxaceous tree *Dacrydium westlandicum*. — **s. plate**. **a** Domestic utensils made of silver. **b** A plating of silver. — **s. plover**, the knot. *Scot.* — **s. poplar**, the white poplar. — **s. powder**, a powdered alloy of tin, bismuth, and mercury used in japanning. — **s. print**, *Photog.*, a print on a surface sensitized with silver salts. — **s. printing**. **a** *Photog.* The operation of making silver prints. **b** Printing in silver, as by using size instead of ink, and dusting over with silver bronze. — **s. rabbit**, any of several varieties of domestic rabbits with silver-tipped fur, distinguished by the under fur as *silver gray*, *silver fawn*, *silver brown*, and *silver blue*. — **s. salmon**, a rather small salmon (*Oncorhynchus milktschitsch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. Its flesh is very light-colored, but of good flavor. — **s. sand**, a silver-colored sand which is used by lithographers for rubbing stones to a level surface. — **s. solder**, *Metal.*, any of various solders containing silver. — **s. spruce**. *Bot.* = BLUE SPRUCE **a**. — **s. stain**, a kind of transparent yellow enamel used upon the glass of decorative windows, etc. It is the most valuable part of the coloring in windows of the sixteenth century. — **s. standard**. See STANDARD. — **S. State**, Nevada; — so called because of its silver mines. — **s. steel**, an alloy of steel with a very small proportion of silver. — **s. stick**, a title given to a field officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace; — so called from his badge of a silvered wand. *Eng.* — **s. string**, *Music*, a string wound with silver wire, as of a violin or guitar. — **s. thatch**, any of several silvery-leaved palmettos of the genus *Thrinax*. — **s. thistle**, the acanthus. — **s. tissue**. = SILVER PAPER **c**. — **s. tree**. **a** A South African proteaceous tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) with long, silvery, silky leaves. **b** In Australia, the sterculiaceous tree *Tarrietia argyrodendron*. — **s. trout**, a large trout (*Salmo henshawi*) of Lake Tahoe and other waters of that region, having silvery sides with small black spots evenly scattered over the whole surface of the body. — **silver wattle**. *Australia.* **a** A species of *Acacia* (*A. dealbata*), the bark and young foliage of which are white or silvery. **b** The lightwood *Acacia melanoxylon*. — **s. wedding**. See under WEDDING. — **s. white**. **a** A pure variety of white lead. **b** Zinc white. **c** Silica, used as a white pigment. — **s. whiting**, a marine sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus littoralis*) of the southern United States. — **s. witch**, a fish moth. — **s. wyandotte**. See WYANDOTTE.



Silver Maple, Leaves and Fruit.

sil′ver (sĭl′vẽr), *v. t.*; SIL′VERED (-vẽrd); SIL′VER-ING. **1.** To cover or coat with silver as by electroplating.
2. To coat with a substance, as a metal, resembling silver; as, to *silver* a glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury.
3. a To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver. **b** To give a whitish gray luster to, like that of silver. **c** To make hoary, or white, like silver.
4. *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt.

sil′ver, *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. *L. Wallace.*

sil′ver-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A western American elæagnaceous tree or shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) having silvery foliage and silvery, edible berries.

silver certificate. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is not legal tender, but is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

sil′ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that silvers; esp., a person who silvers looking-glasses, or a device used for silvering.

sil′ver-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** Any of various silvery fishes; as: **a** The tarpon. **b** A white or silvery variety of the goldfish. **c** A silversides. **d** A North American cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*). **e** A fresh-water characinoid fish, as *Curimatus argenteus* of Trinidad. **f** A cutlass fish.
2. A fish moth (insect of the genus *Lepisma*).

sil′ver-gray′, *or* **-grey′**, *a.* Having a gray color with a silvery luster; as, *silver-gray* hair. — **silver-gray fox**, a silver fox.

sil′ver-gray′, *or* **-grey′**, *n.* **1.** A silver-gray color.
2. [*caps.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the conservative wing of the Whig party, which supported the Compromise of 1850; — so called from a remark alluding to the gray hair of many members, made when they were withdrawing from a convention of the Whig party in New York State.

sil′ver-haired′ (-hârd′), *a.* Having hair of a silvery color or with silvery tips. — **silver-haired bat**, a North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), chocolate brown with the hairs tipped with silvery white.

sil′ver-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SILVER. Hence: *n.* Act or process of covering with silver; also, the silver or silverlike film on a silvered object, or a silvery appearance.

sil′ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; SIL′VER-IZED (-īzd); SIL′VER-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To cover with silver.

sil′ver-leaf′, *a.* Silver-leaved. — **silver-leaf boree**. See BOREE. — **s. linden**, white basswood. — **s. maple**, silver maple. — **s. poplar**, white basswood. — **s. redwood**, in California, a pale-leaved variety of the common redwood.

sil′ver-leaf′, *n.* **1.** A plant having silvery leaves; as: **a** The buffalo berry. **b** The silvery hydrangea (*Hydrangea radiata*). **c** The queenroot. **d** White poplar. **e** The pale-leaved plant *Senecio kaempferi*.
2. *Hort.* An obscure disease of plums.

sil′ver-leaved′ (-lēvd′), *a.* Having silvery leaves.
silver-leaved linden, etc. See SILVER-LEAF LINDEN, etc.

sil′ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. *Is.* vii. 23.

sil′ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

sil′vern (sĭl′vẽrn), *a.* [AS. *seolfren sylfren*.] Made of silver; resembling, or characteristic of, silver. *Poetic.*
Speech is *silvern*; silence is golden. *Old Proverb.*

sil′ver-rod′, *n.* **a** A European asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*). **b** Any white-rayed goldenrod, as *Solidago bicolor*.

sil′ver-sides′ (sĭl′vẽr-sīdz′), *or* **sil′ver-side′** (-sīd′), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fishes of the family Atheridæ, related to the gray mullets, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body; also, any fish of that family. *Menidia notata* of the American Atlantic coast is a very abundant species. **b** Any of various fresh-water minnows of *Notropis*, *Leuciscus*, and allied cyprinoids.

Silversides (*Menidia notata*).

sil′ver-smith′ (-smĭth′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seolforsmiþ*.] One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver; a worker in silver.

sil′ver-spot′ (-spŏt′), *n.* Any butterfly of *Argynnis* or an allied genus, having silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings.

Silverspot (*Speyeria idalia*). *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

sil′ver-tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* **1.** A fish moth.
2. One belonging to the upper classes of society; — distinguished from *coppertail*. *Australian Bush Cant.*

sil′ver-tip′ (-tĭp′), *n.* A grizzly bear having the hairs whitish at the tips.

sil′ver-top′ (-tŏp′), *n.* **1.** A diseased condition of grasses caused by various insects.
2. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*).

sil′ver-vine′ (-vīn′), *n.* A climbing araceous plant (*Scindapsus argyræa*) of the Philippine Islands, often cultivated for its white-mottled foliage.

sil′ver-ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

sil′ver-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A perennial rosaceous herb (*Potentilla anserina*) with pinnate leaves silvery white beneath. **b** Any East Indian convolvulaceous shrub of the genus *Argyreia*.

sil′ver-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any melastomaceous tree of the genus *Mouriria*. **b** The rubiaceous *Guettarda argentea* or the flacourtiaceous *Casearia lætioides*. *West Indies.*

sil′ver-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Any work in silver, or piece or

Si-lu′ric (sĭ-lū′rĭk; sī-), *n.* Silurian.
Sil′u-rist, the (sĭl′ū-rĭst). Henry Vaughan (1622-95), a British poet of some note; — so called because born in Brecknockshire, in South Wales, the supposed ancient inhabitants of which were the Silures.
Sil′u-roi′de-i (-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NEMATOGNATHI.
Si-lu′rus (sĭ-lū′rŭs; sī-), *n.* [L. See SILURIDÆ.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of catfishes, containing the European sheatfish. **b** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.
sil′van-ite, sil-va′ni-um. Var. of SYLVANITE, SYLVANIUM.
sil′vate. Var. of SYLVATE.
silve. † SELF.
sil′ven-dy, *a.* [OF. *solvent*.] Solvent: dependable. *Scot.*
sil′ven-er, *n.* Silver; plate. *Obs.*
Silver, John. A treacherous one-legged buccaneer in R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
sil′ver-back′, *n.* The knot (bird). *Massachusetts.*
sil′ver-beat′er, *n.* One who beats silver into leaf or foil.
sil′ver-bel′ly, sil′ver-bid′dy, *n.* A small silvery Australian fish (*Xystæma ovatum*) of the family Gerridæ.
sil′ver-bill′, *n.* A weaver bird of the genus *Munia*.
sil′ver-black′, *a.* Having black hair with silvery tips. — **silver-black fox**, a silver fox.
sil′ver-boom′ (sĭl′vẽr-bōōm′; *D.* -bōm′), *n.* [D. *zilver* silver + *boom* tree.] = SILVER TREE **a**.
sil′verd. Silvered. *Ref. Sp.*
sil′ver-en. † SILVERN.
sil′ver-eye′, *n.* = WHITE-EYE.
sil′ver-fin′, *n.* A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Notropis whipplei*).
sil′ver-i-ness (sĭl′vẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sil′ver-ite (-īt), *n.* One favoring use or establishment of silver as a monetary standard. *Colloq.*
sil′ver-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sil′ver-ous, *a.* Of, or of the nature of, silver; silvern. *Obs.*
silvertop palmetto. = SILVER THATCH.

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pieces of work made of silver, esp. when ornamental or decorative; the work of the silversmith.

sil'ver-y (sĭl'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver. **3.** Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, *silvery* voices; a *silvery* laugh.

silvery anchovy, any of numerous small herringlike fishes of the genus *Stolephorus*, having a silvery stripe along the side. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — **S. Gray.** *U. S. Hist.* See SILVER-GRAY, *n.*, 2. — **s. gull**, the herring gull. *Local, Eng.* — **s. hair grass**, a hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*) with silvery, shining panicle. — **s. iron**, *Metal.*, a peculiar, light gray, fine-grained variety of cast iron. — **s. minnow**, a cyprinoid fish (*Hybognathus nuchalis*) common in the rivers of the eastern, central, and southern United States.

Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *silvester*, *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest.] Lit., bred in the country; rustic; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Silvestre* (sẽl-vĕs'tr'); Pg. *Sylvestre* (sẽl-vĕs'trə); G. *Silvester* (zĕl-vĕs'tẽr). — Dim. *Vester*, *Vest*.

Sil'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A "holy, fair, and wise" lady beloved by Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." See PROTEUS, 2. **2.** The vivacious and witty heroine of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," who disguises herself and serves in the company of Captain Plume, with whom she is in love.

sil'vi-cal (sĭl'vĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to silvics.

sil'vics (-vĭks), *n.* **a** The science treating of the life of trees in the forest. **b** Habit or behavior of a forest tree.

sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture*.] The branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. — **sil'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **sil'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Si-ma'ba (sĭ-mā'bȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American simaroubaceous trees, having pinnate leaves and panicles of small flowers, with five imbricated sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. See CEDRON.

si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre*. See CHIMER.] A loose garment or robe for women; a light outer garment; sometimes, an undergarment or chemise. *Archaic or Rare.*

Sim'a-rou'ba (sĭm'ȧ-rōō'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *simaruba*.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the Simaroubaceæ, and distinguished from *Ailanthus* mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The bark of most species is a bitter tonic. *S. amara* is the mountain damson.

Si'ma-rou-ba'ce-æ (-rōō-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small 3-5-merous flowers with a prominent disk. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry. The most important genera are *Ailanthus*, *Simarouba*, *Quassia*, and *Simaba*. — **si'ma-rou-ba'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sim'blot (sĭm'blŏt), *n.* [F. *simblot*, *simbleau*.] The harness of a drawloom.

Sim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., an ape; cf. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, Gr. σιμός.] A Linnæan genus originally including most of the apes and monkeys, later restricted to the orang, and still later to the chimpanzees.

sim'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, or pertaining to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

Si-mi'i-dæ (sĭ-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMIA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbons. The typical subfamily, **Sim'i-i'næ** (sĭm'ĭ-ĭ'nē), includes all except the gibbons.

sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SIMULATE.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness. **2.** Homogeneous; uniform. *Obs.* *Boyle.* **3.** *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of two figures in Euclidean space made up of pairs of corresponding points P and P', Q and Q', etc., such that for any triangle ABC in one set there is a corresponding triangle $A'B'C'$ in the other, having the angles A', B', C' equal to the angles A, B, C and the ratio $A'B' : AB = B'C' : BC = C'A' : CA = P'Q' : PQ$. The ratio of any two corresponding lengths is this fixed *ratio of similitude*; the ratio of corresponding areas is its *square*; the ratio of corresponding volumes is its *cube*. Such similarity is found only in Euclidean space.

similar depiction, *Math.*, a one-to-one correspondence between the elements of two assemblages. — **s. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE.

sim'i-lar, *n.* That which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *similarité*.] Quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features or facts; hence, a point in which things are similar.

Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.

law of similarity. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., fr. *similis*. See SIMILAR.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech which likens, or draws an explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more of their aspects; an imaginative comparison, as, "Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow."

Syn. — See COMPARISON.

‖ **sim'i-le** (sĭm'ĭ-lē; *It.* sē'mĕ-lā), *adv.* [It., similar.] *Music.* Similarly; — a direction to continue in a like manner, as the phrasing, the use of pedals in piano music, etc.

simile mark. *Music.* A symbol indicating that the contents of the last measure written out are to be repeated.

Simile Mark.

si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitude*, L. *similitudo*, fr. *similis* similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** Quality or state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; similarity; as, *similitude* of substance. *Chaucer.*

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude*. *Milton.*

2. That which likens one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; a simile. *Rare.* *Dryden.* **3.** That which is like or similar; a representation, semblance, or copy; a facsimile.

Man should wed his *similitude*. *Chaucer.*

sim'i-lize (sĭm'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To liken; compare. *Rare.* *Lowell.* **2.** To imitate; copy; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-lize, *v. i.* To use a simile or similes. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian.

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'MERED (-ẽrd); SIM'MER-ING. [E. dial. also *simper*; — an onomatopœic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil; to be on the point of boiling; as, the water *simmers*; the kettle *simmers*; — often used fig.; as, *simmering* anger.

to simmer down. *Colloq.* **a** To condense; as, his story *simmered down* to a single fact. **b** To moderate in heat; to "cool off," as anger or one angry.

sim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

sim'nel (sĭm'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *simenel*, *seminel*, cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. *simenellus* wheat bread, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOLINA.] **1.** A kind of bread made of fine flour; a kind of biscuit or cracknel. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of rich plum cake, esp. for Mid-Lent Sunday. *Eng.* **3.** A cymling. *Now Rare. Southern U. S.*

si-mo'ni-ac (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [LL. *simoniacus*. See SIMONY.] One who practices simony.

sim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ŏ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Si-mo'ni-an (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [See SIMONY.] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; as: **a** A member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics, reputed to follow his teachings. **b** A Nestorian; — so called opprobriously. — **Si-mo'ni-an** (-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Si-mo'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sim'o-nist (sĭm'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* One who practices simony; also, one who defends simony.

Si'mon Ma'gus (sī'mŏn mā'gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] *Bib.* A Samaritan sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9-24) and severely rebuked by Peter for offering money to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

sim'o-ny (sĭm'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon*. See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in that which is sacred; specif., the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. *Cursor Mundi.*

si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* Also **si-moon'**. [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison. Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc., generated by the heat of the deserts or sandy plains.

si'mous (sī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *simus*, Gr. σιμός.] **1.** Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. **2.** Concave. *Obs.*

sim'pai (sĭm'pī), *n.* [Malay *simpei*.] A highly colored Sumatran langur (*Presbytis melalophus*) having a narrow blackish crest. The forehead and cheeks and under parts are yellowish, the upper parts brown and reddish.

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'PERED (-pẽrd); SIM'PER-ING. [Cf. Norw. *semper* fine, smart, Dan. dial. *semper*, *sinper*, affected, coy, prudish, OSw. *semper* one who affectedly refrains from eating, Sw. *sipp* finical, prim, LG. *sipp*.] **1.** To smile in a silly, affected, or fatuous manner.

Behold yond *simpering* dame. *Shak.*

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

Syn. — SIMPER, SMIRK, BRIDLE. To SIMPER is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; SMIRK implies esp. self-complacency or conceit; to BRIDLE is to toss the head, esp. with an air of pique or offended dignity; as, "*simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine" (*Pope*); "Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added with a *simpering* air" (*Jane Austen*); "a row of *smirking* chambermaids" (*Thackeray*); "Amilcare talked profusely, *smirked*, grimaced, . . . writhed his hands" (*M. Hewlett*); "The faintest *smirk* of self-satisfaction alienates the hearer" (*T. E. Brown*); "She hesitated a moment; then she *simpered* the least bit and *bridled*" (*H. James*); "everything that poses, prances, *bridles*, struts, bedizens, and plumes itself" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

sim'per, *n.* A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

sim'ple (-p'l), *a.*; SIM'PLER (-plẽr); SIM'PLEST. [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simpler*, gen. *simplicis*. The first part of the Latin words is prob. akin to E. *same*, and the sense, **one**, one and the same; cf. L. *semel* once, *singuli* one to **each**, single. Cf. SINGLE, *a.*, SAME, *a.*, and for the last part of the word cf. DOUBLE, DUPLEX.] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; not blended with something else; elementary; as, a *simple* substance, idea, or sound; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches, as a stem; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf; consisting of a single carpel, as an ovary. **b** *Chem.* Elementary. **c** *Zoöl.* Consisting of a single individual; — opposed to *compound*. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **d** *Min.* Homogeneous.

2. Free from complexity or intricacy, not infolded, entangled, or complicated; not elaborate; uninvolved; as, a *simple* machine; *simple* tasks; specif.: **a** Direct; clear; intelligible; not abstruse or enigmatical; easy to understand or solve; as, a *simple* problem; *simple* language. **b** Plain; unadorned; as, *simple* dress. "*Simple* truth." *Spenser.* **c** Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* way of living.

3. Of humble birth; of low degree; humble; lowly; poor; undistinguished.

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and *simple*. *Fuller.*

4. **a** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; true; innocent.

To be *simple* is to be great. *Emerson.*

b Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial; straightforward.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

5. **a** Ignorant; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; silly. "You have *simple* wits." *Shak.* **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.

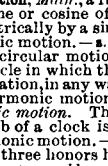
6. Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant.

7. Mere; not other than; being only.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin. *Shak.*

Syn. — SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS, NAÏVE, UNSOPHISTICATED. SIMPLE, as here compared, implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest such inexperience as renders one liable to be duped; as, "We seem almost to obtain our innocent sweet *simple* years again" (*Cowper*); "schools in which plebeian minds, once *simple*, are initiated in [such] arts" (*id.*); "The secret mischiefs that I set abroach . . . I do beweep to many *simple* gulls" (*Shak.*). INNOCENT implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; ARTLESS heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, "She blushed with the *innocent* consciousness of a child" (*Stevenson*); "How was she, who was as *innocent* as a child, to know what was the meaning of the covert addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*); "She was pleased with the girl's *artless* looks, and gay, *innocent* manner" (*id.*); "overflowing with . . . *artless* maternal gratitude" (*Jane Austen*). NAÏVE (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; UNSOPHISTICATED, the stronger word, sometimes (but not always) implies a touch of contempt; as, "that earlier Florentine style, with its *naïve* . . . sensuousness" (*W. Pater*); a *naïve* question; "I wish that all English readers had your *unsophisticated* . . . taste" (*Cowper*); a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.

simple arbitration of exchange. See under ARBITRATION. — **s. chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. — **s. concept**, *Logic*, a concept of which no other can be directly predicated and which cannot therefore logically be defined; as, "being" is a *simple concept*. — **s. consequence**, *Logic*, a conclusion drawn from a single premise. Cf. ENTHYMEME. — **s. contract.** See CONTRACT, 1. — **s. conversion**, *Logic*, an immediate inference formed by transposition of subject and predicate. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4. — **s. curve**, *Railroads*, a circular arc used in joining two tangents. Cf. COMPOUND CURVE. — **s. engine**, an engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the expansion is completed in a single cylinder. Cf. COMPOUND ENGINE. — **s. enumeration.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **s. enunciation**, *Logic.* — SIMPLE PROPOSITION. — **s. equation**, *Alg.*, an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that only in first degree. — **s. eye**, *Zoöl.*, an eye having a single lens; — opposed to *compound eye*. — **s. form**, *Schol.*, pure form; form apart from matter. — **s. governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. group**, *Math.*, one that has no self-conjugate subgroup besides the identical substitution, 1. — **s. harmonic function**, *Math.*, a function represented algebraically by the sine or cosine of a variable angle, as $y = a\cos(nx - c)$, geometrically by a sinusoid, and mechanically by a simple harmonic motion. — **s. harmonic motion**, the projection of uniform circular motion on any diameter of the circle in which the motion occurs. The combination, in any way, of two or more simple harmonic motions, makes *compound harmonic motion*. The motion of the pendulum bob of a clock is approximately simple harmonic motion. — **s. honors** *or* **honours**, *Bridge*, three honors held by a player and his partner. — **s. idea**, *Psychol.*, an unanalyzable idea; an elementary experience. — **s. interest.** See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **s. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **s. machine**, *Mech.*, any of six (or more) elementary mechanisms, formerly considered as the elements of which all machines were composed, including (1) the *lever* (with its fulcrum), (2) the *wheel and axle* (equivalent to a continuous lever, as is the next), (3) the *pulley*, (4) the *inclined plane* (making forced closure with a relatively sliding piece on its inclined face), (5) the *wedge* (equivalent to a double inclined plane),



Simple Harmonic Motion. Starting from *B*, as *P* moves round the Circle with uniform velocity, *A* (the Projection of *P* on the Diameter *BC*) moves along the Diameter from *B* to *C* and back with Simple Harmonic Motion.

Sil'vi-us, *n.* See PHŒBE, 2.

‖ **s'il' vous plaît'** (sēl' vōō plĕ'). [F.] Lit., if it pleases you; if you please.

sim, *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*

Sim, *n.* A Simeonite. *Slang, Eng.*

Sim. *Abbr.* Simeon; Simon.

si'ma. Var. of CYMA.

sim'a-gree, *n.* [F. *simagrée*.] A grimace. *Obs.*

si'mal (sĕ'mĭl), *n.* [Hind. *semal*.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree *Bombax malabaricum*.

Si'mal-cu'a (sĭ'măl-kū'ȧ). *Bib.*

simball. † CYMBAL.

sim'ball, *n.* A kind of doughnut. *Dial., New England.*

sim'bil (sĭm'bĭl), *n.* An African stork (*Abdimia abdimii*), bronzy black with white under parts.

simb'lin (sĭm'blĭn), **simb'ling** (sĭm'blĭng). Vars. of CYMLING.

simb'lin cake. [See SIMNEL, 2.] A simnel cake. *Dial. Eng.*

sim'bo-les oil. [Prob. due to an error for earlier *limbolee*, a name used on the Coromandel coast; orig. uncert.] See OIL, *Table I.*

sime (sīm), *n.* [AS. *sīma* rope, cord, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sīma* rope, cord.] A rope or frame of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

simenel. † SIMNEL.

siment. † CEMENT.

Sim'e-on (sĭm'ē-ŏn), *n.* [L. *Simeon* (cf. Gr. Συμεών), fr. Heb. *Shim'ōn*.] **1.** Lit., hearing; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Siméon* (sē'mā'ôN'); Pg. *Simeão* (sĕ'mē-oun'); G. *Simeon* (zē'mē-ŏn). — Dim. *Sim*. **2.** *Bib.* **a** Second son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A devout man of Jerusalem, who saw the infant Jesus in the temple and uttered the song known as the Nunc Dimittis. *Luke* ii. 25-35.

Sim'e-on-ite (-ĭt), *n.* A follower of Charles Simeon (1759-1836), a clergyman of the Church of England, at Cambridge, who founded a trust for purchasing advowsons for Low-Churchmen; hence, a Low-Churchman.

Sim'e-on-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl* *Bib.*

Sim'e-ron (sĭm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*

sim'e-ter. † SCIMITAR.

simetery. † SYMMETRY.

simfan. † SYMPHONY.

Si-mi'a-dæ. † SIMIIDÆ.

sim'i-al (sĭm'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Simian. *R.*

si-mil'a-ble, *a.* Similar. *Obs.*

similacre. † SIMULACRE.

sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* of SIMILAR.

— **similarly placed**, *Geom.*, having the corresponding sides parallel and directed in the same sense. [geneous. *Obs.*]

sim'i-la-ry, *a.* Similar; homo-

sim'i-late, *a.* [L. *similatus* and *simulatus*, p. p.] *Obs.* **a** Simulated; feigned. **b** Cozening.

sim'i-la-tive (sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. *Rare.*

‖ **si-mi'li-a** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Things alike or similar.

si-mil'i-an-cy, *n.* Similitude. *Obs.*

si-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Similary. *Obs.*

‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'tur** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Like cures like; — esp. the principle of homeopathy.

‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus per-ci'pi-un'tur** (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ŭn'tŭr). [L.] Similars are perceived by similars; — the assumption of ancient doctrines of perception as depending upon effluvia, etc.

‖ **si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'det** (sĭm'ĭ-lĭs sĭm'ĭ-lĭ). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.

‖ **si-mil'i-ter** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] In like manner.

si-mil'i-ter (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Common-law Pleading.* The reply by which either party concludes to the country upon the issue tendered by his opponent; — so called from *similiter*, the effective word in the Latin form.

si-mil'i-tive, *a.* Expressing similitude. *Obs.*

si-mil'i-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Involving or expressing similitude. *Obs.*

sim'i-lor (sĭm'ĭ-lôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *similis* similar + F. *or* gold, L. *aurum*. Cf. SEMILOR.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in color.

sim'i-ly, *n.* [See SIMILE.] A likeness; a counterpart. *Obs.*

sim'i-oid (sĭm'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*Simia* + *-oid*.] Simian. *Rare.*

‖ **sim'ir** (sĭm'ĭr), *n.* Hyena dog.

sim'i-tar, sim'i-ter. Vars. of SCIMITAR.

sim'kin (sĭm'kĭn), *n.* Hind. corrupt. of CHAMPAGNE.

sim'le, *adv.* [AS.] Always; continuously. *Obs.*

sim'lin (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* = SIMNEL, a cake. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sim'lin, -ling. Vars. of CYMLING.

Sim'ma-a (sĭm'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr). Scot. var. of SUMMER. [*Iroq., U. S.*]

sim'mon, *n.* A persimmon. *Colloq.*

sim'mon (sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SIME.] A rope of straw, rush, etc. *Scot.*

sim'mon, *n.* [ME. *ciment*, *siment*, cement. See CEMENT, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Cement. **b** A reddish powder or sediment.

si-mo'le-on (sĭ-mō'lē-ŭn), *n.* A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Si'mon (sī'mŏn), *n.* [L. *Simon*, Gr. Σίμων, which was confounded with Heb. *Shim'ōn*. Cf. SIMEON.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Simon* (sē'môN'); It. *Simone* (sē-mō'nā); Sp. *Simón* (sē-mōn'); Pg. *Simão* (sē-moun'); G. *Simon* (zē'mŏn). — Dim. *Sim* (*Simp'kins*, obs.). **2.** *Bib.* See PETER, 2.

simonde. † SIMMON, CEMENT.

si-mo'ni-al, *n.* A simonist.

si-mon'i-cal, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*

si-mo'ni-ent, *n.* One guilty of simony. *Obs.*

si-mo'ni-ous, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*

Si'mon-ist, *a.* & *n.* Simonian.

Si'mon-ite, *n.* A Simonian. *Obs.*

Si'mon-pure', *a.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true; real; authentic. *Colloq.*

‖ **si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, cir-cum'spi-ce** (mō-nū'mĕn'tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

simorg, simorgh. † SIMURGH.

si-mos'i-ty (sĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being simous. *Obs. or R.*

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. t.* To simmer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sim'per-de-cock'et, sim'per-the-cock'et, *n.* An affected girl; — orig. an adverbial phrase. *Obs.*

sim'per-er, *n.* One who simpers.

sim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of *simpering*, p. pr.

simp'kin, var. of SIMKIN.

sim'pl. Simple. *Ref. Sp.*

(6) the *screw*, combining a male and a female screw (equivalent to an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder so as to convert rotation into straight-line motion, or vice versa). Some writers include the *jointed link*, or *toggle joint*, and the *hydraulic press*. The so-called *funicular machine*, although not a machine at all, is also sometimes included. Often called *mechanical power*. — **simple microscope.** See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. motion,** *Mech.*, a motion in a straight line, circle or circular arc, or helix. Simple motion in a circle, when reciprocating, is called *oscillating*. — **s. necessity,** *Logic*, the necessity of that whose contradicting involves a contradiction. — **s. ore,** *Metal.*, an ore containing only one metal. — **s. pendulum.** See PENDULUM, 1. — **s. prebend,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, one with no jurisdiction annexed to it. — **s. probation,** *Logic*, a proof comprised in a single syllogism. — **s. proposition.** *Logic.* **a** A categorical proposition. **b** A proposition not resolvable into separate statements. — **s. ratio,** *Math.*, ratio between first powers of the terms. — **s. reaction time.** See REACTION TIME. — **s. sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having no subordinate clauses; one having but one subject and one predicate. — **S. Simon,** the subject of a well-known popular nursery rime, of early and unknown authorship. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **s. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism not resolvable into other syllogisms. — **s. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault whose intrados consists of an unbroken surface.

sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *adv.* *Mach.* As a simple (single-cylinder) engine.

sim'ple, *n.* [F. See SIMPLE, *a.*] **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many *simples*." *Shak.* **2.** *Med.* A medicinal plant; — each vegetable being supposed to possess a virtue, and constitute a simple remedy. **3.** A person of humble birth or condition; — commonly used in contrast with *gentle*. **4.** *pl.* Foolish behavior; silliness; as, a fit of the *simples*. **5.** *Weaving.* **a** A drawloom. *Now Rare.* **b** A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A feast which is not a double or a semidouble.

sim'ple, *v. i.*; SIM'PLED (sĭm'p'ld); SIM'PLING (-plĭng). To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

sim'ple-heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Devoid of duplicity; guileless; ingenuous; artless.

sim'ple-mind'ed, *a.* Devoid of subtlety; undesigning; unsuspecting. — **sim'ple-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

sim'pler (sĭm'plẽr), *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

sim'ple-ton (sĭm'p'l-tŭn), *n.* [F. *simplet*, prop. dim. of *simple* simple.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person. **Syn.** — See IDIOT.

sim'plex (sĭm'plĕks), *a.* [L. Cf. SIMPLE, *a.*] More or less simple. Cf. DUPLEX. Specif.: *Teleg.* Pert. to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

Sim'pli-ci-den-ta'ta (sĭm'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *simplex, -icis*, simple + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The principal suborder of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas. It is characterized by a single pair of upper incisors. — **sim-plic'i-dent** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a. & n.* — **sim'pli-ci-den'tate** (sĭm'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.*

sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*, fr. *simplex*. See SIMPLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being simple; quality or state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths. **2.** Quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; freedom from complexity, intricacy, or elaborateness; as, the *simplicity* of a machine; specif.: **a** Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a doctrine, an explanation, a demonstration. **b** Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, style. **3.** Artlessness of mind; lack of cunning or duplicity.

In wit a man; *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

4. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly. *Prov.* i. 22.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplification*.] **1.** Act or process of simplifying. *A. Smith.* **2.** Specif., *Philol.*, a linguistic change consisting in the substitution of a single consonant for a doubled one; as, Lat. *vacilo* beside *vacillo*. Cf. CONTRACTION, *n.*, 2 **c**.

sim'pli-fi-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* That simplifies; tending to simplify.

sim'pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [Cf. F. *simplifier*, LL. *simplificare*. See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; to make less complex; to make clear or clearer by explaining; to show an easier or shorter process for doing, making, etc.

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *W. Nicholson*

sim'plism (sĭm'plĭz'm), *n.* The striving for, or the advocacy of, simplicity; also, affected or assumed simplicity.

sim'plist (-plĭst), *n.* *Old Med.* One skilled in simples.

sim-plis'tic (sĭm-plĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. *Rare.* *Wilkinson.* **2.** Attempting to explain too much by a single principle or by inadequate principles.

sim'ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* [*simple* + *-ly*.] **1.** In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.

[They] make that now good or evil. . . . which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Weakly; foolishly. *Johnson.*

Simp'son's rule (sĭmp'sŭnz, sĭm'-). [After Thomas *Simpson* (1710-61), English mathematician.] Either of two rules for computing more or less approximately the area of a figure bounded by a straight base line, two terminal straight lines at right angles to it, and any irregular curve. The more common rule is: Area = one third the product of the common distance between the ordinates times the aggregate sum of the two extreme (bounding) ordinates, twice the sum of the intermediate odd ordinates, and four times the sum of the even ones, the figure being divided up into an even number of strips by equidistant ordinates parallel to the end lines. The rule is sufficiently accurate if the bounding curve is parabolic.

sim'u-la'crum (sĭm'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image; something which is formed in the likeness of a being or thing. **2.** A phantom or shadowy likeness of something; esp., a vague, unreal semblance; a mock appearance; a sham.

sim'u-lance (sĭm'ū-lăns), *n.* State of being simulant; a deceptive resemblance. *Rare.*

sim'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *simulans, -antis*, p. pr. of *simulare* to simulate.] Simulating (something which it is not); having a deceptive appearance or resemblance; — with *of*; used esp. in *Biol.*; as, a stamen *simulant* of a petal, etc. — *n.* One that simulates something else.

sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, together, *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. DISSEMBLE, SEMBLANCE.] Feigned; pretended; specif., *Civil Law*, feigned; fictitious, as a conveyance made in fraud of one's creditors, or a bond executed by a minor (as in certain proceedings in Scots law).

sim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; SIM'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SIM'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate; as, to *simulate* insanity or loyalty; some moths *simulate* leaves. **Syn.** — See ASSUME.

sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *simulation*, L. *simulatio*.] **1.** Act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; counterfeiting. **2.** Similarity. *Obs.* **3.** *Civil Law.* A feigned or fictitious transaction, as one to effect a fraud, or one done as a matter of form.

Syn. — SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY, SANCTIMONY. SIMULATION is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; DISSIMULATION is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose; as, "*Dissimulation*, in the negative; when a man lets fall signs and arguments, that he is not what he is . . . *Simulation*, in the affirmative; when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (*Bacon*); "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is" (*Tatler*). HYPOCRISY is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one whose aims are selfish or whose life is corrupt; SANCTIMONY implies a pharisaical or canting assumption of piety; as, "I thought where all thy circling wiles would end — in feigned religion, smooth *hypocrisy*" (*Milton*); "men attired in greasy black suits, with dingy black neckties — all gifted with a *sanctimonious* snuffle, all blessed by nature with shiny foreheads and clammy hands, all avid for buttered toast and muffins" (*J. A. Symonds*). See ASSUME, DISSEMBLE, IMPOSTOR.

sim'u-la'tor (sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who simulates something or some one, or who feigns something.

sim'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Simulated, or capable of being simulated; serving or tending to simulate or deceive; characterized by simulation. *Bp. Hall.*

Simulium. *a* Adult of Buffalo Gnat (*S. invenustum*), × 4; *b* Larva of another Species, × 5.

Si-mu'li-um (sĭ-mū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *simulare* to simulate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small biting dipterous flies, including the black fly and buffalo gnats. The larvæ are aquatic. It constitutes a family, **Sim'u-li'i-dæ** (sĭm'ū-lī'ĭ-dē). — **si-mu'li-id** (sĭ-mū'lĭ-ĭd; sĭm'ū-lī'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **si-mu'li-oid** (sĭ-mū'lĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty (sī'mŭl-tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ; sĭm'ŭl-), *n.* Quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

si'mul-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus*, fr. LL. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul*. See SIMULATE.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. **Syn.** — See CONTEMPORARY.

simultaneous concomitants, *Math.*, invariants and covariants of two or more quantics. — **s. congruences,** *Math.*, those satisfied by the same values (or sets of values) of the unknown quantity or quantities. — **s. equations,** *Alg.*, two or more equations satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.

— **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

si-murgh' } (sē-mōōrg'), *n.* [Per. *sīmurg*.] In Eastern **si-murg'** } mythology, a gigantic bird, the "all-knowing bird of ages," who dwells in Kaf and has seen the world thrice destroyed. It is probably the same as the roc.

sin (sĭn), *adv., prep., & conj.* Since. *Obs or Scot. & Dial.*

sin, *n.* [ME. *sinne*, AS. *synn, syn*; akin to D. *zonde*, OS. *sundia*, OHG. *sunta*, G. *sünde*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *synd*, L. *sons, sontis*, guilty, perh. originally from the p. pr. of the verb signifying, to be, and meaning, the one who it is; or cf. L. *sonticus* dangerous, serious, Gr. ἄτη guilt, bane, ruin.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine will; any violation of, or lack of conformity to, God's law, either in purpose or in conduct; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, *sins* of omission and commission. See under ACTUAL, DEADLY, ORIGINAL, VENIAL.

Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 *John* iii. 4.

2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners. **3.** An embodiment of sin; a very wicked person. *Rare.* **Syn.** — Iniquity, wickedness, wrong. See CRIME.

sin, *v. i.*; SINNED (sĭnd); SIN'NING. [ME. *sinnen, singen, sinegen*, AS. *syngian*. See SIN, *n.*] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often with *against*.

For want of experience we may blunder, but not *sin*. *J. Martineau.*

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to transgress; — often followed by *against*.

[A man] more *sinned* against than *sinning*. *Shak.*

sin (sĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To do or commit wrongly, as a sin.

If any man see his brother *sin* a sin. 1 *John* v. 16.

2. To consummate, effect, influence, drive, bring about, put, or the like, by, or in the act of committing, a sin or sins; as, to *sin* away one's happiness.

This trifle [book] . . . was *sinned* into English. *Loveday*

Sin, *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The moon god, variously conceived as lord of wisdom, dispeller of darkness and its evils, giver of dreams and oracles. The chief seats of moon worship in Babylonia were Ur and Harran. In the former place he was also known as **Nannar.**

Si'na-it'ic (sī'nā-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also **Si-na'ic** (sī-nā'ĭk). [From Mount *Sinai*: cf. NL. *Sinaiticus*.] Of, pert. to, or given at, Mount Sinai. — **Sinaitic codex,** the codex Sinaiticus. See CODEX, *Table*.

sin-al'bin (sĭn-ăl'bĭn), *n.* [From L. *Sinapis* + *alba*, fem. a., white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}O_{15}N_2S_2$, in white-mustard seeds. On decomposition it yields glucose, sinapine sulphate, and **sinalbin mustard oil,** $SCN\cdot CH_2C_6H_4\cdot OH$ (*p*), a yellow, irritant liquid.

sin'a-pine (sĭn'ȧ-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **sin'a-pin.** [L., *sinapi(s)* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}O_6N$, in the seeds of black mustard. The free alkaloid is known only in solution, since it readily decomposes into choline and **sinapic acid,** $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a crystalline derivative of cinnamic acid.

Si-na'pis (sĭ-nā'pĭs), *n.* [L., mustard.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the long, flat, sword-shaped beak of the pod. *S. alba* is the white mustard.

sin'a-pism (sĭn'ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus*, Gr. σιναπισμός, the use of a mustard blister, fr. σιναπίζειν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] *Med.* A plaster or poultice principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing its volatile oil. It is a powerful irritant.

since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens, sithenes*, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. BESIDES) fr. ME. *sithen*, also shortened into *sithe, sin*, AS. *siððan, syððan, seoððan*, afterward, then, since, after; properly, after that; fr. *sīð* after, later, adv. and prep. (originally a comparative adv., akin to OS. *sīð* afterward, since, OHG. *sīd*, G. *seit* since, Goth *seiþus* late, ni *þanaseiþs* no longer) + *ðon* instrumental of the demonstrative and article. See THAT.] **1. a** From a definite past time until now; continually afterward up to the present; as, he returned a month ago and has *since* been in town. **b** In or during a part of the interval between a specified past time and the present; subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago. Some critics object to this usage.

How many ages *since* has Vergil writ? *Roscommon.*
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have lov'd long *since*, and lost awhile. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — SINCE, AGO. AGO refers to a point in past time, SINCE, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present; in *ago* the mind is carried back from the present; in *since*, forward from a starting point in the past; as, I met him ten years *ago*, but have not seen him *since*.

since, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx. 30.

since, *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when; as, the building has been razed *since* I visited the city. **2.** When; — after verbs of knowing, remembering, forgetting, etc.; as, do you remember *since* we came? *Obs.* **3.** Seeing that; because; — formerly with *that*.

Since that my penitence comes after all. *Shak.*
Since truth and constancy are vain. *Granville.*

Syn. — For, as, inasmuch as, considering. See BECAUSE.

sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.*; SIN-CER'ER (-sēr'ẽr); SIN-CER'EST (-sēr'ĕst). [L. *sincerus*, of uncert. orig.: cf. F. *sincère*.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; as, *sincere* milk; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, *sincere* of doubt. *Archaic.*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Whole; sound; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. *Obs.*

The inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness. **4.** Honest, free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; straightforward; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person. **5.** Virtuous; morally blameless. *Obs.*

Syn. — Honest, unfeigned, unvarnished, real, true, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST, CORDIAL.

— **sin-cere'ly,** *adv.* — **sin-cere'ness,** *n.*

sin-cer'i-ty (sĭn-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sinceritas*: cf. F. *sincérité*.] Quality or state of being sincere; sincereness; esp., honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense.

I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*

sin-cip'i-tal (sĭn-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sinciput.

sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi-* half + *caput* the head.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The forehead. **b** The whole upper half of the skull; the calvarium. **2. a** In birds, the fore part of the head from the base of the bill to the crown. **b** In insects, the part of the head between the vertex and the clypeus.

Sim'ple, *n.* A servant to Slender in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

sim'ple-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having no nasal appendages; — said of vespertilionine bats.

sim'ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sim'pler's-joy (sĭm'plẽrz-), *n.* Vervain.

simplesse, *n.* [F. *simplesse*.] Simplicity; humility; simpleness; lack of skill; silliness. *Obs.*

simplety, *n.* [OF. *simpleté*.] Simplicity. *Obs.*

‖ **sim'plex mun-di'ti-is** (mŭn-dĭsh'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Plain in (thy) neatness; of simple elegance. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. v. 5).

sim-pli'ci-an (sĭm-plĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *simplicien*.] A simpleton. *Obs.*

Sim'pli-cis'si-mus (sĭm'plĭ-sĭs'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., superl. of *simplex* simple.] The hero of a German picaresque novel (1668) of this title by von Grimmelshausen, relating the adventures in Europe and the Orient of a simple-minded youth, who becomes soldier, jester, bourgeois, robber, pilgrim, slave, and hermit.

‖ **sim-pli'ci-ter** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] Absolutely; wholly.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tor (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that simplifies or favors simplification.

sim'pli-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that simplifies.

simplite. † SIMPLETY.

sim'pli-tude, *n.* Simplicity. *Obs.*

sim'plo-ce, *n.* See SYMPLOCE.

‖ **sim'plum** (sĭm'plŭm), *n.* [L., that which is single.] See LOTTERY, 1.

simp'son (sĭm'sŭn), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*

sim'pu-lum (sĭm'pū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A small ladle, esp. one used in libating.

Sim'ri (sĭm'rī). *Bib.*

sim'son (sĭm'sŭn), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*

simulachre. † SIMULACRE.

sim'u-la'cre (sĭm'ū-lā'kẽr), *n.* [F.] Image; likeness. *Obs. or R.*

sim'u-lar (sĭm'ū-lȧr), *n.* [Cf. L. *simulator*, F. *simulateur*. See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits; a pretender. *Obs.*

sim'u-lar, *a.* False; specious; counterfeit; also, dissembling; pretending. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sim'u-late-ly, *adv.* Dissemblingly: hypocritically. *Obs.*

Scot.

sim'u-la-tive, *a.* Simulated; feigned. *Obs.*

sim'u-lize, *v. i.* [See SIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.*

sim'ul-ty (sĭm'ŭl-tĭ), *n.* [L. *simultas* a hostile encounter, grudge, orig., a (hostile) coming together, fr. *simul* together.] Grudge; quarrel; broil. *Obs.*

sin (sĭn; sĕn). Scot. of SUN.

sin [without period, *sin*]. *Abbr.* Sine.

Sin *Bib.*

sin (sēn), **shin** (shēn), *n.* [Heb.] The twenty-first letter [שִׂין, שִׁין] of the Hebrew alphabet, a sibilant having the sounds *s* and *sh*. As a numeral = 300. [SINAI.]

Si'na (sī'nȧ). *Bib.* Var. of

sinabaff, -baph. † SHANAFF.

sin'a-cle, *n.* A sign; a vestige; a particle. *Obs. Scot.*

Si-næ'an (sĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Of or pert. to the Sinæ, or ancient Chinese.

sinagoge. † SYNAGOGUE.

si'na-may' (sē'nä-mī'; sĭn'ȧ-mī), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse cloth woven from abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*

sin-am'ine (sĭn-ăm'ĭn; sĭn'ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min** [*Sinapis* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A bitter white substance $CN_2HC_3H_5$, the allyl derivative of cyanamide, related to mustard oil.

sin'a-mome, -mon. † CINNAMON.

sin'a-pate (sĭn'ȧ-pāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sinapic acid.

sin'a-pic (-pĭk), *a.* See SINAPINE.

sin'a-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* [F. *sinapiser*.] To sprinkle or powder as with grains of mustard.

si-nap'o-line (sĭ-năp'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*Sinapis* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A white base, $CO\cdot(NHC_3H_5)_2$, got indirectly from mustard oil. It is a diallyl derivative of urea.

sinassy. † SANNYASIN.

sinath † SYNOD.

sinc. † SINK.

sin'ca-line (sĭŋ'kȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **sinkaline.** [Because got by action of alkalies on *sinapine*.] *Chem.* Choline.

sincaunter. † CINQUANTER.

sinch. Erron. for CINCH.

sincke. † CINQ.

sincope. † SYNCOPE.

sind. Obs. pres. pl. indic. of BE.

sind, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEND.] To spoil or plunder. *Obs.*

Sind'bad the Sail'or (sĭnd'băd ; sĭn'-). A character whose strange voyages and wonderful adventures are told in the "Arabian Nights." See *Old Man of the Sea*, under OLD.

Sin'dhi (sĭn'dē ; 147), *n.* [Ar. *Sindī*, fr. *Sind* India, Skr. *sindhu* river, sea, the Indus, or the country along it. Cf. INDIAN ; HINDU.] **1.** One of the people of Sind, India, mostly Mohammedaus of Scytho-Dravidian race.

2. The Prakritic language spoken in Sind. It has many loan words from Persian, and is written in characters adapted from Arabic and Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* a sine, L. *sinus* bosom, used in translating the Ar. *jaib* bosom of a garment, sine, but in this sense due to a form *jība* (misread as *jaib*), fr. Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine, itself a translation of the Greek χορδή chord of an arc. The Hindus introduced the improvement of considering the half chord of the arc. *Munk.*] **1.** A gulf. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length of this perpendicular (reckoned from the diameter to the circle) to that of the radius of the circle, taken + or − according as the perpendicular is drawn upward or downward from the diameter (in positive or in negative sense). The sine of a plane angle is the sine of the arc subtending that angle at the center of a circle of unit radius; or it is the ratio of the side opposite the angle, in a right-angled triangle, to the hypotenuse, or of the area of a parallelogram having such an angle to that of a rectangle having adjacent sides equal to the sides bounding the angle. Hence, the sine of a solid angle is taken as the ratio of the volume of a parallelepiped having such an angle to that of a cuboid with three concurrent edges equal to the edges bounding the angle; and so on for higher spaces and angles. Algebraically, the sine is defined by the infinite series $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots$. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

sin eater. A man who (according to a former practice) for a small gratuity ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person, whereby he was supposed to take the sins of the dead person on himself. — **sin eating.**

si'ne-cur'al (sī'nē-kūr'ăl ; sĭ'nē-kū'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sinecure ; being in the nature of a sinecure.

si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care, LL., a cure. See CURE.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*

2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

si'ne-cure, *v. i.* ; SI'NE-CURED (-kūrd) ; SI'NE-CUR'ING (-kūr'-ĭng). To put or place in a sinecure.

si'ne-cur-ism (-kūr-ĭz'm), *n.* State of having a sinecure ; state, as of society, in which sinecures are common.

si'ne-cur-ist (-kūr-ĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

‖**si'ne di'e** (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again ; finally ; as, Congress adjourned *sine die.*

sine galvanometer (sīn). A galvanometer in which the sine of the angle through which the needle is deflected is proportional to the strength of the current measured.

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [ME. *sinewe, senewe*, AS. *sinu, seonu ;* akin to D. *zenuw*, OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Sw. *sena*, Dan. *sene ;* cf. Skr. *snāva.*] **1.** A tendon.

2. a A nerve ; also, a muscle. *Obs.* **b** Hence, strength ; nervous energy ; muscular power.

3. That which supplies strength or power, or in which strength, power, or support subsists.

The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the *sinews* of war. *Raleigh.*

4. A string, as of a musical instrument. *Obs.*

sin'ew, *v. t.* ; SIN'EWED (-ūd) ; SIN'EW-ING. To knit together, or make strong, with or as with sinews ; to supply with sinews or strength. *Shak.*

Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures, . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger *Goldsmith.*

sine wave. A wave, as of an alternating current, varying according to the law of sines.

sin'ew-shrunk', *a. Far.* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

sin'ew-y (sĭn'ū-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews.

2. Well braced with or as if with sinews ; nervous ; vigorous ; strong ; firm ; tough ; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and *sinewy. Hare.*

‖ **sin'fo-ni'a** (sĭn'fō-nē'ă ; *It.* sēn'fō-nē'ä), *n.* ; *It. pl.* SINFONIE (-nē'ā). [It.] *Music.* **a** In early operas, the overture. **b** = SYMPHONY.

sin'ful (sĭn'fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *synfull.*] Tainted with, or full of, sin ; wicked ; iniquitous ; criminal ; unholy ; as, *sinful* men ; *sinful* thoughts. — **sin'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'ful-ness,** *n.*

sing (sĭng), *v. i.* ; *pret.* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng) ; *p. p.* SUNG ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING'ING. [AS. *singan ;* akin to D. *zingen*, OS. & OHG. *singan*, G. *singen*, Icel. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, Goth. *siggwan*, and perh. to Gr. ὀμφή voice. Cf. SINGE, SONG.] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, according to fancy or the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.

2. To produce harmonious sounds, as those made by birds, brooks, etc. "*Singing* birds, in silver cages." *Dryden.*

3. To chant ; intone. *Obs.*

4. To be fitted for rendition in song ; to be singable.

5. To make a small, shrill sound ; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice. *Pope.*

6. To be filled or affected with a continued buzzing; to ring.

7. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse ; to celebrate something in poetry. *Prior.*

8. To cry out ; to complain. *Obs. Chaucer.*

to sing dumb, to be or become silent. *Obs.* — **to s. on the wrong side of one's mouth,** to express the opposite feeling to that then being experienced, esp. as a result of being outdone or defeated. — **to sing out,** to call loudly ; to shout. — **to s. small,** to adopt a humble tone or attitude.

sing (sĭng), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations of voice. "*Sing* your carol of high praise." *Keble.*

2. To chant ; intone ; as, to *sing* Mass.

3. To celebrate in song or in verse ; to relate in numbers, verse, or poetry. "Arms and the man I *sing.*" *Dryden.*

4. To express enthusiastically ; as, to *sing* one's praises.

5. To dispatch, force, influence, or the like, by or as by song ; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

6. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.

I heard them *singing* home the bride. *Longfellow.*

to sing another song *or* **tune,** to alter one's attitude or tone, esp. to a humbler or less pretentious one. — **to s. out,** to shout or call out. — **to s. sorrow,** to complain ; despond.

sing, *n.* **1.** Act of singing ; a singing, esp. in company ; a gathering for singing. *Slang or Colloq.*

2. A small shrill sound, as that of a bullet in flight ; a whiz.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* ; SINGED (sĭnjd) ; SINGE'ING (sĭn'jĭng). [ME. *sengen*, AS. *sengan* (akin to D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*), originally, to cause to sing, fr. AS. *singan* to sing ; from the *singing* or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed. See SING.] **1.** To burn superficially ; to burn the ends or outside of ; to scorch ; as, to *singe* the hair or the skin.

2. a To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, under a hot roller, or over a flame, before dyeing. **b** = GAS, *v. t.*, **a.** **c** To remove the hair or down from (a plucked fowl, etc.) by passing over a flame.

3. To dry or parch by or as by extreme heat ; to shrivel.

4. To burn with extreme heat ; to consume with fire. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SCORCH.

singe, *n.* **1.** A heat so intense as to scorch or singe.

2. A burning of the surface ; a slight burn.

sing'er (sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [From SING.] One that sings ; specif. : **a** One whose profession is to sing. **b** A bird with a natural or acquired ability to sing. **c** In the early Christian church, one of a minor order of clergy managing, and taking part in, the psalmody. **d** A poet.

sing'er (sĭn'jẽr), *n.* [From SINGE.] One that singes, as one who singes cloth, or a machine for singeing cloth.

singh (sĭng), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *simha* lion.] A title borne by several of the warrior castes of northern India.

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭng'gă-lēz' ; -lēs') *or* **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn'hă-), *a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] Lit., of or pert. to Ceylon ; hence, designating, or pert. to, the principal race of Ceylon, occupying chiefly the southern half of the island, or their language. They are of Aryo-Dravidian stock, and mostly Buddhists. — **Singhalese lacquer.** = INDIAN LACQUER.

Sin'gha-lese', *or* **Sin'ha-lese',** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race.

2. The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words. Its records date from the last centuries B.C., and it has a poetic and historical literature. The alphabet is of the Pali class. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sing'ing (sĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SING. Hence : *n.* Act of, or sound made by, one that sings.

singing arc, *Elec.*, a direct-current arc, in parallel with which is a local circuit containing a condenser and inductance in series. Oscillations take place in this local circuit, according to its tuning, and cause the arc to emit a musical note. Called also *musical arc.* See POULSON ARC. — **s. bird. a** Popularly, any bird that sings ; a song bird. **b** Specif., *Zoöl.*, any bird of the group Oscines (which see). — **s. book,** a book containing music for singing ; a book of tunes. — **s. bread,** the larger kind of altar bread, used for the sacrifice and the priest's communion. *Obs.* — **s. cake.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A cake or wafer of singing bread. *Obs.* **b** A hogmanay cake. **c** A wafer for sealing papers. *Obs.* — **s. falcon,** a chanting falcon. — **s. fish,** the midshipman (*Porichthys notatus*) or related species of toadfish, so called because it is able to make a humming sound. — **s. flame,** *Acoustics,* a flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and causing a musical sound. See PYROPHONE. — **s. gibbon,** the wou-wou. — **s. hawk,** a chanting falcon. — **s. hinny** *or* **honey,** a cake containing butter and currants, baked on a griddle. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. master,** a man who teaches vocal music. — **s. muscle,** in birds, an intrinsic syringeal muscle.

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* [ME. also *sengle*, OF. *sengle, single*, L. *singulus*, a dim. from the root in *simplex* simple. See SIMPLE ; cf. SINGULAR.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one ; consisting of one alone ; individual ; separate ; as, a *single* star ; a *single* thread.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

2. Alone ; without company or aid. *Milton.*

3. Hence, unmarried ; as, a *single* man or woman.

4. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing ; concerning one only ; hence, private ; not public.

The death of Antony is not a *single* doom. *Shak.*

5. Such and no more ; nothing more than ; mere. *Obs.*

That of a *single* damsel thou wert met
On equal plain, and there so hard beset *Spenser.*

6. Without equal or like ; unusual ; unique ; singular.

7. Performed by one person, or one on each side.

Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight. *Milton.*

8. Uncompounded ; pure ; unmixed. *I. Watts.*

9. Free from defect; perfect in condition ; sound ; healthy; — usually applied to the eye or vision.

When thine eye is *single*, thy whole body also is full of light. *Luke* xi. 34.

10. Not deceitful or artful ; simple ; honest ; sincere.

11. Foolish ; not wise ; weak ; silly. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

12. Of comparatively low strength or richness; — disting. from *double*, etc. ; as, *single* aqua fortis, *single* juice.

13. *Hort.* Having only the normal number of petals or rays ; not double ; as, a *single* rose.

14. Having one principal working part ; as, a *single* plow, having one share ; a *single* block, with one sheave.

15. = SIMPLEX.

Syn. — SINGLE, SOLE, UNIQUE. That is SINGLE of which there is only one ; that is SOLE which is thought of as not only single, but alone; that is UNIQUE which cannot be matched of its kind ; as, there was but a *single* survivor ; the *sole* survivor ; the book is *unique.* See SOLITARY ; cf. RARE.

single ale, beer, *or* **drink.** See SINGLE, *a.*, 12. — **s.-beat escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **single bill** *or* **bond.** *Law.* **a** A bill or bond for the future payment of money, with no annexed condition. **b** *Scots Law.* In judicial procedure, a bill on which a single party is to be heard, as in an ex-parte motion. — **s. billet,** singlestick. *Obs.* — **s. blessedness,** the unmarried state. — **s. bowknot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **s. comb.** See COMB, *n.*, 3. — **s. combat,** combat between two persons. — **s. corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **s. counterpoint,** *Music,* that in which the added part lies uniformly above or below the cantus firmus. — **s. court,** *Lawn Tennis,* a court laid out for only two players. — **s.-cut file.** See FILE, tool. — **s.-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **single entry,** the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. See DOUBLE ENTRY. — **s. escheat,** *Scots Law,* escheat to the crown of one's movable estate. — **s. file,** a line of men marching one behind another ; a single row. Cf. INDIAN FILE. — **s.-framed roof,** *Arch.*, a roof in which opposite rafters are tied together by the upper floor frame or by boards nailed across horizontally. — **s.-geared lathe,** a lathe without back gear. — **single knot,** an overhand knot. — **s. lath.** See LATH, *n.*, 1. — **s.-measure door,** *Arch.*, a door with no molding on either side. — **single money,** small currency ; small change. *Obs.* — **s. mordent.** *Music.* See MORDENT. — **s. position,** *Arith.*, the method of solving problems in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. See POSITION, 1 **b.** — **s. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **s.-rail crane.** *Mach.* = WALKING CRANE. — **single recovery.** See *common recovery*, under COMMON, *a.* — **s. sailor,** a common sailor ; a foremast hand. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. sap.** See 4th SAP. — **s. shear,** *Mech.*, shear along one surface only. — **s.-shear steel.** = SHEAR STEEL. — **single soldier,** a private. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. Spanish burton.** See TACKLE. — **S.-speech Ham'il-ton** (hăm'ĭl-tŭn), William Gerard Hamilton, an English statesman (1729–96) ; — so nicknamed because on Nov. 13, 1755, he delivered a *single speech* which "threw into the shade every orator except Pitt." *Macaulay.* — **single spruce. a** The white spruce. **b** The balsam fir. — **s. standard,** *Money,* a standard of monetary value based on a single metal, as gold or silver. — **s. stitch.** See STITCH, *n.* — **s. tackle.** See TACKLE. — **s. tax,** *Econ.*, a tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. by taking the entire economic rent of land. The theory of a single tax on land was brought into prominence about 1750 by the physiocrats ; its present popularity is due to Henry George. Cf. IMPÔT UNIQUE. — **s. touch,** *Magnetism,* a method of magnetizing in which one pole of the magnet is drawn repeatedly in the same direction from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. — **s. transfer.** See CARBON PROCESS. — **s.-twist drill,** a twist drill with only one helical groove. — **single whip.** *Naut.* See WHIP. — **s.-whip tackle.** See TACKLE. — **single wicket.** See CRICKET, game.

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *v. t.* ; SIN'GLED (-g'ld) ; SIN'GLING (-glĭng).

1. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number ; to choose out from others ; — usually with *out* or *from ;* as, to *single* one out for favor.

2. To lead aside ; to sequester ; withdraw. *Obs.*

3. To take alone, or one by one ; to treat separately.

Men . . . commendable when they are *singled Hooker.*

4. *Naut.* To reduce from a number of parts to one ; — said of a previously doubled rope.

sin'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or issue forth alone. *Obs.*

2. To withdraw or retire from company. *Rare.*

3. To take the gait called single-foot ; — said of horses.

sin'gle, *n.* **1.** A unit ; one ; as, to score a *single.*

2. *pl.*, construed as *sing.* A reeled thread twisted to give it firmness.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

4. *Sports.* **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A game with but one player on each side ; — usually in *pl.* **b** *Golf.* A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome.* **c** *Baseball.* A base hit. **d** *Cricket.* A hit for one run. **e** *Falconry.* A claw or talon. **f** *Hunting.* The tail of a beast, esp. of the red deer. *Eng.*

5. See under CHANGE RINGING.

6. *pl.* Sheet metal over $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

sin'gle-act'ing, *a.* **a** Acting in one direction only ; as, a *single-acting* plunger; a *single-acting* engine (admitting the working fluid on one side of the piston only). **b** Having simplicity of action ; — said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked by hand. — **sin'gle-ac'tion,** *n.*

sin'gle-banked' (-băŋkt'), *a.* **a** Having a single bank or row, as of oars or keys ; specif. : *Naut.* **a** Having a single row of oarsmen, or one on each thwart, the oars alternating on each side. **b** Of vessels of former times, having but one tier of oarsmen ; unireme. Cf. BIREME, TRIREME, etc.

sin'gle-breast'ed (87), *a.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

sin'gle-end'ed, *a.* Having the principal or working portion at one end only ; as, a *single-ended* boiler.

sin'gle-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having but one eye ; one-eyed.

2. Having a sound clear eye or sight ; free from guile ; also, devoted ; self-sacrificing ; unselfish.

sin'gle-foot', *n.* A gait of the horse in which each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately one and two feet on the ground ; — called also *amble*, or *rack.* See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

Single-foot is . distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot. *Stillman (The Horse in Motion).*

sin'gle-foot', *v. i.* To proceed by means of the single-foot, as a horse or other quadruped. — **sin'gle-foot'er,** *n.*

sin'gle-hand'ed (87), *a.* **1.** Having but one hand.

sind (*dial.* sĭnd, sĭn ; *Scot. also* sĭn), *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To rinse ; to wash out. **b** To wash down (food). **c** To quench ; to drench. *Obs.*

sind, *n.* A rinsing ; also, a drink to wash down solid food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [CINDER.]

sin'der. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of **sin'der** (sĭn'dẽr ; -dē ; sĭn'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SUNDER.

Sin'dhi. Var. of SINDHI.

Sind ibex (sĭnd). The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Persia.

sin'dir. ‡ CINDER.

sin'dle (sĭn'd'l ; -l), *adv. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obsoles.* Seldom. — *a.* Rare ; singular. [TOC.]

sin'doc (sĭn'dŏk). Var. of SINDON.

sin'don (sĭn'dŭn), *n.* [L., a kind of fine Indian stuff, Gr. σινδών.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A kind of fine Indian fabric, esp. of linen ; also, a piece of it.

2. A wrapper ; specif. : **a** A winding sheet, esp. a liturgical winding sheet. **b** A tippet.

3. A kind of altar frontal.

sin'dry (sĭn'drĭ). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUNDRY.

sine. ‡ SHINE, SIN.

sine (*dial.* sĭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIGN.

‖ **si'ne** (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without. — **si'ne cu're** [L.], without charge or care. — **si'ne di'e.** See in the Vocabulary. — **si'ne du'bi-o** [L.], without doubt. — **si'ne ho'ce** [L.], lit., without this ; — formerly used in pleading as equiv. of *absque hoc.* — **si'ne in-vĭd'ĭ-a** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ă) [L.], without envy. — **si'ne i're et stu'di-o** [L.], without anger or partiality. *Tacitus (Annals,* I. 1). — **si'ne lo'co et an'no** [L.], without place and date ; — said of books without imprints. — **si'ne mas'cu-la pro'le** [L.], *Law*, without male issue. — **si'ne mo'ra** [L.], without delay. — **si'ne o'di-o** [L.], without hatred. — **si'ne præ-ju-di'ci-o** (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ō) [L.], without prejudice. — **si'ne pro'le** [L.], *Law*, without issue. — **si'ne pul've-re pal'mæ** [L.], palms (won) without toil (lit., dust, i. e., of the race course). *Horace (Ep.,* I. i. 51). — **si'ne qua non** [L.], an indispensable thing or condition ; a necessity. Cf. CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.

sine curve (sīn). = SINUSOID.

sinegen. ‡ SIN.

sine law. See LAW OF SINES.

sinet. ‡ SIGNET, SENNET.

sinew. ‡ SIN, *v.*

sin'ew-i-ness (sĭn'ū-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sin'ew-ish. *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*

sin'ew-ize, *v. t.* To sinew. *Obs.*

sin'ew-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sin'ew-ous, *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*

sin'ful. *n.* A sinner. *Obs.*

sinfulhed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Sinfulness. *Obs*

sing. ‡ SIGN. [*Scot.*]

sing (sĭn), sĭnzh), *v. t.* To singe.

sing. *Abbr.* Singular.

sing'a-ble (sĭng'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sing'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Sin'ga-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

sin-gal'ly, *n.* [Of Bengali origin.] The sound of a kind of fish, exported from Calcutta. *India.*

singe, singen. ‡ SIGN, SIN.

singe'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SINGE. — **singe'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sing'er-ess. *n.* A songstress. *Obs.*

singerie, *n.* [F.] An apish trick. *Obs.* [SINGE.]

sing'et (sĭn'jĭt). Scot. p. p. of SING.

sing-ha'ra nut (sĭng-hä'rä). [Bengali & Hind. *singhārā.*] The water chestnut.

sin'gil-la'tim (sĭn'jĭ-lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] One by one ; singly.

sing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SINGING.

sin'gl. Single. *Ref. Sp.*

sin'gld. Singled. *Ref. Sp.*

sin'gle, *v. i.* [OF *singler, sigler*, F. *cingler ;* of Teutonic origin.] To sail. *Obs.*

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l ; sĭng''l), *adv. Scot. or Dial.* 1. Singly. 2. Seldom. [of SINGLE.]

sin'gle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SINGLE.

sin'gle-bar', *n.* A singletree.

sin'gled (sĭn'g'ld), *a.* Having a single, or tail. [MOTIVE, *n.*]

sin'gle-driv'er, *n.* See LOCO-

2. Working alone; unassisted; without the help of others. **3.** To be, or capable of being, managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin'gle-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **sin'gle-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

sin'gle-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted. — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single; — opposed to *doubleness*, *complication*, or *multiplicity*. Specif., freedom from duplicity; purity of mind or purpose; sincerity; as *singleness* of purpose; *singleness* of heart.

sin'gle-phase', *a. Elec.* Relating to or employing an alternating current of one phase. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

sin'gle-phas'er (-fāz'ĕr), *n.* A single-phase machine.

sin'gle-stick' (sĭŋ'g'l-stĭk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick about 40 inches long, usually with a basket guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the game or sport of fencing with these sticks.

sin'gle-ton (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal. **2.** Hence, by extension, an individual member or thing distinct from others grouped with it; as, a quatrain consisting of a triplet and a *singleton*.

sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. SWINGLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whippletree. When two horses draw abreast, a *singletree* is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the *doubletree*. **2.** A heavy horizontal bar sometimes used to spread the loop of a hoisting chain to prevent crushing the load. *U. S.*

sin'gle-val'ued, *a. Math.* Having only one value (as a function) for any one value of the argument; assuming always the same value at any particular point of a region for all continuations within that region.

sin'gly (sĭŋ'gĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men *singly* and personally good. **2.** Only; peculiarly; uniquely; singularly. *Obs.*

Look thee, 'tis so! Thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. As or by a single individual or unit; in or by taking but one. "The man . . . cannot be *singly* counterpoised." *Shak.* **4.** Simply or scantily clad. *Obs. & R.* **5.** Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*.

6. Honestly; sincerely; simply. *Rare.*

singly connected region, *Math.*, a region bounded by a single curve; one that is cut in two by every crosscut or loop cut. — **s. ordered**, *Math.*, having any two elements, a and b, such that either $a<b$ or $a>b$, and if $a<b$, and $b<c$, then $a<c$.

sing'-sing' (sĭng'sĭng'), *n.* A kob antelope (*Kobus unctuosus*) of central and western Africa, having softer hair and more brownish coloration than the true waterbuck.

sing'song' (-sông'; 205), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence; inferior poetry; doggerel. **2.** A drawling or monotonously rhythmical tone. **3.** An impromptu social gathering for singing. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*

sing'song', *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm; tediously rhythmical.

‖ **Sing'spiel'** (sĭng'spēl'; *G.* zĭng'shpēl'), *n.* [G.; *singen* to sing + *spiel* a play.] *Music.* A semidramatic work, partly in dialogue and partly in song, of a kind popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century. It was often comic, had modern characters, and patterned its music on folk song with strictly subordinated accompaniment.

sin'gu-lar (sĭŋ'gū-lär), *a.* [ME. *singuler*, F. *singulier*, OF. also *singuler*, fr. L. *singularius*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** Being a single unit; individual; single; separate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to a single unit or individual; hence, private; peculiar to one's self or itself; not public. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. = SINGLE, 7. *Obs.* "A *singular* combat." *Holinshed.*

4. *Logic.* Considered by itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular* term; — opposed to *general*.

The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*

5. *Law.* **a** Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and *singular*. **b** *Civil Law.* Affecting, or relating to, one or more separate interests or rights in property, as distingnished from the university, or entire body, of a decedent's estate; as, *singular* succession; hence, loosely, affecting, or designating, any interest or right in property acquired otherwise than by inheritance.

6. *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opposed to *dual* and *plural*.

7. Separate from others; alone; removed apart; unaccompanied. Specif.: **a** Belonging to or being that of which there is but one; unique; unparalleled.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

b Separate as being out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon. **c** Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; excelling others; rarely equaled; eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments. **d** Separate as departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical.

To be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

e *Math.* Possessing certain unique properties (not shared with its neighbors); as, a *singular* point.

Syn. — Unexampled, unprecedented, eminent, extraordinary, remarkable, uncommon, unique, rare, unusual, peculiar, odd, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE.

singular integral (of a differential equation), *Math.*, a relation between the variables that satisfies the equation but contains no arbitrary constant and is not a **particular integral**, which is obtained by giving particular values to some or all of the arbitrary constants in the general (or complete) integral. — **singular judgment.** = SINGULAR PROPOSITION. — **s. line**, *Math.*, a line at every point of which a function ceases to exist; a linear aggregate of essential singularities. — **s. name.** See NAME, *n.*, 1. — **s. number.** *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **s. plane**, a plane in which the envelope of the lines of the complex) in it has a double tangent. — **s. point.** **a** *Math.* (1) Any other than an *ordinary point* (which see). (2) In line geometry, the vertex of a cone (composed of lines of the complex under consideration) that has a double line. (3) A point at which a function loses its definition; a point on the circle C of convergence of a series $F(z)$, for which the radius of convergence of the derived series $f(z)$ in $(z-c)$ approaches 0 indefinitely as c is taken nearer and nearer the singular point. **b** *Elec.* A point at which a finite quantity (e) of electricity is supposed to be condensed. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. — **s. root.** *Alg.* **a** Of an equation in one unknown, a root representing two equal coalescent roots. **b** Of an equation in more than one unknown, a root corresponding to a double point on the curve or surface representing the equation. — **s. solution.** See SOLUTION. — **s. surface**, *Math.*, the locus of the singular points, which is also the envelope of the singular planes, of a complex. — **s. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism whose middle term is a singular term. — **s. term**, *Logic*, a term standing for a single individual.

sin'gu-lar (sĭŋ'gū-lär), *n.* **1.** One that is singular, in any sense; as: **a** One that is alone or separate; an individual instance; a particular; also, a single unit; an individual *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. **c** *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term. **2.** *Hunting.* A pack (of boars). *Old Cant.*

sin'gu-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* Any philosophy which derives the universe from a single principle; — contrasted with *pluralism*. See MONISM, 1 **a**.

sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *singularitas*: cf. F. *singularité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being singular; specif.: **a** State of being one or of singular number; oneness. **b** Quality or state of being separate or alone; specif., *Obs.*, celibacy. **c** Quality or state of being peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; an individual quality, trait, or the like; also, quality or state of being without equal or superior; uniqueness. **d** State or quality of being unusual; rareness; esp.: (1) Superior excellence or worth. (2) Odd or strange variation from the ordinary; eccentricity; oddness. **2.** That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, mood, etc.; esp., a character or quality distinguishing a thing from all or most others; peculiarity. **3.** One's own advantage; self-interest. *Obs. & R. Ashby.* **4.** Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. *Math.* **a** Of a geometric form, any exceptional projective property of any of its elements (points, lines, or planes); a singular point, etc. **b** The number of such properties of a function or locus.

sin'gu-lar-ize (sĭŋ'gū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *singulariser*.] **1.** To make singular or single. **2.** To distinguish; signalize. *Rare.*

— **sin'gu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a singular manner; specif.: **a** By itself or himself; singly; separately; individually. **b** In a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; unusually; uniquely; exceptionally; as, to be *singularly* ugly. **c** Strangely; oddly; as, to behave *singularly*. **d** So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sin'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Anything, esp., a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

Sin'i-co- (sĭn'ĭ-kŏ-). Combining form for *Sinic*, meaning *Chinese*; as in *Sinico*-Japanese.

sin'i-grin (sĭn'ĭ-grĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra* a synonymic name.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{19}H_{18}O_{10}NS_2K$, found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and other Cruciferæ. It is a potassium salt of myronic acid.

sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tĕr; *formerly also* sĭ-nĭs'tĕr, *esp. in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, & Dryden*), *a.* [L. *sinister*: cf. F. *sinistre*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. Cf. DEXTER. "On his *sinister* cheek." *Shak.* **2.** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1. **3.** Appearing or observed on the left, and hence (from that side being regarded as unlucky), inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; as, *sinister* influences. **4.** Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.

Nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*

5. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance; a *sinister* glance.

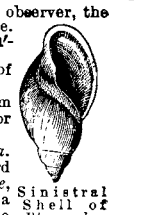
Syn. — See OMINOUS.

sinister aspect, *Astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **s. base**, **s. chief.** See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

‖ **si-nis'tra** (sē-nēs'trä), *a.* [It.] *Music.* The left (hand); — a direction to play a note or passage with this hand. In full, **sinistra mano**.

sin'is-tral (sĭn'ĭs-trăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to *dextral*. **2.** Baneful; inauspicious; sinister. *Obs.*

sinistral shell, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell whose turns are in the reverse of the usual (dextral) direction. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture toward the observer, the aperture is to the left of the axis of the spire. — **sin'is-tral'i-ty** (sĭn'ĭs-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv.*



Sinistral Shell of *Physa heterostropha*. Nat size.

sin'is-tra'tion (sĭn'ĭ-ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sinistral, or inclining to the left.

sin'is-tro- (sĭn'ĭs-trō-). Combining form from Latin *sinister*, meaning *of* or *pertaining to*, or *toward*, *the left*.

sin'is-trorse' (sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'/ ; sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from right to left, as the stem of the hop; opposed to *dextrorse* (which see).

sin'is-trous (sĭn'ĭs-trŭs), *a.* [See SINISTER.] **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left; sinistral. **2.** Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-omened. **3.** Baneful; evil; malignant. *Obs.*

— **sin'is-trous-ly**, *adv.*

Si-nit'ic (sĭ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese or their language. See CHINESE.

sink (sĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANK (sănk), or SUNK (sŭŋk); *p. p.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK'EN, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. [ME. *sinken*, AS. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sinchan*, G. *sinken*, Icel. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggan*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sea*, *silt*.] **1.** To fall by or as by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone *sinks* in water; waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west.

I *sink* in deep mire *Ps* lxix. 2.

2. Specif.: **a** To fall slowly, as to the ground from weakness or from an overburden; to fail in strength.

I think our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

b To fall to a lower level, as a river; to subside; to diminish in volume or in apparent height; as, the ground *sinks* away toward the horizon. **c** To decline, fall, or pass to a state considered as lower, inferior, weaker, or the like; specif., to degenerate; to become debased; as, to *sink* into sleep; to *sink* into oblivion or poverty. **d** To fall to a lower pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. **3.** To enter or penetrate deeply or below the surface.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. Hence, to enter so as to impress lastingly.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke* ix. 44.

5. To perish; to suffer destruction. *Archaic.* **6.** To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, *sunken* cheeks. **7.** To extend a shaft or a well; as, to *sink* for water.

Syn. — Fall, subside, drop, droop, lower, decrease.

sink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink or fall by or as by the force of gravity. Specif.: **a** To immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship. **b** To cause to subside; to reduce in level, pitch, quantity, value, etc.; to lower; as, to *sink* one's voice to a whisper. "You *sunk* the river with repeated drafts." *Addison.* **c** To cause to degenerate in character, quality, or the like; to degrade; debase. **d** To cause to perish; to ruin irretrievably; to destroy. **e** To cause to appear to sink below the horizon by moving away from; as, the ship *sank* the coast. **f** *Print.* To place (a heading, etc.), or to begin (a page), below the top of the full page; as, to *sink* a chapter heading. **2.** To reduce or extinguish by payment, as, a national debt. **3.** To keep out of sight; to suppress; ignore.

A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson.*

4. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; to excavate from above downwards; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to *sink* a die; also, to place or fix in a depression thus made; as, to *sink* a post or a potted plant. **5.** To conceal and appropriate. *Slang.*

If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account *Swift.*

sink, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool. **2.** A shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as for kitchen drainage. **3.** Quality or act of absorbing or engulfing; engulfment. **4.** A depression at the base of a tree, for rain water. **5.** *Geol.* Any slight depression in the land surface, esp. one having no outlet; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (**limestone sink**), often communicating with a cavern or subterranean passage, so that waters running into it are lost; — called also *sink hole*, *swallow hole*, etc. **6.** The lowest part of a natural hollow or closed basin whence the water of one or more streams escapes by evaporation; as, the *sink* of the Humboldt River. *Western U. S.*

The term "*sink*" has been given to all that portion of the Colorado desert which lies below sea level. *Sci. Amer.*

7. *Mining.* A preliminary excavation or pit, to be enlarged in working till it is a full-sized shaft; a sump. *Cornwall, Eng.* **8.** *Physics.* In hydromechanics, an orifice of exit; — contrasted with *source*. Also, by extension, an analogue of such an orifice, as in the case of electric flow.

sink'age (sĭŋk'ăj), *n.* Act, process, or degree, of sinking.

sink'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A device used in hunting wild fowl, consisting of a raft, or broad low boat, having a rectangular depression in which a hunter may conceal himself.

sink'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sinks. Specif.: **a** A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. **b** In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles. **c** = BURR, *n.*, 11 **d**. **d** One that sinks shafts, as in mining. **2.** *Logging.* = DEADHEAD, 5.

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sin'gle-load'er, *n.* A firearm in which each charge is inserted separately [LAR, etc.]

sin'gler, sin'gler-ly. + SINGU-

sin'gle-riv'et-ed, *a. Mech.* Secured by a single row of rivets on each side of a joint or seam.

sin'gles (sĭŋ'g'lz), *n. pl.* See SINGLE, *n.*, 2 & 4

sin'gle-stick'er, *n. Naut.* A sloop or cutter; — used chiefly of yachts. *Colloq.*

sing'let (sĭng'lĭt), *n. Dial. Eng.* An unlined or undyed waistcoat; an undershirt; a jersey.

sin'gle-thread'ed, *a.* Consisting of, or having, but one thread; as, a *single-threaded* screw.

sin'glings (sĭŋ'glĭngz), *n. pl.* [*single* + *-ing.*] The crude spirits that pass over first in distilling.

sin'glo (sĭŋ'glō), *n.* [From *Sungl'o*, a mountain in Nganhui, China.] A tea consisting of large loosely rolled leaves.

singlure, *n.* [See SINGLE.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*

singnet. + SIGNET. [KACHIN.]

Sing'pho (sĭng'fō), *n.* = SINGRENE. + SENGREEN.

sing'ster, *n.* Female singer. *Obs.*

sing'song', *v. t.* To speak, chant, or declaim in singsong.

sing'song', *v. i.* To write poor or monotonous verse; also, to speak or declaim in singsong.

sing'ster, *n.* Female singer. *Obs.*

‖ **sin'gu-la're pre'ti-um.** [L., single payment.] = ANGILD.

sin'gu-lar-ist, *n.* One who affects singularity. *Obs.*

sin'gu-lar-ness. See -NESS.

sin'gu-ler. + SINGULAR.

‖ **sin'gu-li in so'li-dum** (sŏl'ĭ-dŭm). [L.] *Law.* Singly for the whole (amount).

sin'gult (sĭŋ'gŭlt), *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh or sobbing; also, a hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tate, *v. i.* [L. *singultare* to sob.] To sob often. *Obs.*

sin-gul'ti-ent, *a.* [L. *singultiens*, p. pr. of *singultire*.] Sobbing; sighing. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tion, *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tous (sĭŋ-gŭl'tŭs), *a. Med.* Relating to, or affected with, hiccup.

sin-gul'ture. *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Hiccup.

sinh. *Abbr.* Hyperbolic sine.

Sin'ha-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE. [SIAN.]

Sin'i-an (sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = SINIC. [See SINOLOGIE.] Chinese; Sinitic.

sin'i-cal (sĭn'ĭ-kăl; sĭn'-), *a.* [From SINE.] *Trig.* Of or pertaining to a sine.

Sin'i-cize (sĭn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To modify by Chinese influence

sinifie. + SIGNIFY.

Sin'i-fy (sĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To Sinicize.

sinile. + SINDLE.

Si'nim (sī'nĭm). *Bib.*

Si-ni'sian (sī-nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, China; — applied to a great succession of strata, partly, at least, Cambrian. [handed. *Obs.*]

sin'is-ter-hand'ed. *a.* Left-

sin'is-ter'i-ty, *n.* Left-handedness; awkwardness. *Obs.*

sin'is-ter-ly, *adv.* of SINISTER.

sin'is-ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sin'is-trad (sĭn'ĭs-trăd), *adv.* [L. *sinistra* the left hand + *ad.*] Toward the left; sinistrally.

sin'is-trin (-trĭn), *n.* [L. *sinister* left.] *Chem.* A levorotatory carbohydrate from squill.

sin'is-tro-cer'e-bral, *a.* Pert. to, or in, the left cerebral hemisphere.

sin'is-tro-dex'tral (sĭ'nĭs-trō-dĕks'trăl), *a.* Dextrosinistral.

sin'is-tro-gy'rate, si'nis-tro-gy'ric (-jī'rāt; -jī'rĭk), *a.* Inclined or moving toward the left.

sin'is-tror'sal (-trôr'săl), *a.* Sinistrorse. — **sin'is-tror'sal-ly**, *adv.*

Si'nite (sī'nīt), *n. Bib.* One of a Canaanite people.

sin-jer' (sĭn-jĕr'), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *sinzzari*.] See MEASURE.

sink. + CINQUE.

sink'a-line. Var. of SINCALINE.

sink'a-pace. + CINQUEPACE.

sink boat. = SINKBOX.

sinker boat. = CATAMARAN, 4.

sink'field', *n.* Corruption of CINQUEFOIL. *Dial. Eng.*

sink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.

sink hole. **a** The opening to a sink drain. **b** A cesspool. **c** = SINK, *n.*, 5.

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3. A trough to drain foul water; also, a cesspool. *Dial. Eng.*
4. One employed to cut dies. *Scot.*
5. **a** Coin; esp., base coin; specif., *U. S.*, a silver dollar. *Slang.* **b** A kind of doughy muffin. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Bot.* One of the roots of a mistletoe, in allusion to its penetration into the woody tissue of the host.

sink'ing (sĭŋk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SINK. Specif.: *n.* Act of one that sinks; as: **a** Act or process of excavating, as in mining, for a well, etc. **b** Act of caving in, as earth. **c** *Arch., Sculp., Joinery, etc.* A recessed part; depression. **sinking ballast,** *Naut.*, ballast heavier than water. — **s. fund,** the aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for the extinguishment of the debt of a government, or of a corporation, by the accumulation of interest. — **s. head.** *Founding.* = FEEDHEAD, 2. — **s. paper,** blotting paper.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *synléas.*] Free from sin. — **sin'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'less-ness,** *n.*

sin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that sins; esp., one that sins without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin-nin'gi-a (sĭ-nĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Sinning*, gardener of the University of Bonn about 1825.] *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian gesneriaceous herbs having tuberous rhizomes, large petioled leaves, and large flowers with a turbinate calyx and irregular bell-shaped 5-lobed corolla. *S. speciosa* is cultivated under the name *gloxinia.*

sin offering. A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

Sin'o-log'i-cal (sĭn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Si-nol'o-gist (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in Sinology.

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, Gr. Σῖναι + Gr. λόγος discourse; formed like *theologue:* cf. F. *sinologue.*] A student of, or one versed in, the Chinese language, literature, or history.

Si-nol'o-gy (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sinologie.*] That branch of systematized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

sin'o-ple (sĭn'ō-p'l), *n.* [OF., red, green, also *sinopre*, F. *sinople* green, the mineral.] **1.** *Min.* Ferruginous quartz, blood red or brownish red, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.
2. Blood red or brownish red.
3. *Her.* Vert. *Obs.*

sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. CINDER.] Lit., dross of iron; cinder; — applied in geology to certain deposits (substances), distinguished as *siliceous sinter, calc-sinter,* etc.

sin'ter, *v. t. & i.* To become or cause to become a coherent solid mass by heating without thoroughly melting; — said of powdered or earthy substances.

sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-ȧt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Sinuous; wavy; tortuous; specif., *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. Cf UNDULATE, and see SERRATE, *Illust.* — **sin'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*

sin'u-ate (-ȧt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-ȧt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ȧt'ĭng). To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to be sinuous.

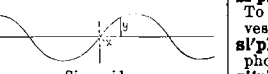
sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sinuosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sinuous.
2. That which is sinuous; a bend or winding; a wave line.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve: cf. F. *sinueux.* See SINUS.] **1.** Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; winding.
2. Specif., *Bot.*, sinuate.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
— **sin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Sin'u-pal'li-a'ta (-păl'ĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The lamellibranch mollusks having a pallial sinus, which indicates the development of long siphons. The long clam, razor shells, and shipworms are examples. Cf. INTEGROPALLIATA. — **sin'u-pal'li-ate** (păl'ĭ-ȧt), **sin'u-pal'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz; -Iz; 151). [L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. SINE, *n.*] **1.** An opening or hollow; a bending in or down; specif., a bay of the sea.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity; a recess or depression. Esp.: **a** A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air, as the frontal *sinus*, ethmoidal *sinus*, etc. **b** A channel for venous blood. The sinuses of the brain are broad channels whose outer coats are formed by the dura mater. The sinuses of various invertebrates are merely spaces among the muscles and other viscera. **c** A dilatation in a canal or vessel, as at the commencement of the internal jugular vein. **d** Cf. PALLIAL SINUS.
3. *Med.* A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.
4. *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf, corolla, etc. A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.
si'nus-es of Val-sal'va (văl-săl'vȧ) [after A. M. *Valsalva* (1666-1723), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, pouches behind the flaps of the semilunar valves of the heart. The blood in its regurgitation toward the heart enters these sinuses and closes the valves. — **si'nus of Mor-ga'gni** (môr-gän'yē) [after G. B. *Morgagni*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a space at the upper back part of each side of the pharynx where the walls are deficient in muscular fibers and closed by the aponeurosis only. — **s. of the aorta,** *Anat.*, an expansion at the junction of the ascending and transverse portions of the aorta. — ‖ **s. po'cu-la'ris** (pŏk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [NL. *pocularis* like a cup], *Anat.*, a median depression of the floor of the urethra at the fore part of the verumontanum. At or within its margins the ejaculatory ducts open. It is sometimes called *uterus masculinus*, being considered homologous with the uterus of the female. — ‖ **s. rhom'boi-da'lis** (rŏm'boi-dā'lĭs) [NL. *rhomboidalis* rhomboidal], *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, the posterior expanded (and for a long time incompletely closed) part of the medullary canal of vertebrate embryos; also, an expansion of the central canal in the sacral region derived from it. — ‖ **s. ve-no'sus** (vē-nō'sŭs). [L. *venosus* venous.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In the lower vertebrates and in the embryos of higher forms, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle. **b** *Anat.* The atrium, or main cavity, of either auricle of the heart.

si'nus-oid (sī'nŭs-oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* **1.** The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation being $y = a \sin x$; the curve of sines. The *cosinusoid*, or curve of cosines, $y = a \cos x$, is the same curve but with the y-axis through the point $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ on the diagram illustrated.



Sinusoid.
x Abscissa; *y* Ordinate.

2. *Anat.* A minute endothelium-lined space or passage for blood in the tissues of an organ. *Minot.*

si'nus-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sinusoid; specif., *Physics & Math.*, capable of being graphically represented by a sinusoid; as, a *sinusoidal* current, function, wave, etc.

Si'on-ite (sī'ŏn-ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a Norwegian 18th-century sect claiming to be children of the King of Sion, whose coming they thought near. **b** = RONSDORFER.

Siou'an (sōō'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the great linguistic stocks of North American Indians, originally dwelling in Virginia and the Carolinas, but within historic times holding extensive portions of the great plains of the Middle West. The eastern tribes were of agricultural habit; those of the plains were chiefly buffalo hunters. Besides the Sioux, the stock includes the Assiniboin, Crow, Mandan, Omaha, Osage, Quapaw, Winnebago, and minor tribes, as the Biloxi and Catawba.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America. The Sioux were driven by the Ojibwas and French westward from Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi, to Dakota and Nebraska, where they still dwell. They are warlike, of fine physique and haughty bearing. They comprise, as chief divisions, the *Teton* (the Ogalala, Brûlé, Hunkpapa, and other bands), *Santee* (the Wahpetons, Sissetons, Mdewakantons and others), *Yankton*, and *Yanktonnais*, Sioux. The native name of the Sioux is *Dakota.*

sip (sĭp), *v. t.; pret.* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare* or *Ref. Sp.*, SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. [ME. *sippen;* cf. AS. *sypian* to take in moisture, *sype* a drinking, akin to AS. *sūpan* to sip, suck up, drink (see SUP, *v. t.*); or OD. *sippen* to sip.]
1. To drink in small quantities or little by little; to take into the mouth in small drafts, as a liquid; as, to *sip* tea.

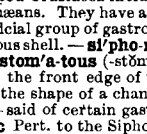
Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

2. To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.*

sip, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

sip, *n.* **1.** The act of sipping.
2. A small draft taken with the lips; a slight taste.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon*, L. *sipho, -onis*, fr. Gr. *σίφων* a siphon, tube, pipe.] **1** A pipe or tube bent to form two branches or legs of unequal effective length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity is lower than the liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above that surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure (about 33 feet for water, 30 inches for mercury, near sea level).



a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*

2. Short for INVERTED SIPHON.
3. A siphon bottle.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** In many bivalve mollusks, either of a pair of posteriorly extending tubes formed by the coalescence and extension of the edges of the mantle lobes of each side of the body. The ventral tube (inhalant, or incurrent, siphon) conducts water to the mouth, gills, etc.; the dorsal tube (exhalant, or excurrent, siphon) carries away the waste water. The tubes are commonly more or less united externally, though their passages are separate. In the long clam they form the so-called *neck.* See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, *Illust.* **b** In many gastropods, an anterior channel-like prolongation of the mantle serving to conduct water to the gills. It is often protected by a grooved extension of the margin of the shell usually called the *canal*, but sometimes also *siphon.* **c** The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. See under SWIMMING. **d** The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. **e** The sucking proboscis of various arthropods. **f** In certain gephyreans, sea urchins, and polychætous annelids, an accessory tube which branches from the alimentary canal near its anterior end and reënters it farther back. **g** A honey tube of an aphid. **h** A tubular anal organ of bugs of the genus *Ranatra*, believed to be connected with aquatic respiration. **i** In Siphonophora, a feeding zooid or hydranth. **j** In ascidians, the branchial or atrial orifice, esp. when borne on a more or less produced tube.
5. *Bot.* In certain of the red algæ, one of the elongated cells surrounding the large central axial cell.
6. *Gas Manuf.* Any of several small reservoirs placed at certain points in a gas main to drain off condensed water.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *v. t.*; SI'PHONED (-fŏnd); SI'PHON-ING. To convey, or draw off, by a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level; — often with *off.*

si'phon, *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — usually with *over;* — said of liquids.

si'phon-age (sī'fŏn-ĭj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

si'phon-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a siphon.

Si'pho-na'ri-a (sī'fō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpet-shaped monœcious opisthobranch gastropods, living between tides and usually having both lunglike organs and gills. It is the type of a family, **Si'pho-na-ri'i-dæ** (-nȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē), formerly regarded as belonging to the Pulmonata. — **si'pho-na'ri-id** (-nā'rĭ-Id), *a. & n.*

siphon barometer. A J-shaped mercury barometer having the longer leg closed at the top, and the other communicating with the air. See BAROMETER, *Illust.*

siphon bottle. A bottle for holding aërated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened.

siphon condenser. *Steam Engines.* A form of condenser in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a long vertical pipe.

siphon gauge *or* **gage.** A kind of vacuum or pressure gauge consisting of a glass tube closed at one end and partly filled with mercury.

si'pho-no- (sī'fō-nō-). Combining form from Greek *σίφων, siphon, tube, pipe.*

si'pho-nog'a-mous (-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Accomplishing fertilization by means of a pollen tube, as most seed plants. — **si'pho-nog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

Si'pho-noph'o-ra (-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *siphono-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of Hydrozoa consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored. According to one view, the Siphonophora are compound animals, composed of zooids modified to perform various functions for the colony, as feeding, defense, locomotion, etc. In some forms two or more zooids (called *nectocalyces*) have the form of a bell, and by their contractions the colony swims. In some there is a hollow *pneumatocyst* or *pneumatophore*, or float (often regarded as an enlarged and modified zooid), which keeps the colony afloat. Many regard the Siphonophora, or some of them, as single individuals, and the zooids as merely organs. See PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, VELELLA, PORPITA, DIPHYES. — **si'pho-noph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **si'pho-no-phore'** (sī'fō-nō-fōr'; sī-fŏn'ō-; 201), *n.* — **si'pho-noph'o-rous** (sī'fō-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

si'pho-no-ste'le (sī'fō-nō-stē'lē), *n.* [*siphono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A hollow cylindrical stele, with or without pith. In its typical form it is characteristic of the stems of ferns, but with modifications it is found in most dicotyledonous stems. Cf. PROTOSTELE. — **si'pho-no-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *a.*

Si'pho-no-sto'ma-ta (sī'fō-nō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tribe of parasitic copepod Crustacea including many parasites of fishes, as the lernæans. They have a mouth adapted to suck blood. **b** An artificial group of gastropods characterized by a siphonostomatous shell. — **si'pho-no-stome'** (sī'fō-nō-stōm'), *n.*

si'pho-no-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having the front edge of the aperture of the shell prolonged in the shape of a channel for the protection of the siphon; — said of certain gastropods. **b** Having a tubular mouth. **c** Pert. to the Siphonostomata.

si'pho-no-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*siphono-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of certain degenerate zooids of some Alcyonaria, supposed to serve to regulate the water supply of the colony.

siphon recorder. *Elec.* A sensitive recorder used in submarine telegraphy, the record of which is an irregular line made by ink discharged from a small siphon.

siphon separator. *Mining.* An apparatus for the sizing of pulverized ores in an upward current of water.

siphon slide. *Micros.* A slide containing a cell through which water is made to circulate by means of siphons.

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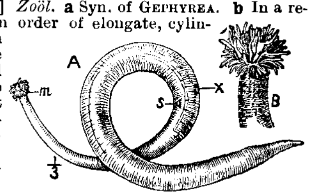
sink'room', *n.* A room with a sink; specif., a scullery.
sinksanker. † CINQUANTER.
sink'stone', *n. Archæol.* A stone sinker used in fishing.
sin'na-gog. † SYNAGOGUE.
sinnasse. † SANNYASIN.
sinne. † SIN, *n.* & *v.* [of SINEW.]
sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr; -ẽ) Dial. var
sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To act as a sinner; — with *it. Humorous.*
sin'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sin'net. Var. SENNIT, SENNET
Sinn Fein (shĭn fān). [Ir., we ourselves.] An Irish society devoted to the advancement of "Irish Ireland" and to the opposition of British control or influence.
sin'now, *n.* A richly dressed woman. *Obs.*
sinnowe. † SINEW.
sin'nowed, *a.* Finely ornamented. *Obs.* [var. of SUNNY.]
sin'ny (sĭn'Y). Obs. or Scot.
sin'ny, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*
si'no (sē'nō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *sino, signo*, sign.] See MEASURE.
sinod. † SYNOD. [SINUSOIDAL.]
si-noi'dal (sĭ-noi'dăl), *a.* = **Sin'o-log,** *n.* = SINOLOGUE.
Si'non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Σίνων.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.
sin'o-per, *n.* [See SINOPLE.] Sinople. *Obs.*
si-no'pi-a (sĭ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), **si-no'pis** (-pĭs), *n.* A red pigment made from sinopite.
si-nop'i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sinopite. *Obs*
sin'o-pite (sĭn'ō-pīt), *n.* [L., fr. L. *sinopis* (sc. *terra*), a red earth found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, Gr σινωπίς.] *Min.* A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients as a paint.
sinow. † SINEW.
sin'qua-pace. † CINQUEPACE.
sinque. † CINQUE.
sinse. Since. *Ref. Sp.*
sins'ring (sĭns'rĭng), *n.* [Jav.] = BANXRING.
sin'syne (sĭn'sīn), *adv.* [Cf SINCE, SYNE.] Since that time; ago. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sinth'ful, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*
sintilla. † SCINTILLA.
Sin'to (sĭn'tō), *or* **Sin'tu** (-tōō), **Sin'to-ism** (-tō-ĭz'm), **Sin'to-ist** Vars. of SHINTO, etc.
sin'toc (sĭn'tŏk), *n.* [Malay *sintoq.*] The Malayan tree *Cinnamomum sintok;* also, its aromatic bark, used as a spice.
sinu. † SINEW. [Sinuate.]
sin'u-at'ed (sĭn'ū-ā'tĕd), *a.*
sin'u-ate-den'tate, *a. Bot.* Varying between sinuate and dentate, as a leaf margin.
sin'u-a'tion (sĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sinuatio.*] A winding or bending in and out.
sin'u-ose (sĭn'ū-ōs), *a.* Sinuous. — **sin'u-ose-ly,** *adv.*
Si'nu-pal'li-a (sī'nū-păl'ĭ-ȧ; sĭn'ū-), **Si'nu-pal'li-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SINUPALLIATA.
si'nu-si'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *sinus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a sinus.
sin'ward, *adv.* In the way of, or toward, sin. *Obs.* [SUNWARD.]
sin'wart (sĭn'wẽrt). Scot. of SIO'GOON (shyō'gōōn), **sio'goonate** (-āt). Vars. of SHOGUN, SHOGUNATE. [SHOMIO.]
sio'mio (shyō'myō). Var. of **Si'on** (sī'ŭn), *n.* = ZION.
sion, sioun. † SCION.
Sioux quartzite. *Geol.* A Proterozoic formation of South Dakota and adjacent States.
sip'age (sĭp'ĭj). Var. of SEEPAGE. *Scot. & U. S.*
si-pa'hee, si-pa'hi (sē-pā'ē). Vars. of SEPOY.
‖ **si par'va li'cet com-po'ne-re mag'nis.** [L.] It is allowable to compare small things with great ones. *Vergil (Georgics,* IV. 176).
sipe. † SHIP.
sipe (sīp). Var. of SEEP.
sipers. † CYPRESS.
si'phac (sī'făk), *n.* [LL., prob. fr Ar. *ṣifāq;* cf. OF. *siphach, suphat.*] The peritoneum. *Obs.*
si'pher. † CIPHER.
siph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs). Var. of SYPHILIS. [Bib.]
Siph'moth (sĭf'mŏth; -mōth). [Bib.]
si'phoid (sī'foid), *n.* [L. *sipho* a siphon + E. *-id.* cf. F. vase *siphoïde.*] A siphon bottle.
si'phon-a'ceous (sī'fŏn-ā'shŭs), *a.* Characterized by a siphon.
Si'pho-na'les (sī'fō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CODIALES.
Si'pho-nap'ter-a (-năp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; APTERA.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects consisting of the fleas. — **si'pho-nap'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Si'pho-na'ta (sī'fō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of bivalve mollusks including all having siphons. It corresponds to Sinupalliata with a few of the Integropalliata.
si'phon-ate (sī'fŏn-ĭt), **si'phonat'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Having a siphon or siphons.
siphon cup. *Mach.* An oil cup from which oil is siphoned to the part to be lubricated by a wick contained in a central tube, and bent over to dip in the oil.
si-pho'ne-ous (sī-fō'nē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Siphonaceous.
si'phon-et (sī'fŏn-ĕt), *n. Zoöl.* A honey tube of an aphid.
si-pho'ni-al (sī-fō'nĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to a siphonium.
Si-pho'ni-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Siphonata.
si-phon'ic (sī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.
Si'pho-nif'er-a (sī'fō-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHONIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The Tetrabranchiata.
si'pho-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*siphon* + *ferous.*] a Siphonate. **b** Pert. to the Siphonifera.
si'phon-i-form (sī'fŏn-ĭ-fôrm'; sī-fŏn'-), *a.* Shaped like a siphon.
si-pho'ni-um (sī-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. *σιφώνιον*, dim. of *σίφων*. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bony tube in some birds, connecting the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible.
si'phon-less, *a.* See -LESS.
Si'pho-no-bran'chi-a'ta (sī'fō-nō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of gastropods having the margin of the mantle produced into a siphon. — **si'pho-no-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*
si'pho-no-gam' (sī'fō-nō-găm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n. Bot.* A seed plant. See SPERMATOPHYTA.
si'pho-no-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Siphonogamous.
si'pho-no-glyph' (sī'fō-nō-glĭf'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave] *Zoöl.* A special groove leading down into the gullet from a corner of the mouth in many actinozoans.
si-phon'o-plax (sī-fŏn'ō-plăks), *n* [NL; *siphono-* + Gr. πλάξ tablet] *Zoöl.* One of the calcareous plates that protect the siphon of certain pholads.
si'pho-no-pore' (sī'fō-nō-pōr'; sī-fŏn'-, 201), *n.* [*siphono-* + *pore.*] *Zoöl.* See HELIOPORIDÆ.
si'pho-no-rhi'nal (-rī'năl), **si-phon'o-rhine** (sī-fŏn'ō-rĭn; -rĭn; 158), *a.* = SIPHORHINAL.
si'pho-no-some' (sī'fō-nō-sōm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the stock of a siphonophore bearing the nutritive and reproductive zooids.
Si'pho-nos'to-ma (sī'fō-nŏs'tō-mȧ), *n. pl.* Siphonostomata.
si'pho-nos'to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* Siphonostomatous.
si-phon'u-la (sī-fŏn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL dim. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical larva of certain siphonophores.
si'pho-rhi'nal (sī'fō-rī'năl), *a.*

si'phun-cle (sī'fŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho.* See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A membranous tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells. Also, by extension, the shelly structures (usually funnel-like or tubular processes of the septa) which insheathe and support it. **b** A honey tube of an aphid.

si-phun'cu-late (sī-fŭŋ'kū-lāt) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a si-
si-phun'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } phuncle.

sip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See SIP, SOP.] **1.** A small sip. *Obs.* **2.** A small bit or piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

Si-pun'cu-loi'de-a (sī-pŭŋ'kū-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHUNCLE; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of GEPHYREA. **b** In a restricted sense, an order of elongate, cylindrical gephyrean worms having the anus dorsal and anterior, and the mouth situated at the end of a proboscislike introvert. The type genus is **Si-pun'cu-lus** (sī-pŭŋ'kū-lŭs). — **si-pun'cu-loid** (-loid), *a.* & *n.*



One of the Sipunculoidea (*Phascolosoma gouldii*). *A* Side View while expanded: *m* Oral Tentacles; *s* Nephridial Opening; *x* Anus. *B* Tentacles, enlarged.

sir (sûr), *n.* [ME. *sir*, *ser*, shortened fr. *sire*, F. *sire*, contr. from the nominative L. *senior* an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, an aged person; akin to Gr. ἕνος old, Skr. *sana*, Goth. *sineigs* old, *sinista* eldest, Ir. & Gael. *sean* old, W. *hen.* Cf SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENESCHAL, SENIOR, SEÑOR, SIGNORE, SIRE, SIRRAH.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a gentleman; esp., a man of rank; a lord; master; sovereign; — in this sense usually spelt *sire.* *Obs.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shak*

2. A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, sometimes prefixed [*l.c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. **3.** A rendering of the Latin *dominus*, academic title of a bachelor of arts, formerly prefixed [*cap.*] to the name of a clergyman and sometimes [*l. c.*] to his professional title; as, *sir* priest.

4. A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name; — used esp. in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used to imply emphatic formality. "What 's that to you, *sir?*" *Sheridan.* Anciently, *sir* was often used in addressing one as having a certain office or profession. "*Sir* man of law." *Chaucer.*

Sir Robert Peel's Act. = PEEL ACT. — **S. William Bovill's Act.** = BOVILL'S ACT.

sir-car' (sẽr-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarkār* a superintendent, overseer, chief; Per. *sar* the head + *kār* action, work.] *India.* **a** The government; the supreme authority; also, as a title, master. **b** In Bengal, a domestic servant; esp., a house steward or accountant. **c** = CIRCAR.

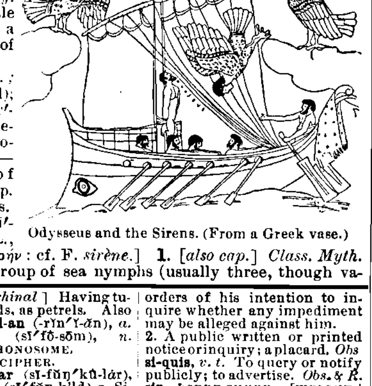
sir-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār;* Per. *sar* the head, top + *dār* holding, possessing.] **1.** In India: **a** A native chief; also, a high military officer. **b** A head palanquin bearer or a body servant; — called also *sirdar bearer.* **2.** In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. the commander in chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire*, orig., an older person. See SIR.] **1.** A person of authority; a lord; master. See SIR, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A title of respect formerly used in speaking to elders and superiors, but now only in addressing a sovereign. **3.** The head of a family; the husband. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **4.** A male progenitor or ancestor; father; — often used in composition; as in grand*sire*, grandfather. Also fig.

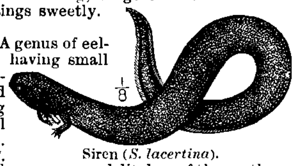
[He] was the *sire* of an immortal strain *Shelley.*

5. The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse.

sire, *v. t.;* SIRED (sīrd); SIR'ING (sīr'ĭng). To beget; procreate; — used of beasts, esp. of stallions.


Odysseus and the Sirens. (From a Greek vase.)

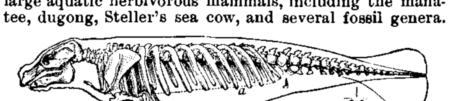
si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν: cf. F. *sirène.*] **1.** [*also cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three, though variously named) who were said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. Odysseus escaped them by filling his sailors' ears with wax and lashing himself to the mast of his ship. Cf. PARTHENOPE. **2.** Hence, something insidious or deceptive; esp., a woman of such character; an enticing, dangerous woman. **3.** A woman who sings sweetly. **4.** A mermaid. **5.** **a** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of eel-shaped amphibians having small fore limbs, but destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. The only species (*S. lacertina*) inhabits the swamps and ditches of the southern United States. It is lead-gray in color and becomes two feet long. With a similar but smaller animal (*Pseudobranchus striatus*), found in Georgia, it constitutes the family Sirenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of the above family. **6.** [F. *sirène*, properly, a siren in sense 1.] Also *sirene*, and *syren.* *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk or disks, used in acoustical investigations and, in a large form, as a fog signal. The frequency of the interruptions determines the pitch of the tone.



Siren (*S. lacertina*).

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a *siren* song.

Si-re'ni-a (sī-rē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, Steller's sea cow, and several fossil genera. The tail is horizontally flattened and expanded into a broad rounded or bilobed fin, the hind limbs rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones paddle-shaped. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually numerous flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex.



One of the Sirenia. Skeleton and Outline of Manatee.

si-re'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Sirenia. — *n.* One of the Sirenia.

sir'gang (sûr'găng), *n.* An Asiatic long-tailed, crested corvine bird; *Cissa chinensis.* When freshly molted it is pale green with reddish brown wings and black markings on the head and tail, but later the green changes to blue. The bill and feet are red. Called also *Chinese roller.*

Sirgang (*Cissa chinensis*). (1/9)

si-ri'a-sis (sĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρίασις, fr. σείριος the Dog Star, properly, scorching.] *Med.* **a** A sunstroke. **b** Exposure to a sun bath. *Obs.* Cf. INSOLATION.

si-ris' (sē-rēs'; *as Lat.* sī'rĭs), *n.* [Hind. *sirīs*, prop., a species of *Acacia.*] Any of several mimosaceous trees of the genus *Albizzia*, esp. *A. lebbek* and *A. julibrissin.*

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, prop. scorching.] A star of the constellation Canis Major, or the Greater Dog, the brightest star in the heavens; — called also the *Dog Star*, *Canicula*, and, in charts, *a Canis Majoris.* See DOG DAYS, STAR. In antiquity Sirius was often called red. It is now of a brilliant white color, and is the best type of those stars whose spectra are rich in hydrogen lines. It is comparatively near the solar system.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *sorlogne*, *surlogne*, var. of OF. & F. *surlonge; sur* upon + *longe* loin. See LOIN.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse.

Sir'mi-an (sûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Sirmium, a city of ancient Pannonia (now Hungary), or the councils there (349–359), which formulated creeds, rejecting Arian, but not quite accepting Nicæan, formulas.

Sir'mu-el'ler-a (sûr'mū-ĕl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [After Baron (formerly *Sir*) F von *Mueller*, Australian botanist.] *Bot.* An important genus of Australian proteaceous trees. They are characterized by the coriaceous leaves, 4-merous apetalous flowers, and large woody follicles containing winged seeds. The flowers are borne in heads which are often showy. Some species are cultivated under the name *Banksia.* *S. integrifolia* is the so-called *honeysuckle* of Australia.

si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* -cos (-ōz). [It. *sirocco*, *scirocco*, Ar. *shoruq*, fr. *sharq* the rising of the sun, the east, fr. *sharaqa* to rise as the sun. Cf. SARACEN.] **1.** **a** A hot, oppressive, dust-laden wind from the Libyan deserts, experienced on the northern Mediterranean coast, chiefly in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. **b** A warm, moist, oppressive, southeast wind, in the same regions. **2.** In general, any hot or warm wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or heated regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, the leste of the Madeira Islands, the leveche of Spain, etc.

sir'rah (sĭr'ȧ; *formerly also* săr'ȧ (*preferred by Walker, c. 1800*) *and* sẽr'ȧ), *n.* [F. *sire*, perh. through Icel. *síra* or Pr. *sire.* See SIRE.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man, a boy, or, rarely, a woman.

Sir-sa'lis cleft (sẽr-sā'lĭs). *Astron.* A lunar crack, or cleft, about 300 miles long, in the moon's third quadrant, near the eastern limb. It is probably the longest rill on the moon.

sir'up, syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *sirop* (cf. It. *siroppo*, Sp. *jarabe*, *jarope*, LL. *siruppus*, *syrupus*), fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. SHERBET.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated, more or less viscid, aqueous solution of sugar, either without admixture, as the *simple sirup* of pharmacy, or variously flavored or medicated, or obtained in an incompletely refined state, as in the manufacture of cane sugar or of glucose; — applied specif. in cane-sugar manufacture to the concentrated juice before the separation of sugar, and to molasses refined and decolored for table use. Cf. MOLASSES, 1.

sir'uped, syr'uped (-ŭpt), *a.* Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

sir'up-y, syr'up-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Like sirup.

‖ **sir'vente'** (sẽr'vänt'), *n.* [F. *sirvente*, fr. Pr. *sirventes*, *sirventesc*, orig., the poem of, or concerning, a *sirvent*, fr. *sirvent*, properly, serving, n., one who serves (e. g., as a soldier), fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire.*] A species of Provençal song devoted chiefly to moral and religious topics, and satirizing the vices of society. It was often used by the troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries.

si-sal' hemp (sē-säl'; sĭs'ăl; sī'săl). [From *Sisal*, a port of Yucatan.] Any of several Mexican and Central American agaves, esp. the henequen (*Agave rigida sisalana*), cultivated in Florida and the West Indies. Also, their white fiber, next to manila hemp in strength and durability. A similar fiber (**false sisal hemp**) is got from *A. decipiens.* See IXTLE.

sise (sīs), *n* [OF. *sis*, F. *six*, fr. L. *sex* six. See SIX.] Six, the highest number on a die; also, the cast of six in dicing.

sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *sieske*, *ziseke*, D. *sijsje*, Dan. *sisgen*, Sw. *siska*, G. *zeisig;* of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *czyż.*] A small, sharp-billed, chiefly greenish and yellowish finch (*Spinus spinus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, allied to the goldfinch. The pine finch is often called *pine siskin.*

siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *sissen*, G. *zischen.*] To make a hissing sound; as, a hot flatiron will *siss* when wet. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

siss, *v. t.* To hiss. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

siss, *n.* A hissing noise. *Colloq.*

sis'soo (sĭs'ōō), *n.* Also **sis'su.** [Hind. *sīsō.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Amerimnon sissoo*); also, its dark brown compact and durable timber, used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railway ties, etc.; hence, by extension, any of several other trees of this genus, or their wood.

sist (sĭst), *v. t.* [L. *sistere* to bring to a stand, to stop.] **1.** To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to cite; to summon; to bring into court. *Scot.* **2.** To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay or suspend; to stop. *Obs., except Scots Law.*

sist, *n.* *Scots Law.* A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings.

sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *sister*, *suster*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *systir*, Dan. *söster*, Sw. *syster*, akin to AS. *sweostor*, *sweoster*, *swuster*, OFries. *swester*, *suster*, LG. *süster*, *suster*, D. *zuster*, OS. & OHG. *swestar*, G. *schwester*, Goth. *swistar*, Lith. *sesů*, Russ. *sestra*, Pol. *siostra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *svasr.* Cf. COUSIN.] **1.** A female person, or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent in common (**half sister**); also, a female who by marriage or adoption is in a relation corresponding to this, — correlative of *brother.* **2.** A woman closely associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community. **3.** One of the same kind, or of the same condition; one nearly related; — often attrib.; as, *sister* fruits. **4.** A member of a sisterhood, esp. of a religious sisterhood; — used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious orders composed of women engaged in charitable work; as, *Sisters* of Charity; *Sisters* of Loretto (see LORETTINE).

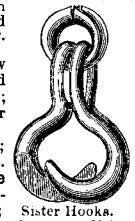
[*siphon* + *-rhinal*] Having tubular nostrils, as petrels. Also **si'pho-rhin'i-an** (-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*
si'pho-some (sī'fō-sōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* = SIPHONOSOME.
si'phre. † CIPHER.
si-phun'cu-lar (sī-fŭŋ'kū-lȧr), **si'phun-cled** (sī'fŭŋ-k'ld), *a* Siphunculate.
[Eng. of SAPLING.]
sip'ling (sĭp'lĭn) Scot. & dial.
sipman. † SHIPMAN
sipoy. † SEPOY.
Sip'pai (sĭp'ī sī-pā'ī). *Bib*
sippe. † SIP. [sips.]
sip'per (sĭp'ẽr), *n* One that
sip'ple (sĭp''l), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i* [Freq. of *sip.*] Sip. *Obs. or Scot.*
sip'pler, *n.* Sipper; tippler. *Obs.*
si'pres, -pris, -prous. † CYPRESS
sipt. Sipped. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Si-pun'cu-la'ce-a (sī-pŭŋ'kū-lā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL, fr *Sipunculus*, type genus. See SIPHUNCLE.] = SIPUNCULOIDEA. — **si-pun'cu-la'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*
‖ **si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce** [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — the motto of Michigan.
siquar, *n.* [Cf. SITHE time, and Scot. *quar*, dial. form of ME. *hwar*, E. *where.*] Time. *Obs.*
‖ **si quis** (sī kwĭs). [L., if any one (the first words of the notice in Latin).] 1. *Ch. of Eng.* A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him. 2. A public written or printed notice or inquiry; a placard. *Obs*
si-quis, *v. t.* To query or notify publicly; to advertise. *Obs.* & *R.*
sir. † SERE, SHEER. [WEIGHT.]
sir (sẽr), *n.* [Per. *ser.*] See
sir, *v. t.* To address as "sir." — *v. i.* To use "sir" continually.
Si'rach (sī'răk). *Bib.*
Si'rah (sī'rȧ). *Bib.*
Sir Ajax. Sir John Harrington, author of "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," a treatise on sanitation; — a play on words, *a jakes.*
sir'a-ji'yah (sĭr'ȧ-jē'yä), *n.* [Ar. *sirājīyah.*] One of the main Arabic treatises on Mohammedan law used by the judges in India. Its date is unknown. [-AT.]
siraskier, -ate † SERASKIER,
Sirat, Al. See AL SIRAT.
sirband. Var. of SEERBAND.
Sirbonian. Var. of SERBONIAN.
sircue. † CIRCUE.
sirculit. † CIRCLED, encircled.
Si-re'don (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σειρηδών a siren.] *Zoöl.* See AXOLOTL. [sire. *Rare.*]
sire'-found', *a.* Chosen by one's
sirekin. † SEREKIN.
sire'less, *a.* Fatherless.
sirename. † SURNAME.
si-rene' (sī-rēn'; sī'rēn), *n.* = SIREN, 6. [ren *Obs*]
si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *ă.* Si-
si-ren'i-cal (sī-rĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a* Like, or appropriate to, a siren; fascinating; deceptive
Si-ren'i-dæ (sī-rĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* **a** See SIREN, 5 **a** **b** A family of dipnoan fishes including *Lepidosiren* and *Ceratodus.* *Obs.* [as a siren. *Obs.*]
si'ren-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To fascinate
Si're-noi'de-i (sī'rē-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* Also **Si're-noi'de-a** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of dipnoan fishes containing the existing and many extinct forms. — **si'ren-oid**, *a.* & *n.* [wiles. *Obs.*]
si'ren-y, *n.* Siren charms or
sirep. † SIRUP.
sirffeitnes. † SURFEITNESS.
sirgirie. † SURGERY.
‖ **si'ri**, *or* **si'rih** (sē'rĭ), *n.* [Jav., or Malay *sirĕh.*] Betel pepper.
Sir'i-an (sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of, pert. to, or like, Sirius as to spectrum; as, *Sirian* stars.
Si-ric'i-dæ (sī-rĭs'ĭ-dē; sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sirex*, a genus name.] See HORNTAIL.
Sir'i-coi'de-a (sĭr'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORNTAIL.
si'rih. Var. of SIRI.
si-rin'ga. Var. of SERINGA **b.**
si-rin'ga oil, si'ri oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sirip, siripe. † SIRUP.
Sir John. 1. A priest; loosely, a simpleton; — in contempt. *Obs.* 2. A close-stool. *Scot.*
sir-kar'. Var. of SIRCAR.
sir'keer (sûr'kẽr), *n.* The cuckoo *Taccocua leschenaulti.* *India.*
sir'ki, sir'ky (sĭr'kē; sûr'kē), *n.* [Hind. *sirkī.*] A matting to lay under a thatch, to cover palanquins, carts, etc. *India.*
sir'mark'. Var. of SURMARK.
sir'name. † SURNAME. [*Poetic.*]
si'roc (sī'rŏk), *n.* = SIROCCO.
sir'op (sĭr'ŭp). † SIRUP.
sir'ple (sĭr'p'l; sẽr'-), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Sipple. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
sir-poon' (sĭr-pōōn'), *n.* [Malayalam *tsiru-ponne;* cf. Tamil *cheru-pinne.*] The poon tree.
sirquytrie. † SURQUIDRY.
sir'ra. Var. of SIRRAH.
sir'-rev'er-ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia*, where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence*, used apologetically before any unseemly expression. *Obs.*
sir-roon'. Var. of SEROON.
sirt. † SYRT.
sirurgian. † CIRURGIAN.
sirvand. † SERVANT.
sirwan. † SARWAN.
Sir-ya'ni-an, Sir-ye'ni-an (sĭr-yā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* See FINNO-UGRIC, ZYRIAN.
sis. † SISE, six. [*Colloq.*]
sis (sĭs), *n.* 1. Abbr. of SISTER. 2. A girl; sweetheart. *Colloq.*
Sis'a-i (sĭs'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*
si'sal, *n.*, **sisal grass.** Sisal hemp.
Sis'a-mai (sĭs'ȧ-mī). *Bib.*
Si-sam'o-i (sĭ-săm'ō-ī). *D. Bib.*
Sis'a-ra (sĭs'ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*
sis'co. Var. of CISCO.
sis'co-wet (sĭs'kō-wĕt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Cristivomer namaycush siskawitz*) of the namaycush found in the deeper parts of Lake Superior.
sise. † SEIZE, SITHE, SIZE.
sise. Aphetic for ASSIZE.
sisee. † SYCEE. [FOIL. *Obs.*]
sise'foil (sīs'foil), *n.* = SEX-
sis'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *ziesel.* Cf. ZIZEL.] The suslik.
si'ser. † SICER, cider.
Sis'er-a (sĭs'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites and was killed by Jael with a tent pin or with a nail. *Judges* iv.-v.
sis'er-a-ra (sĭs'ẽr-ā-rȧ), **sis'er-a-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* [Corruption of *certiorari.*] 1 A certiorari. *Obs.* 2. A severe blow; an onslaught; a violent scolding. *Dial. Eng.* **with a siserary**, with a vengeance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
si-sersk'ite (sĭ-sẽr'skīt), *n.* [From the *Sysertsk* mines in Perm, Russia.] *Min.* A variety of iridosmine containing at the most thirty per cent of iridium.
si'sham (sē'shăm). Var. of SHISHAM.
‖ **si'si** (sē'sē), *n.* The porkfish. *Porto Rico.* [(had been) thus.]
‖ **si sic om'ni-a.** [L.] If all
Si-sin'nes (sĭ-sĭn'ēz). *Bib.*
si'sith (zē'zĭth). Var. of ZIZITH.
‖ **si sit pru-den'ti-a.** [L.] If there be but prudence. *Juvenal* (X. 365)
siskin green. A delicate shade of yellow green, as in torbernite.
siskin parrot. A pygmy parrot.
sis'ki-wit, sis'ko-wet, sis'ko-wit. Vars. of SISCOWET.
sisme. † SCHISM.
sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mō-grȧf), **sis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sis-mom'e-ter** (sĭs-mŏm'ē-tẽr), etc. Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH, etc.
sisour. Aphetic for ASSIZER. *Obs.*
sisoures. sisours. † SCISSORS.
siss. Var. of SIS, girl.
siss. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
siss. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
Sis-se'ton (sĭ-sē'tŏn), *n* [Dakota Indian *sisitonwaŋ.*] See SIOUX.
sis'si-fy (sĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*sissy* + *-fy.*] To effeminate. *Colloq.*
sis'sle (sĭs''l). Dial. var. of SIZZLE, *n.* & *v.* [*Obs.* *Scot.*]
sis'sock, *n.* A loose woman
sis'su, sis'sum. Vars of SISSOO.
sis'sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SISSIES (-ĭz). *Colloq.* 1. Dim. of SIS, girl. 2. An effeminate boy or man.
sist. † *seest*, form of SEE.
sis'tence, *n.* [*sist* + *-ence.*] Stay; respite. *Obs.*

sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n. t.* To be sister to; resemble much. *Obs.*

sister block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other.

sis'ter-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [*sister* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister. **2** Sisters, collectively; in religious use, a society of women united in one faith or order, or bound by religious vows, and devoted to works of charity and religion.

sister hook. Either of a pair of hooks, called **sister hooks**, fitted together so that the shank of each forms a mousing for the other; — called also *match hook, clip hook,* or *clove hook.* Also, a pair of such hooks.


Sister Hooks.

sis'ter-in-law', *n.; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tẽrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.—**sis'ter-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Sis'tine (sĭs'tēn; -tĭn; 277), **Six'tine** (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* [It. *sistino.*] Of or pertaining to any of the popes named Sixtus; specif. [usually *Sixtine*]: **a** Designating a famous edition of the Vulgate, originally issued by Pope Sixtus V. in 1590 and revised under Pope Clement VIII. (cf. CLEMENTINE, *a.*) in 1592, which is now the standard Bible text of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Designating an edition of the Septuagint issued in 1587 under the authority of Sixtus V.

Sistine Chapel. the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michelangelo and others. —**S. Madonna,** a famous Madonna painted by Raphael near the end of his life for the Church of St. Sixtus (San Sisto) at Piacenza and now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It represents the Virgin holding the Child and advancing in clouds composed of cherubs' faces, with St. Sixtus kneeling at her right, St. Barbara at her left, and two cherubs below.

Sistrum, ornamented with the sacred cat.

sis'trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σειστρον,* fr. *σειειν* to shake.] An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to jingle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.

Si-sym'bri-um (sĭ-sĭm'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of fragrant herb, Gr. *σισύμβριον.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of annual or biennial brassicaceous herbs of erect habit; the hedge mustards. They have variously shaped leaves and mostly yellow or white flowers, succeeded by linear pods with numerous seeds.

Sis'y-phe'an (sĭs'ĭ-fē'ăn), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continual redoing; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σισυφος.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, son of Æolus. In the lower world he was condemned to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant. Late legend makes him a son of Autolycus and the father of Odysseus.

Sis'y-rin'chi-um (sĭs'ĭ-rĭn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σισυριγχιον* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of iridaceous herbs having narrow, erect, mostly basal leaves, and several flowers usually from a single spathe. The perianth is spreading and 6-parted. Most species are North American. Those of the eastern United States are the blue-flowered BLUE-EYED GRASS. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sit (sĭt), *v. i.; pret.* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (sāt, *rarely* sät); *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT'TEN (sĭt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT'TING. [ME. *sitten,* AS. *sittan;* akin to OS. *sittian,* OFries. *sitta,* D. *zitten,* G. *sitzen,* OHG. *sizzan,* Icel. *sitja,* Sw. *sitta,* Dan. *sidde,* Goth. *sitan,* Russ. *sidyet'*, L. *sedere,* Gr. *ἑζεσθαι,* Skr. *sad.* Cf. ASSESS, ASSIZE, CATHEDRAL, CHAIR, DISSIDENT, INSIDIOUS, POSSESS, RESIDE, SANHEDRIN, SÉANCE, SEAT, *n.*, SEDATE, SEE, *n.*, SELL, saddle, SIEGE, SESSION, SET, *v. t.*, SIZAR, SIZE, SUBSIDY.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches, or the lower or posterior extremity of the trunk.

2. To perch; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds.

3. To remain in a state of repose; to remain inactive or quiescent; to rest in any position or condition.

> And Moses said to . . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.* xxxii 6.

4. To abide; stay; remain; dwell. *Obs.*

5. To be located or situated; to lie, rest, or bear; — with *on;* as, a weight or burden *sits* lightly upon him.

6. To be effectual; to be of avail; to prosper. *Obs.*

7. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

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

8. To suit one well or ill; to become; befit. *Obs. Chaucer.*

9. To be the concern or function (of); to appertain(to). *Obs.*

10. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to brood; to incubate, as, a *sitting* hen.

11. To hold a relative position; to have direction.

> *Sits* the wind in that quarter? *Scott.*

12. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress.

13. To hold a session; to be in session for official business; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.

14. To take a position for a certain purpose, as for one's picture or bust; as, to *sit* to or for a painter.

to sit at, to rest under; to be subject to. *Obs.* "*To sit at* a great rent." *Bacon.* — **to s. at meat** *or* **at table,** to be at table for eating. — **to s. down. a** To place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, *to sit down* when tired. **b** To begin a siege; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. **c** To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.* **d** To rest; to cease as satisfied. "Here we cannot *sit down,* but still proceed in our search." *Rogers.* — **to s. down on** *or* **upon,** to sit on; to repress. *Slang.* — **to s. evil** *or* **sore,** to be hard (on); to be unfortunate (for). *Archaic.* — **to s. loose,** to be heedless or indifferent. *Colloq.* — **to s. on** *or* **upon,** to repress; squelch. *Slang.* — **to s. on brood,** to ponder. *Poetic. Shak.* — **to s. on,** *or* **upon, one's knee,** to kneel. *Obs.* — **to s. out. a** To be without engagement or employment. *Obs.* **b** To remain to the conclusion of; as, *to sit out* a stupid play. **c** To outstay in a social call; as, he *sat out* his rival. **d** To remain seated with one's partner during the progress of (a dance). — **to s. tight.** *Colloq.* To hold fast. **b** To remain quiet in or as in hiding. — **to s. under,** to be under the instruction or ministrations of. — **to s. up,** to rise from a recumbent posture; to sit with the body upright; also, to stay up after the accustomed hour of retiring; as, *to sit up* with a sick person. "He that was dead *sat up.*" *Luke* vii. 15.

sit (sĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To keep one's seat upon; to sit upon.

> Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To cause to be seated; to furnish a seat to; to seat.

> They *sat* them down to weep *Milton.*

3. To suit (well or ill); to become; befit. *Obs. or R.*

4. To fit; to be adjusted to or fitted for. *Rare.*

5. To pay no heed to; to disregard; disobey. *Obs.*

6. To weigh or press upon; to oppress; beset; also, to stand (as an expense); to cost. *Obs.*

7. To endure; stand. *Rare or Jocular.*

8. *Rowing.* To trim by the poise of the body.

si-tar' (sē-tär'), *n.* [Hind. *sitār.*] *Music.* A kind of Oriental guitar, having typically one steel and two brass strings.

sit'a-tun'ga (sĭt'ă-tŭn'gă), *n.* Any antelope of the genus *Limnotragus* inhabiting swamps of eastern and central Africa. The sitatungas are allied to the harnessed antelopes, but not striped with white except when young. Three species are known, *L. spekei, L. selousi,* and *L. gratus.*

site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs,* fr. *sinere, situm,* to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate: cf. F. *site.* Cf. POSITION.] **1.** The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or for a church.

2. Posture or position; pose. *Rare. Thomson.*

sit'fast (sĭt'fȧst'), *a.* [*sit* + *fast.*] Fixed; immovable. *R.*

sit'fast', *n. Far.* A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> We need not fear them, *sith* Christ is with us *Latimer.*

Sit'ka (sĭt'kȧ), *n.* A town in Alaska. Also see TLINKIT.

Sitka cypress, the yellow cypress. — **s. spruce,** a spruce of the northern Pacific coast (*Picea sitchensis*). It is the tallest of the spruces. — **s. willow,** the *Salix sitchensis.*

si-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σιτος* food + *-logy.*] A treatise on the diet; dietetics.

si'to-pho'bi-a (sī'tō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σιτος* + *φόβος* fear.] *Med.* Aversion to food; refusal to take nourishment.

sit'ter (sĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that sits; as: **a** Oue that sits for a portrait or a bust. **b** A bird that sits or incubates. **c** One who has a sitting with a psychic. See SITTING, *n.*, **4.**

sit'ting, *vb. n.* of SIT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one that sits, esp. for a special purpose, as for a portrait or bust; — often implying an interval or duration of time.

2. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc.; as, the hall has 800 *sittings.*

3. The actual presence or meeting of any body of persons in their seats with authority to transact business; a session; as, a *sitting* of a court or its judges or of a commission.

4. Specif., a session with a medium, clairvoyant, or psychic.

5. A brooding over, or time or season for brooding over, eggs for hatching, as by fowls, also, the number of eggs covered by a fowl in a single brooding.

6. Dwelling place; abode. *Obs.*

sit'ting, *p. pr.* of SIT. Hence: *a.* **1.** Being in the state, or the position, of one that sits.

2. That becomes or befits; suitable. *Obs.*

3. [From SITTING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in or for sitting. **sitting room,** an apartment where the members of a family usually sit; a living room. Cf. DRAWING-ROOM, 2, PARLOR.

sit'u-at'ed (sĭt'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *situatus,* fr. *situare* to place, fr. *situs* situation, site. See SITE.] Having a site, situation, or location; being in a relative position; permanently fixed; located; as, a town *situated* on a hill.

sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *situatio:* cf. F. *situation.*] **1.** Act of situating or locating; settlement. *Obs. & R.*

2. Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; locality; site.

3. State of being situated or located; position, as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition.

> A *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers*

4. Relative position or combination of circumstances; temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a dramatic scene.

> There's a *situation* for you! there's an heroic group! *Sheridan.*

5. Position or place of employment; place; office; as, a *situation* in a store; a *situation* under government.

Syn. — Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.

sit'u-la (sĭt'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A bucketlike vessel. See HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION.

si'tus (sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., situation.] Situation or location; position; locality; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, organ of a body, or the like.

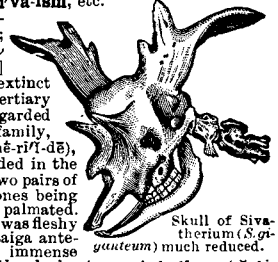
sitz bath (sĭts). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.

Si'um (sī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σιον* a marsh plant, perh. the water parsnip or marshwort.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants, the water parsnips, natives of the north temperate zone and of South Africa. They have pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, white flowers, and fruit with prominent ribs, bearing oil tubes in the intervals.

Si'va (sē'vȧ), **Shi'va** (shē'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva,* properly, kind, gracious.] One of the gods of the supreme Hindu triad (see TRIMURTI), representing the principle of destruction. He also represents the reproductive or restoring power, since destruction in Hindu thought involves restoration as a consequence, and in this aspect his symbol is the linga. In a third aspect he is the great ascetic, the worker of miracles by virtue of penance and meditation. He is also god of the arts, esp. dancing. Under his many aspects he is variously named, having upwards of 1,000 titles.

Siva Bhairava

Si'va-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The worship, by many Hindu sects, of Siva as the supreme god. — **Si'va-ist,** *n.* — **Si'va-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a* Also **Shi'va-ism,** etc.


Skull of Sivatherium (*S. giganteum*) much reduced.

Siv'a-the'ri-um (sĭv'ȧ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; E. *Siva* + Gr. *θηριον* a beast, an animal.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals from the Tertiary of India, sometimes regarded as forming a distinct family, **Siv'a-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē), but more often included in the Giraffidæ. They had two pairs of horns, the posterior ones being large and somewhat palmated. The muzzle probably was fleshy or dilated as in the saiga antelope. They were of immense size, almost equaling the elephants. — **siv'a-there** (sĭv'ȧ-thēr), *n.* — **siv'a-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), *a.*

Si-wa'lik group *or* **formation** (sē-wä'lĭk). [From *Siwalik* Hills, India.] *Geol.* A group of fossiliferous clays, sandstones, etc., of late Tertiary age, found in India at the foot of the Himalayas.

six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six, seox, siex;* akin to OFries. *sex,* D. *zes,* OS. & OHG. *sehs,* G. *sechs,* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sex,* Goth. *saihs,* Lith. *szeszi,* Russ. *shest',* Gael. & Ir. *se,* W. *chwech,* L. *sex,* Gr. *ἑξ,* Per. *shesh,* Skr. *shash.* Cf. HEXAGON, HEXAMETER, SAMITE, SENARY, SEXTANT, SISE.] One more than five; twice three; as, *six* yards; — often used elliptically; as, *six* were present.

six ale, ale of a quality costing six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer. *Eng.* — **S. Articles, Act of the,** an act of Parliament passed in 1539, which reasserted the doctrine of transubstantiation, and sanctioned communion in one kind, the celibacy of the clergy, monastic vows, private masses, and auricular confession. — **s.-canted file.** See FILE, tool. — **S. Companies,** six mutual-aid associations for Chinese emigrants, partly benevolent and partly commercial, representing six districts of the province of Kwangtung. They originated in the times of contract coolie labor in the United States (about 1850), and have become especially influential in San Francisco. Their names are: Ning Yeung, Hop Wo, Kong Chow, Yung Yo, Sam Yup, and Yang Ying. — **s.-foot way,** in English railway practice, the strip of ground, six feet in width, between two parallel sets of lines. *Eng.* — **s.-hour circle,** *Astron.,* that hour circle whose plane is at right angles to the meridian. — **S. Months' War,** the Franco-Prussian War (July, 1870–January, 1871). — **S. Nations,** a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. — **s. o'clock hour circle.** = SIX-HOUR CIRCLE. — **s.-part time.** See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **s. point,** *Backgammon,* the point sixth from the outer end on each player's home table. — **s.-point circle.** = NINE-POINT CIRCLE. — **s. points of ritual.** See RITUALISM, *n.*, 2. — **S.-Principle Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s.-rowed barley,** a race of barley (*Hordeum sativum hexastichon*) having the grains in six rows. — **s.-stringed whip,** the Six Articles. *Slang.* — **the S. Acts,** *Eng.,* a series of laws passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications.

six, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; the sum of three and three; six units or objects.

2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

Sister Anne. See ANNE, SISTER.

sis'ter-ger'man, *n.* An own sister. See GERMAN, 1 **a.** [*Obs.*]

sis'ter-head', *n.* Sisterhood. [*Obs.*]

sis'ter-ing, *a.* Contiguous. *Obs.*

sis'ter-less, *a.* See LESS.

sis'ter-ni-ty (sĭs-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*sister* + *-nity,* as in *fraternity.*] Sisterhood. *Obs.*

‖ **sis'te,** **vi-a'tor** [L.] Stop, traveler. [ACH.]

sis'tren (sĭs'trĕn). Obs. or Scot & dial. pl. of SISTER.

sis'troid (sĭs'troid), *a.* [Prob. Gr. *σειστρον* a rattle + *-oid.*] *Math.* Lying between the convex sides of two intersecting curves.

Sis-tru'rus (sĭs-trōō'rŭs). *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σειστρον* rattle + *οὐρά* tail.] See RATTLESNAKE.

Si-syph'i-des (sĭ-sĭf'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [Gr. Σισυφίδης.] A son or descendant of Sisyphus; — sometimes applied to Odysseus (Ulysses).

sit. + SITE, SORROW.

sit. *n., or* **sits.** *Coal Mining.* A settling or falling of the roof.

sital. + CITOLE.

si'tal-pat'i, si'tal-pat'ti. Vars of SEETULPUTTY.

si'tarch, *n.* [Gr. *σιταρχος* food + *ἀρχός* chief] A purveyor. *Obs.*

site. + CITY, SIT. [of SIGHT.]

site (sīt; sēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SIGHT.

site, *n* [Cf. Icel. *sýta* to wail, *syting* a wailing] Grief; pain; regret; vexation; care; anxiety; shame *Obs — v. i.* To feel care, sorrow, or anxiety. *Obs.*

sit'ed (sīt'ĕd), *a* Having a site; situated *Obs.*

sitee. + CITY.

site'ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — **site'ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [SITHE

sith. + SCYTHE, SEETHE,

sith. + *seeth,* form of SEE.

sith'cund', *n* = GESITHCUND

sithe. + SITH, since.

sithe (sīth). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., and ref. sp. of SCYTHE.

sithe, *v. i.* [AS. *sīðian.*] To journey; travel. *Obs.*

sithe (sīth), *n.; pl.* SITHES (sīthz), also SITHE. [AS. *sīð* a path, way, time, occasion] *Obs.* 1. Journey; course; conduct. 2. Chance; lot. 3 Way; manner; time: occasion.

sithe (*dial.* sĭth, sīth), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh; sob. *Obs. or Dial.*

sithe'ment. Aphetic for ASSITHMENT.

sith'en (*dial.* sĭth'ĕn), *adv. & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; ago. See SITH. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

sithence, sith'ens, *adv. & conj.* Since; as; therefore. See SITH, and SITHEN. *Obs.*

sithere. + CIDER. [*Obs.*]

sith'ly, *adv.* Sith; afterwards.

Si-tho'ni-an (sĭ-thō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert to the Macedonian peninsula, Sithonia. *Obs.*

siththe. + SITH, since.

sith'then. + SITHEN.

siththware, *n.* [Cf. SIQUAR.] Time; occasion. *Obs. Scot.*

sithur. + CIDER.

sit'i-bund. *a.* [L. *sitibundus.*] Very thirsty. *Obs.*

si'ti-ent (sĭsh'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sitiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sitire* to thirst.] Thirsting; coveting. *Obs.*

Si'ti-en'tes Sun'day. *or* **Si'ti-en'tes** (sĭsh'ĭ-ĕn'tēz), *n.* [L. *sitientes,* p. pr.] Passion Sunday; — from the first word in Latin of the introit (see *Is.* lv. 1) for the day.

sitiles. + CITYLESS.

sit'i-ol'o-gy (sĭt'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ). Var. of SITOLOGY.

sit'i-o-pho'bi-a (-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sitophobia.

Sit'kan (sĭt'kăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sitka, Alaska.

Sit'nah (sĭt'nȧ). *Bib.*

sitol, sitole. + CITOLE.

sit'o-ma'ni-a (sĭt'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *σιτος* food + *mania.*] *Med.* a Sitophobia. **b** Bulimia occurring periodically.

Sit'ta (sĭt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σιττη* the nuthatch] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of nuthatches.

sit'tand. *p. a.* [Old p. pr. of *sit.*] Sitting; also, becoming; suitable. *Obs.* — **sit'tand-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

sit'ten (sĭt'n). Archaic or dial Eng. p. p. of SIT.

sit'ter-ing. + CITRINE.

‖ **sit ti'bi ter'ra le'vis** (tĭh'ē). [L.] May the earth lie lightly on thee.

Sit'ti-dæ (sĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SITTA.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the nuthatches; — often regarded as a subfamily, **Sit-ti'næ** (sĭ-tī'nē), of Paridæ or Certhiidæ. — **sit'tine** (sĭt'īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

sit'till. + SUBTLE.

sittinde. + SITTING.

sit'ting-ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*

sittingstede. *n* [See SIT; STEAD, *n.*] Abiding place; abode. *Obs.*

sit'tle-ness. + SUBTLENESS.

sit-trin'gy (sĭ-trĭn'jĭ), *n.* Also **sit-trin'gee.** [Hind & Per *shatranj* chess, a sort of carpet; cf. Skr. *caturanga* the four members (of an army), chess] A carpet of striped cotton, prob. originally checkered. *India.*

‖ **si'tu.** See IN SITU.

sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), *a.* = SITUATED. [locate. *Rare.*]

sit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To place or situngee. + SITTRINGY.

‖ **sit ut est, aut non sit.** [L.] Let it be as it is, or let it not be.

siute. + SUIT.

siv. Sieve. *Ref. Sp.*

Si'va-ite, Shi'va-ite, *n.* A worshiper of Siva; a Saiva.

Si-van' (sē-vän'), *n.* [Heb. *sīvān.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

si'va snake (sē'vȧ). The king cobra.

sive. + SIEVE; (*dial.* sĭv); obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CHIVE; (sīv) dial. Eng. var. of SCYTHE; (*dial.* sĭv; sēv) obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIEVE.

si'ver (sī'vẽr), *n.* An open drain; a gutter. *Scot.*

siver. *r. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*

sivet. + CIVET.

‖ **si vis me fle're. do-len'dum est pri'mum ip'si ti'bi** (tĭh'ĭ). [L.] If you wish me to weep, first you yourself must lament. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica,* 102).

‖ **si vis pa'cem. pa'ra bel'lum.** [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

siv'vens. *n. pl.* Sibbens. *Scot.*

sivyle. + CIVIL.

Si-wan' (sē-wän'), *n.* Var. of SIVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *n.* Corrupt. of SALISH. *Northwestern U. S.*

siwe. siwen. + SUE.

si'win (sē'wĭn). Var. of SEWEN.

siwte. + SUITE.

six'ain (sĭk'ān), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six. Cf. SEXTAIN.] *Pros.* A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

3. Something having as an essential feature six units or members; specif.: **a** A playing card, domino, etc., bearing six spots or pips. **b** Of a dice, the face which bears six spots. **c** A bond bearing interest at six per cent per annum. **d** A boat rowed by six oars, or a crew of six oarsmen; also, *pl.*, races for six-oared boats. **e** A set of six persons or things. **f** *Cricket.* A sixer. **g** = SIX ALE. *Eng.* **4.** Short for *six o'clock*, etc.

to be at six and seven *or* **at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder.

six'er (sĭk'sẽr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* A combination of six elements. **2.** *Cricket.* A hit from which six runs are scored. *Colloq.*

six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

six'pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz; -sĭz; 151). The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value; half a shilling, about 12 cents. See FIPPENNY BIT.

six'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; hence, of trifling worth; cheap; trashy.

six'score' (-skōr'; 201), *a. & n.* [*six* + *score*, n.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

sixte (sĭkst), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the finger nails turned up.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'; sĭks'tēn'; 84), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtȳne.* See SIX, TEN; cf. SIXTY.] Consisting of, or being the sum of, six and ten; fifteen and one more; — often used elliptically; as, only *sixteen* survived.

six'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six; sixteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

sixteen to one, a rallying cry of the Democratic party in 1896, alluding to their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a legalized value ratio to gold of 16 to 1.

six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets folded each into sixteen leaves. = SEXTODECIMO.

six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'; sĭks'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [From SIXTEEN: cf. AS. *sixtēoða.*] **1.** Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which any whole is divided.

six'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.

2. The next in order after the fifteenth.

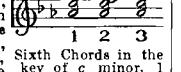
3. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising two octaves and a second. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A sixteenth note.

sixteenth note, *Music*, a semiquaver. — **s. rest.** See REST, *n.*

sixth (sĭksth), *a.* [From SIX: cf. AS. *sixta, siexta.*] **1.** First after the fifth; next in order after the fifth.

2. Being one of six equal parts into which any whole is divided.

sixth chord, *Music*, a chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad; — also called **chord of the sixth.** Three important sixth chords, called **chords of the extreme sixth**, from having, in normal position, the interval of an augmented sixth between their outer tones, are: (1) the **Italian sixth**, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth tone of a minor scale; (2) the **French sixth**, consisting of its first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth; (3) the **German sixth**, consisting of its first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth. See also NEAPOLITAN SIXTH. — **S. day**, Friday; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a nerve of the sixth cranial pair, supplying the external rectus muscles of the eyes; an abducent nerve.



Sixth Chords in the key of *c* minor. 1 Italian; 2 French; 3 German.

sixth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts which form a whole.

2. The next in order after the fifth.

3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing six diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.

six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth; 151), *a.* [AS. *sixtigoða, sixtigoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth.

2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which any whole is divided.

six'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.

2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Six'tine (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* Sistine.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *siextig, sixtig*, akin to G. *sechzig*, Goth. *saihs tigjus.* See SIX, TEN; cf. SIXTEEN.] Six times ten; fifty-nine and one more; threescore; — often used elliptically; as, *sixty* were killed.

six'ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects.

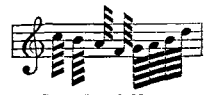
2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.

3. *Com.* A hill of exchange payable in sixty days. *Cant.* **like sixty**, with great speed, ease, force, or the like; as, to go, run, etc., *like sixty*; to ache *like sixty. Slang, U. S.*

six'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixty-four leaves; — usually written 64mo, or 64°.

six'ty-fourth' (-fōrth'; 201), *a.* Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* A sixty-fourth part.

sixty-fourth note, *Music*, a note written with stem and four pennants, and having the time value of one sixty-fourth of a whole note; a hemidemisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.*, 1 **a.** — **s. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b.**



Sixty-fourth Notes.

six'ty-six' (sĭks'tĭ-sĭks), *n. Card Playing.* A form of bézique in which no groups but marriages are declared, and a score of sixty-six counts one toward game.

siz'a-ble (sĭz'ā-b'l), *a.* Of reasonable or suitable size or bulk; usually, somewhat large; massive; as, *sizable* timber. — **siz'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **siz'a-bly**, *adv.*

siz'ar (sĭz'ẽr), *n.* [Also *sizer*, from SIZE a settled allowance.] A student in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on the table. The name was prob. applied from his employment in distributing the *size*, or provisions. Cf. SERVITOR, **c.**

si'zar-ship, *n.* **1.** The position or standing of a sizar.

2. A foundation for the support of a sizar. *Brit.*

size (sīz), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *assise*, prop., a setting, fixing; or fr. OIt. *sisa* glue used by painters, shortened fr. *assisa*, fr. *assidere*, p. p. *assiso*, to make to sit, to seat, to place, L. *assidere* to sit down; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down, akin to *sedere* to sit. See ASSIZE, SIT, *v. i.*; cf. SIZE bulk.] Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, used for glazing the surface of paper, fiber, plaster, etc. Ordinary painters' size is a glue containing too much water to become hard.

size, *v. t.*; SIZED (sīzd); SIZ'ING (sīz'ĭng). To cover, stiffen, or glaze, with size; to prepare with size.

size, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.* See ASSIZE; cf. SIZE glue.] **1.** A settled quantity or allowance; an allotment. *Obs.*

2. An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons; hence, a charge incurred for such extra allowance; also, more broadly, any extra charges. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng* Cf. BATTEL.

3. Extent of superficies or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; — commonly referring to relative mass or bulk.

4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc.; as, the office demands a man of larger *size.*

> The middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

5. State (of affairs); fact; actual truth. *Slang.*

6. Formerly, in some cases, a rate, arbitrarily or legally fixed, regulating the dimensions, as the weight, measure, quantity, or the like, of a commodity; now, a conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, and other articles made up for sale.

7. A kind of gauge for grading pearls according to size.

8. = ASSIZE, 7 **a**; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SIZE, MAGNITUDE. The SIZE of an object (commonly material) is the measure or extent of its dimensions, whether great or small; MAGNITUDE strictly denotes greatness of extent, bulk, intensity, power, etc., and applies to both material and immaterial objects; but the words are frequently interchangeable; as, the *size* of a grain of sand, of a house, the *magnitude* of a mountain, the *magnitude* of one's designs, angular *magnitude.* See BULK.

size, *v. t.* **1.** To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc., of; to conform to standard. *R.* "To *size* weights." *Bacon.*

2. To procure extra portions of; also, to pay for extra portions of; more broadly, to buy; purchase. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng., and other universities.*

3. To swell out with or as with sizes. *Obs.*

4. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* To arrange men in (a squad or company) according to their stature. **b** To grade or classify, according to size. **5.** *Mech.* To bring or adjust (a thing) to size, as by cutting. **to size down**, to gradate (diminish) as to size (the members of a series); as, *to size down* roofing slates from the eaves to the ridge. — **to s. up**, to estimate or ascertain the character and ability of. See 3d SIZE, 4. *Slang, U. S.*

size, *v. i.* **1.** To take greater size; to increase in size.

2. To order food or drink from the buttery; hence, to enter a score, as on the buttery book. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

sized (sīzd), *a.* **1.** Having a special size or bulk; — chiefly in compounds; as, large-*sized*; common-*sized.*

2. Arranged or adjusted according to size.

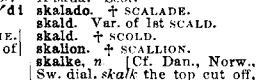
siz'er (sīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** = SIZAR.

2. An instrument or contrivance with which to size articles.

3. Something big; a whopper. *Colloq., Eng.*

siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) SIZE, *v.* Hence: *n.* **1.** [From 3d or 4th SIZE.] Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student; also, the act of procuring, or paying the charge for, such provisions. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

2. [From 1st or 2d SIZE.] Size (the glutinous material), or a preparation of it.



Sizing Tool.

sizing tool. *Wood Turning.* A cutting tool with a gauge clamped to it to determine the size of the wood turned; — called also **sizing chisel.**

siz'y (sīz'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SIZE.] Viscous; glutinous.

siz'zard (sĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [*sizzle* + *blizzard.*] A period of weather marked by heat with high humidity. *Colloq., U. S.*

siz'zle (sĭz''l), *v. i.*; SIZ'ZLED (-'ld); SIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to shrivel up, with a hissing sound. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

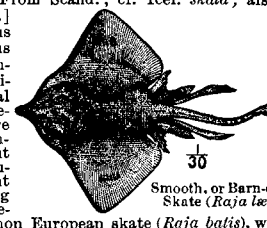
siz'zling (-lĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of SIZZLE. — **sizzling heat**, *Metal.*, a degree of heat (about 400–450° F.) which is approximately that of iron just hot enough to hiss when touched with a moistened finger.

skaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* Also *scaffy.* [Cf. Gael. *sgoth* a skiff, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūta* a small craft.] *Naut.* A Scottish fishing boat having the stem raked and rounding and the stern raked, usually with main and mizzen dipping lug sails.

skat (skăt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] **1.** A three-handed card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. The players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several games or tasks, in most of which the player undertaking the game must take tricks counting in aggregate at least 61 (the counting cards being ace 11, ten 10, king 4, queen 3, jack 2). The four jacks are the best trumps, ranking club, spade, heart, diamond, and a ten outranks king or queen (but in nullo cards rank as in whist). The value of hands depends upon the game played, trump suit, points taken, and number of matadores.

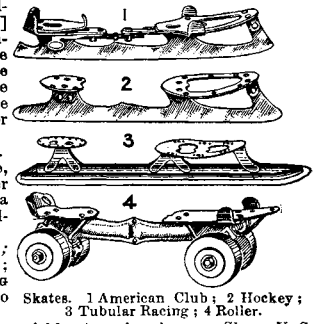
2. *Skat.* A widow of two cards, which count for the player.

skate (skāt), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skata*; also L. *squatus, squatina.*] Any of numerous rays of the genus *Raja* and allied genera of family Rajidæ. Their pectoral fins are greatly developed and give the animal a rhomboidal shape, but they are not confluent around the front of the snout. Among the best-known species are the common European skate (*Raja batis*), which sometimes weighs over 100 pounds and is extensively used as food; the smooth, or barn-door, skate (*R. lævis*) of the American Atlantic coast, and *R. binoculata*, a large species of the Pacific coast; and the thornback. The tobacco-box skate (*R. erinacea*) is a small species, brown above mottled with black spots, and is very common on tbe American Atlantic coast.



Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raja lævis*).

skate, *n.* [For *skates*, fr. D. *schaats*; cf. Russ. *skakat'* to spring, skip, gallop. Cf. SCATCH.] **1.** A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, to be fastened under the foot, and used for gliding on ice. **2.** A roller skate. **3.** A skid or shoe, made to fit over the rail, used as a brake under a railroad car wheel.



Skates. 1 American Club; 2 Hockey; 3 Tubular Racing; 4 Roller.

skate, *v. i.*; SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SKAT'ING (skāt'ĭng). **1.** To glide on skates.

2. Hence, to move quickly; to go in a hurry. *Slang, U. S.*

skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One that skates. **b** A water strider.

Ska'thi (skä'thē), *n.* [Icel. *Skaði.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess of Finnish origin, wife of Njorth. It is she who fastens the venom-dripping snake above Loki.

skat'ole (skăt'ōl), **skat'ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_9H_9N, which is formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and hence found in the human intestine and in excrement, from which it is obtained in white shining intensely fetid leaflets. It is also formed by reducing indigo, etc. Chemically it is β-methyl-indole.

skean (skēn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian*; akin to W. *ysgien* a large knife, a scimitar.] A dagger; dirk; specif.: **a** A bronze double-edged dagger anciently used in Ireland. **b** A skean dhu. — **skean dhu** (dōō), a form of knife or dagger used by Scottish Highlanders.

skeat'ta (skăt'ä), *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] A small silver coin of very early Anglo-Saxon coinage. Its design was sometimes of Roman origin and sometimes original.

ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd''l), *v. i.*; SKE-DAD'DLED (-'ld); SKE-DAD'DLING (-lĭng). [E. dial. also to spill, scatter.] To betake one's self to flight in or as in a panic; to flee; to run away; to scurry; scamper. *Colloq.*

ske-dad'dle, *n.* Act of skedaddling. *Colloq.*

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six'-cut', *a.* Having six blades; — said of a kind of stone-dressing ax; also, designating a surface produced by such an ax.

six'foil', *n.* = SEXFOIL.

six'-foot'er. *n* A person six feet tall. *Colloq., U. S*

six'hand man. Pseudo-archaic for SIXHYNDE MAN.

sixhynde man. See HYNDE, *a.*

six'-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm which can be fired six times without reloading; esp., a six-chambered revolver. *Colloq.*

six'some, *a.* [*six* + 1st *-some.*] Six together. *Obs. Scot.*

sixt. † *seest*, form of SEE.

six'teenth'ly, *adv* of SIXTEENTH. [TEENTH]

sixteothe. **sixtethe.** † SIX-

sixth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTH.

six (sĭz). Dial. Eng. of SISS, *v.*

siz'a-bl. Sizable. *Ref. Sp.*

si-zal' (sĭ-săl'), *n.* Sisal hemp.

sizars. † SCISSORS [Six.]

size (sĭz), *n.* [See SISE, SICE.]

size'a-ble. Var. of SIZABLE.—

size'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **size'a-bly**, *adv.*

sizeine. † SIXAIN.

si'zel (sĭ'zĕl). Var. of SCISSEL.

size'ly, *a.* [Cf. SIZE bulk.] Nice; proud; coy. *Obs*

siz'er die, tap (sĭz'ẽr), etc. *Mech.* A die, tap, etc., to finish threaded work to standard size

siz'i ness (sĭz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sizy; viscousness.

sizing chisel. = SIZING TOOL.

si-zyg'i-um (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL.] SYZYGY.

siz'y-gy Var. of SYZYGY.

sizz (sĭz), *n. & v. i.* Hiss.

sizzars † SCISSORS.

sizz'ing (*dial.* sĭz'ĭn), *n.* Yeast *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

S. J. *Abbr.* Society of Jesus.

sjam'bok (shăm'bŏk), *n.* [S Af D., fr. Malay *chamboq* whip, fr. Per. *chābuk.*] A heavy leather or hide whip. *S. Africa.*

sjam'bok, *v. t.* To use the sjambok on; to flog. *S Africa.*

S. J. C. *Abbr.* Supreme Judicial Court. *U. S.*

sk. *Abbr.* Sack.

sk-. For words in *sk-*, see forms in SC-, or, more rarely, SH-.

skabe. † SCAB.

skace. † SCARCE.

skach. † SCATCH.

skad'dle (skăd''l). Obs. or dial. Eng of SCADDLE, *a. & n.*

skadd'dle, *v. i.* To skedaddle. *Dial. U. S.* [*Dial. Eng.*

skad'don (-ŭn), *n.* A bee larva.

skade, *n.* [Cf. SKATE, old horse.] A wizened creature. *Obs. Scot.*

Ska'dhi (skä'thē), **Ska'di** (-dē). Vars. of SKATHI.

skadylle. † SCADDLE. [SCATHE.]

skaed (skād). Scot. var. of

skaffant. † SCAFFOLD.

skaffay. † SCAFFIE.

skaffe. † SKIFF.

skag (skăg), *n.* A low, strongly built, decked boat for duck shooting. *Local, Great Lakes.*

— *v. i.* To shoot from a skag.

skag. Var. of SKEG.

skag. *n. & v.* Tear; split; wound. *Dial. Eng.*

skail (skāl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, disperse; scatter.

skaille. † SKEEL. [*Basketwork.*]

skain (skān). Var. of SKEIN.

skain, skaine. Vars. of SKEAN.

skains'mate', *n.* A nonce word, in "Romeo and Juliet," conjectured to mean messmate or companion (from *skean*, a dagger) or a scapegrace.

skaip † SCAPE.

skaiparie. † SCAPULARY.

skair (skār). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCARE.

skair, skaire. † SHARE.

skairthtie. † SCARCITY.

skait'bird' (skāt'bûrd'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *sket* dirt, excrement.] A skua. *Scot.*

skalado. † SCALADE.

skald. Var. of 1st SCALD.

skald. † SCOLD.

skallon. † SCALLION.

skalke. *n* [Cf. Dan., Norw., Sw. dial. *skalk* the top cut off, the heel of a loaf] Scalp. *Obs*

skall. † SCALE, to mount; SCALL.

skallade. † SCALADE.

skål'pund (skōl'pōōnd'; skŏl'-), *n.* [Sw., fr. OSw. *skåla* scale of a balance + *pund* pound.] See WEIGHT.

skamblis. † SHAMBLES, *n. pl*

skamelar. † SCAMBLER.

skamyll. † SHAMBLE, *n.* [place.]

skance. † SCONCE, a fortified

skan'dhas (skŭn'dăz; 147), *n. pl.* [Skr. *skandha* body.] *Theos.* The impermanent elements which enter into man's constitution, assumed in incarnation.

Skan'di-na'vi-an Var. of SCANDINAVIAN.

skap, skape. *n.* [Cf. SCALP.] The head; the scalp. *Obs. Scot.*

skapellarye. † SCAPULARY.

skar (skär), **skare** (skâr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCARE.

skaramouche. † SKIRMISH.

skarlote. † SCARLET. [MISH.]

skarmoch, skarmoche. † SKIR-

skarn. † SCORN.

skarre. † SCAR, SCARE

skarsete. † SCARCITY.

skart. † SCRAT.

skarth. † SCART, cormorant.

skarth. *n.* [Cf. SHARD.] A fragment. *Obs.*

skase'ly (skās'lĭ), *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

Skat, *n.* See STAR.

skat Var. of SCAT.

skate (skāt), *n.* An old decrepit horse; a plug. *Slang, U. S.*

skate barrow. A sea purse.

skater. † SCATTER.

skathill. † SCADDLE.

ska-tol'o-gy, skat'o-log'ic, etc. Vars. of SCATOLOGY, etc.

ska'to-sine (skā'tō-sĭn; skăt'ō-; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*skatole* + *-ose* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A base, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2N_2$, formed in the autodigestion of pancreas, and probably related to skatole.

skat-ox'yl (skăt-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*skatole* + *oxygen.*] An oxidation product of skatole combined with sulphuric acid as a potassium salt in diabetic urine.

skaunce, skawnce, *n.* Jest; make-believe. *Obs.*

skavel † SCAFFLE, a spade.

skaw (skô), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skagi.*] Headland; promontory.

skaw'bard, -bert. † SCABBARD.

skawde. † SCOLD.

skawer. *n.* A jurat. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

skawte, *n.* A blow; a thrust.

skayles, *n.* Kayles. *Obs.*

skayre. † SCARE.

skean'ock-le (skē'n'ŭk-l), *n.* [Gael. *sgian-achlais; sgian* knife + *achlais* the armpit, bosom.] A small dirk. *Scot.*

skear (skār; skâr). Scot. & dial. var. of SCARE. [*Dial.*

skeart (skērt; skârt), *a.* Scared.

skear'y (skēr'ĭ; skâr'ĭ), *a.* Scary. *Dial.*

skeat. † SKATE.

skeate. † SKATE. [SKEBAL, *n.*

skeb'el (skĕb''l). Scot. var. of

skec, *n.* [OF. *eskec, eskiec*, var. of *eschiec, eschec.*] Plundering. *Obs.*

skech. Sketch. *Ref. Sp.*

skecht. Sketched. *Ref. Sp.*

skee. † SKEO.

skee. *n.* = SKI.

skeed (skēd). Var. of SKID.

skeeg (skēg), *v. t. & n.* [From Scot. *skeegers* whip; cf. Gael. *sgiurs* whip, fr. E. *scourge.* Lash; flog; slap. *Scot.*

skeel'ing (skēl'ĭng), *n.* [From Scand. Cf. SHEALING.] **1.** A shed, outhouse, or penthouse. *Eng.* **2.** A bay of a barn. *Obs.* **3.** The side of an attic under a slope of a roof. *Local, Eng.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *skeet* to squirt.] *Naut.* A scoop with a long handle, as for washing the sides of a vessel.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skaga* to jut out, project.] **1.** The after part of the keel of a vessel near the sternpost, or a part in extension of the keel, upon which the rudder rests; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudder post in a single-screw vessel. **2.** In a flat-bottomed boat, the vertical triangular piece taking the place of the after part of a keel.

skein (skān), *n.* [ME. *skeyne*, OF. *escaigne*, F. *écagne*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *sgainne*, Gael. *sgeinnidh* thread, small twine; or perh. the English word is immediately from Celtic.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, or the like, put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot. A *skein* of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four-inch reel. **2.** A metal thimble on the wooden arm of a wagon axle. **3.** *Biol.* A spireme. **4.** *Basketwork.* A trimmed strip of osier made from splits.

skein, *v. t.* To wind into skeins or hanks.

skel'e-tal (skĕl'ē-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a skeleton. — **skeletal muscles,** *Anat.*, the muscles attached to the parts of the skeleton, as distinguished from those of the intestine, heart, etc.

skel'e-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of almost insoluble nitrogenous substances, as spongin, conchiolin, etc., in the skeletal tissues of invertebrates.

skel'e-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*skeleton* + *-genous.*] Producing parts of the skeleton. — **skel'e-tog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα) a dried body, a mummy, fr. σκελετός dried up, parched, σκέλλειν to dry, dry up, parch.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs. In *Zoöl. & Biol.*, in a broader sense, the whole of the more or less hard and rigid parts, esp. the supporting and protective structures, of any animal, or of any particular part of its body, or even of certain vegetable organisms, as diatoms. The spicules of a sponge, the stony framework of a coral, the shell of a mollusk, and the hard cuticle of a beetle, are examples. In invertebrates these structures are more often external to the soft parts (*exoskeletal*), in vertebrates chiefly internal (*endoskeletal*), supplemented by exoskeletal structures. See EXOSKELETON, ENDOSKELETON. In vertebrates most parts of the skeleton are formed in the embryo out of cartilage, which, except in primitive forms, is mostly replaced by bony tissue in the adult. The skeleton of a typical vertebrate consists chiefly of an **axial portion** (comprising the *skull*, *spinal column*, *ribs*, etc.) and an **appendicular portion** (the bones of the limbs, including also the *pectoral* and *pelvic arches*, by which they are supported). In man the number of bones is reckoned at about 200 (not counting the teeth), but many bones separate in young individuals afterward become united. See MAN, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, fig.: **a** A very thin or lean person. **b** The framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages. **c** The heads and outline of a literary work. **d** The cage of a high building. **3.** Short for SKELETON AT THE FEAST, etc. See below. **4.** Short for SKELETON SUIT.

skeleton at the feast, something which in a time of pleasure recalls some disagreeable truth or unavoidable sorrow or fate; — from the Egyptian custom of having a death's head at a feast as a memento mori. — **s. in the closet, cupboard, house,** etc., a private hidden source of shame or grief.

skel'e-ton, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton; having only certain leading features of anything; as, a *skeleton* sermon; a *skeleton* crystal. (For phrases see *Vocab.*)

skeleton company, regiment, *etc. Mil.* A company or other organization which has most or all of its complement of officers, but many vacancies in the ranks.

skeleton construction. A method of constructing high buildings in which the chief horizontal and vertical members are of rolled steel, and the walls are for the most part supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

skeleton drill. *Mil.* A drill with skeleton organizations, as companies or regiments, the flanks only of subdivisions being marked by men, for the instruction of officers only.

skel'e-ton-ize (skĕl'ē-tŭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to its skeleton. — **skel'e-ton-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

skel'e-ton-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* Any small moth whose larva eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton.

skeleton key. *Locks.* A key with a large part of the bit filed away so as to avoid the wards, and thus enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skelp (skĕlp), *n.* **1.** A smart blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain. *Scot.*

skelp (skĕlp), *v. t.*; SKELPED (skĕlpt); SKELP'ING. To strike; slap; beat; also, to kick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To beat, as a clock. **2.** To walk with a brisk tripping step; to move rapidly.

skelp, *n.* A strip of wrought iron, steel, etc., for making a hollow cylindrical piece or tube by bending it round longitudinally or helically and welding.

skelp, *v. t.* To form into skelp, as a plate or bar of iron by rolling; also, to bend round (a skelp) in tube making.

skel'ter (skĕl'tĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. HELTER-SKELTER.] To run helter-skelter, to scurry; — with *away* or *off*. *Collog.*

Skel-ton'i-cal (skĕl-tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, John Skelton (1460 ?-1529) or his poetry.

"That headlong voluble breathless doggerel which . . . has taken from the name of its author the title of *Skeltonical* verse." . . . The number of accents, as well as the number of syllables, is irregular, being quite as often . . three as two. *R. M. Alden*

skep (skĕp), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skeppa* a measure, bushel.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A kind of coarse round farm basket. **2.** The quantity held by a skep (sense 1); hence, formerly, a measure of capacity, varying with place and commodity. **3.** A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw. **4.** A bowl-shaped utensil used in ladling or skimming.

skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look carefully or about, to view, consider: cf. L. *scepticus*, F. *sceptique*. See SCOPE.] **1.** One who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his inquiries, or who is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment, esp. to an excessive degree. **2.** *Philos.* One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or employs skepticism as a method; specif. (usually capitalized), a member of one of the ancient skeptical schools.

He [Hume] was a *skeptic;* that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism; and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif., one who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity. **Syn.** — Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk) } *a.* Also **scep'tic, scep'ti-cal.** **1.** Of **skep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism

This negative, this cautious, *skeptical* attitude, is the one most observable in the philosophy of our period. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Theol.* Doubting or denying the truth of revelation, or of the sacred Scriptures.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals *R. Hall.*

— **skep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **skep'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

skep'ti-cism, scep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *scepticisme.*] **1.** An incredulous or doubting state of mind; the mental attitude of the skeptic. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known, or that all knowledge is uncertain; the position that no fact or truth can be established on philosophical grounds; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt characteristic of skeptics. *Skepticism* as a point of view is opposed to *dogmatism*, and appears as a reaction from it. The earliest skeptics were the Greek Sophists, who made "the worse appear the better reason," and the Pyrrhonists, who formed the first systematic school of Skepticism (see PYRRHONISM, SOPHIST). The Middle Academy (see ACADEMY, 1), and later writers of antiquity, esp. Sextus Empiricus (2d century A. D.), also represented skeptical thought. In the main, ancient skepticism was based upon the doctrines of the relativity of sense, knowledge, and human belief (cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE). The skeptical arguments were made use of by many Christian writers to prove the unreliability of human reason and the necessity for revelation for any valid knowledge. Skepticism as an element or stage in philosophic method was used both by St. Augustine and Descartes, who derived the necessity of individual existence from the mere attempt to doubt it (cf. COGITO ERGO SUM), while Hegel maintained that the skeptical is a necessary stage of every philosophic evolution. Modern skepticism, other than religious, finds its chief exponents in David Hume (see HUMISM) and Montaigne; but the skeptical attitude enters largely into all scientific method. Cf. ECLECTICISM **3.** Specif., doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

skep'ti-cize, scep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To doubt; also, to pretend to skepticism.

sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker*, Sw. *skär*, Dan. *skiær*. Cf. SCAR a bank.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock or reef. *Scot.*

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, a splash (whence also F. *esquisse;* cf. ESQUISSE); cf. It. *schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] **1.** An outline or general delineation; a rough or incomplete draft or plan of any design; esp., in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as records its chief features; a slight or tentative draft made as a preliminary study. **2.** A brief simply constructed literary composition, as a short story; specif., *Theat. Cant*, a short theatrical piece, a single scene, or the like, esp. in vaudeville. **Syn.** — Outline, delineation, draft, plan, design.

sketch (skĕch), *v. t.*; SKETCHED (skĕcht); SKETCH'ING. [Cf. D. *schetsen*, It. *schizzare*. See SKETCH, *n.*] To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draft of; hence, to plan or describe by the chief points or ideas. **Syn.** — SKETCH, DELINEATE. One SKETCHES by outlining roughly or with broad touches; one DELINEATES with more attention to detail; as, he *sketched* rapidly his plan; he *delineated* with much minuteness the results sure to follow.

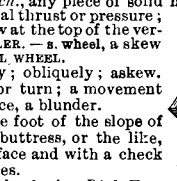
sketch, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sketch or sketches. **2.** To act in or as in a sketch. *Theat. Cant.*

sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Depicting or describing in outline with little detail; of the nature of a sketch; roughly outlined.

skew (skū), *a.* [Cf. D. *scheef*, Dan. *skiæv*, Sw. *skef*, Icel. *skeifr*, G. *schief;* or D. *schuw* timid, shy, *schuwen* to avoid, E. *shy*, a. & v. i.] **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly in technical phrases. **2.** Not symmetrical; more developed on one side or in one direction than another. **3.** Hence, distorted; strained; perverted. **4.** Skewbald. *Dial. Eng.*

skew arch, an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face. — **s. bevel gearing.** *Mach.* = SKEW GEARING. — **s. bevel wheel.** *Mach.* See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. binomial,** *Math.*, a binomial with terms unlike in sign. — **s. bridge,** a bridge built obliquely from bank to bank. — **s. but.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. chisel,** a chisel with its cutting edge at an oblique angle. — **s. corbel,** *Arch.*, a kneeler for a gable slope; a kneestone. Cf. SKEW TABLE. — **s. curve,** *Geom.*, a twisted or tortuous curve. — **s. cutter,** *Mech.*, a cutter fixed obliquely on the shaft that drives it. — **s. determinant,** *Math.*, a determinant not zeroaxial in which the sum of any two conjugates is 0. — **s. facet,** *Jewelry*, one of the broad triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant between each pair of skill facets; — called also *cross facet.* — **s. flashing,** *Arch.*, lead flashing along the side of a gable. — **s. gear,** *Mach.*, a skew bevel wheel; also, skew gearing. — **s. gearing,** *Mach.*, gearing consisting of skew bevel wheels. See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. helicoid,** *Geom.*, a screw surface. — **s. hinge,** a hinge with oblique knuckle joints, as in a common form of rising hinge. — **s. invariant,** *Math.*, an invariant whose weight is odd. — **s. pantograph.** = PLAGIOGRAPH. — **s. put.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. surface,** *Geom.*, a ruled surface such that in general two consecutive generators do not intersect. — **s. table,** *Arch.*, any piece of solid masonry designed to take a diagonal thrust or pressure; in a gable wall, the skew at the top of the vertical corner. Cf. KNEELER. — **s. wheel,** a skew bevel wheel. See BEVEL WHEEL.



a Skew Table or Skew, 2; *b* Coping.

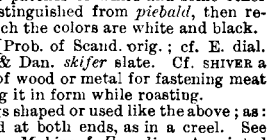
skew (skū), *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew.

skew, *n.* **1.** A twist or turn; a movement aside; distortion; hence, a blunder. **2.** *Arch.* A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to hold the coping stones. **3.** A sudden gusty drizzle of rain. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** A skewbald animal. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** = SKEW SURFACE.

skew, *v. i.*; SKEWED (skūd); SKEW'ING. [ME. *skewen.* See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To turn or start aside; to swerve; shy; also, to escape. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To walk or move obliquely; to go sidling. **3.** To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously. *Beau. & Fl.*

skew, *v. t.* [See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction; hence, to distort; pervert. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique way. **3.** To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'back' (skū'băk'), *n.* **a** The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, against which the vousoirs of a segmental arch abut. **b** A plate, cap, or shoe, with an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, etc., in a truss or frame.



a, a Skewbacks.

skew'bald' (-bôld'), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald; cf. **ME.** *skewes* clouds (cf. SKY). Cf. PIEBALD.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color; — sometimes distinguished from *piebald*, then restricted to cases in which the colors are white and black.

skew'er (skū'ĕr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. E. dial. *skiver* a skewer, Sw. & Dan. *skifer* slate. Cf. SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. **2.** Any of various things shaped or used like the above; as: **a** A round rod pointed at both ends, as in a creel. See CREEL, *n.*, 3. **b** *Pattern Making & Founding.* A pointed rod formed with a loop for a handle, used to secure a loose piece while ramming a mold. See LOOSE PIECE.

skeel (skēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILL.

skeel (skēl), *n.* [From Scand.: cf. Icel. *skjóla* a pail, bucket.] A pail, bucket, or tub. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skeel duck, skeel goose, skeeling, *n., or* **skeeling goose.** The common shelldrake. *Brit.*

skeel'y (skēl'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILLY, *a.*, skillful.

skeen. Obs. or Scot. of SKEAN.

skeen arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.

skeen'yie (skēn'yĭ-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgeumaich*, and E. SKEIN.] Twine; packthread. *Scot.*

skeer (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SCAR, a rock; SKIRR.

skeer, *n. & v.* Scare. *Dial.*

skeer'y, *a.* Scary. *Dial.*

skee'sicks (skē'zĭks), *n.* A rascal; skinflint; good-for-nothing; — often used playfully. *Colloq., U. S.*

skeet. + SKET, *a. & adv.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *shoot*, v. t.] A pollack. *Local, Eng.*

skeet'er, *n.* Mosquito. *Dial.*

skee'zix. Var. of SKEESICKS.

skeg (skĕg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaag, skjegl*, squinting.] Glance; peep. *Dial. Eng.*

skeg, *n.* **a** A sort of wild plum. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A kind of oats. **c** Yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

skeg'ger (skĕg'ĕr), *n.* A parr.

skei. + SHY.

skeich (skēch). Var. of SKEIGH

skeif (sktf ; skāf), *n* [D. *schiif*] A lapidary's polishing wheel.

skeigh (skēg), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skeika* to swerve, and E. SHY, *a.*] Shy; mettlesome; proud. *Scot.*

skeil (skēl). Scot var. of SKEEL.

skeil'y. Var. of SKEELY.

skein (skēn). Obs. or Scot. & Ir. var. of SKEAN.

skein (skān ; skēn), *n.* A flight of wild fowl, as ducks or geese.

skein (skēn). Var. of SKEAN.

skein screw (skān). A screw with an open shallow thread.

skeipp. + SKEP. [ROPHORION.]

skei'ro-pho'ri-on. Var. of SCIRSCAR, a rock; SKIRR.

skek, skekke. *n.* [See SKEC.] Plundering. *Obs.*

skek'king. *n.* Battle. *Obs.*

skel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

skelb (skĕlb), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *sgeilb.*] Splinter; slice. *Scot.*

skel'der, *v. t. & i.* To deceive; cheat; trick. — *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. *Both Obs.* [DRAKE **b.**]

skel'der-drake', *n.* = SHELD-

skel'dock (skĕl'dŏk), *n* [Gael. *sgeallag, sgeallagach.*] Charlock; also, jointed charlock. *Scot.*

skel'drake' (skĕl'drāk'), *n.* [Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The common sheldrake. **b** The oyster catcher.

skele. + SKEEL, SKILL.

skel'et (*dial.* skĕl'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *scelete*, F. *squelette*, L. *sceletus* See SKELETON.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A skeleton. **b** A mummy.

skel'e-tol'o-gy (-ē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-logy.*] Study of the skeleton; osteology. *Rare.*

skel'e-ton, *v. t.* To skeletonize.

skeleton leaf. A leaf with the parenchyma removed.

skeleton movement. = BAR MOVEMENT. [TERN.]

skeleton pattern = OPEN PAT-

skeleton proof. A proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription or hair strokes only.

skeleton shrimp. An amphipod crustacean of *Caprella* or allied genus. See CAPRELLA.

skeleton suit. A boy's tight-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

skeleton weed. = GUM SUCCORY **a.**

skelf (skĕlf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHELF. [ter; chip. *Scot.*]

skelf, *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter; **skel'goose'** (skĕl'gōōs'), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*

skell. + SKEEL.

skell. *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *skæla* to make a wry face, *skjálgr* wry, oblique.] Squint; squint; upset; twist. *Dial. Eng.*

skel'lat (skĕl'ăt), *n.* [OF. *escalete*, var. of *eschelete*, a small bell.] A small bell; a hand bell; an iron rattle. *Scot.*

skellie. Var. of SKELLY.

Skel'lig list (skĕl'ĭg). A rimed catalogue of bachelors and old maids formerly published at Cork, Ireland, counseling a pilgrimage to the Skellig Islands for prayer and penance.

skelliton. + SKELETON. [DOCK.]

skel'loch (skĕl'ŭk), *n.* = SKEL-

skel'loch (skĕl'ŭk), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skjalla* to swagger, talk loud, or *skjalla* to clash, clatter, *skella* to cause to clash, to scold.] Screech; scream. *Scot.*

skel'lum (*Scot.* skĕl'ŭm), *n.* [Icel. *skelmir*, or Dan. *schelm*, fr. G. *schelm.*] A rogue; a scamp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skel'ly (skĕl'ĭ), *n.* **a** Chaffinch. **b** The chub. *Local, Brit.*

skel'ly, *v. i. & n.* [Cf. Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela.*] Squint *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp (skĕlp), *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter. *Scot.*

skelp'er (skĕl'pĕr), *n.* One that strikes or beats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp'in. skelp'ing (-pĭn), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Striking or beating, as of feet on the ground. **2.** Unusually large or full.

skelt. *p. a.* Scattered. *Obs.*

Skel-to'ni-an (skĕl-tō'nĭ-ăn), **Skel-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Skeltonical. — *n.* Skeltonical verse.

skelvol, skelvolliche. + SKILLFUL, SKILLFULLY. [*Scot.*]

skelv'y (skĕl'vĭ), *a.* Splintery.

skeme. + SKIM.

skim'mel (skĕm'ĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHAMBLE. [SCAMP.]

skemp (skĕmp). Scot. var. of

skemte. + SKENTE.

sken (skĕn), *n. & v. t. & i.* Squint; stare. *Dial. Eng.* [of SKEAN.]

skene (skēn). Obs. or Scot. & Ir.

skene (skēn). Var of SKEIN, axle band or thimble.

skene arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.

skeneoccle. + SKEANOCKLE.

skenis. See SKYNNES. *Obs.*

skente, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skemta.*] To amuse; to delight. *Obs.*

skeo, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaa* hut.] A fisherman's hut or outhouse. *Obs. Shet. & Ork.*

ske'ough (skē'ō; -ŏuk), *n.* [Ir. *sciath* a basket in the form of a shield.] A kind of wicker basket. *Irish.*

skepe. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.

skep'ful (skĕp'fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

skep'pund' (skĕp'pŏond'), *n.* [Sw.] See WEIGHT.

‖ skep'sis (skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. σκέψις doubt.] Skepticism.

sker. + SCAR, SHEER. [SKIRR.]

sker (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of

skerche. + SCARCE.

skere. + SHEER, *a. & v. t.*

skeren. + SCARE.

skerl'ing, *n.* = SKIRLING. [*Obs.*]

sker'rel, *n.* = LARVA, a specter.

sker'ret. + SKIRRET, a plant.

sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.* A kind of potato. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skerss. + SCARCE.

sket, skete, *a.* Swift; sudden; headlong; fierce. Also *adv. Obs.*

sketch (skĕch; skūch), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCATCH, SKATE (for the foot).] Skate. *Scot.*

sketch'a-ble (skĕch'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sketch'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sketch'er, *n.* One that sketches.

sketch'er, *n.* A skater; also, a skate. *Scot.* [SKETCHY.]

sketch'i-ly (skĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

sketch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sketh, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skerðr* a race, a course, space of time.] Extent; breadth. *Obs. Scot.*

skethill. + SCADDLE.

sket'ly, *adv.* Suddenly; swiftly. *Obs.*

skeu'o-morph (skū'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. σκεῦος vessel, implement + *-morph.*] An ornament or design representing an implement or vessel. — **skeu'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

skeut. + SCHUIT. [VIN. *Obs.*]

skevayne. Aphetic for ECHEVAYNE.

skewe. + SKY. [escape. *Obs.*]

skewe. Aphetic for ESCHEW, [

skewed (skūd), *a. Obs. or Dial.* 1. Twisted or distorted; **askew.** 2. Skewbald; **piebald.**

skew'er (skū'ĕr), *v. t.;* SKEW'ERED (-ĕrd); SKEW'ER-ING. To fasten with or as with skewers.

skew'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKEW. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of dressing up gilded work by removing superfluous leaf and affixing needed leaf. **b** *pl.* Waste portions of gold leaf for remelting, or remnants of gold or Dutch metal leaf available for reusing.

ski (skē), *n.; pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Dan. *ski;* cf. Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood, a snowshoe. See SKID.] One of a pair of strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over a snow-covered surface. It is five to eight feet long, four or more inches wide, and pointed and curved upwards in front and sometimes also in back.

ski, *v. i.;* SKIED (skēd); SKI'ING. To use skis.

ski'a-graph (skī'*ä*-gráf), **sci'a-graph** (sī'*ä*-), *n.* [See SKIAGRAPHY.] **1.** *Arch.* A vertical section, or geometrical profile of the interior, of a building. *Obs.*
2. A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by the Röntgen rays; — called also *sciagram, shadowgram, shadowgraph,* etc. Cf. RADIOGRAPH.

ski'a-graph, sci'a-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-gráft); -GRAPH'ING. To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-ag'ra-pher** (skī-ăg'rä-fẽr), **sci-ag'ra-pher** (sī-ăg'), *n.*

ski-ag'ra-phy (skī-ăg'rä-fī), **sci-ag'ra-phy** (sī-ăg'-), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια, fr. σκιαγράφος drawing in light and shade; σκιά a shadow + γράφειν to delineate, describe: cf. F. *sciagraphie.*] **1.** The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows.
2. *Arch.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The science of graduating dials; determination of time by the shadows of heavenly bodies.
4. The art or process of making skiagraphs.
— **ski'a-graph'ic** (skī'*ä*-grăf'ĭk), **sci'a-graph'ic** (sī'*ä*-), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ski'a-graph'i-cal-ly, sci'a-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ski-am'e-try (skī-ăm'ẽ-trĭ), **sci-am'e-try** (sī-ăm'-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-metry.*] **1.** Art of getting precise numerical results from measuring skiagraphs.
2. *Astron.* Correction of the parallax and semidiameter of heavenly bodies, from observing their eclipses.

ski'a-scope (skī'*ä*-skōp), **sci'a-scope** (sī'*ä*-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-scope.*] *Med.* A device for determining the refractive state of the eye by observing the movements of the retinal lights and shadows. — **ski-as'co-py** (skī-ăs'-kŏ-pĭ; skī'*ä*-skŏ'pĭ), **sci-as'co-py** (sī-ăs'-; sī'*ä*-), *n*

skid (skĭd), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] **1.** A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used, by catching round a spoke, for the same purpose.
2. A brake for a crane, etc.
3. A timber, bar, rail, or the like, used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or rollway, as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk. Specif.: *Logging.* See SKID ROAD **b**.
4. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.
5. [From the *v.*] Act of skidding; — called also *side slip.*

skid, *v. t.;* SKID'DED; SKID'DING. **1.** To protect, support, check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids.
2. To construct or repair with skids, as a skid road.

skid, *v. i.* **a** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel held from turning while the vehicle moves onward. **b** To fail to grip the roadway; specif., to slip sideways on the road; to side-slip; — said esp. of a cycle or automobile.

skid'der (skĭd'ẽr), *n.* One that skids; one that uses a skid; specif.: *Logging.* **a** One that skids logs. **b** An engine for hauling the cable used in skidding logs. **c** = BUMMER, 2. **d** The foreman of a construction gang making a skid road.

skid road. *Logging.* **a** A road along which logs are dragged to the skidway or landing; — called also *travois,* or *travoy, road.* **b** A road having partly sunken transverse logs (called *skids*) at intervals of about five feet.

skid'way' (skĭd'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Logging.* A kind of platform made of skids on which logs are piled for loading.
2. A way or road formed of skids.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif,* fr. It. *schifo,* fr. OHG. *skif,* G. *schiff.* See SHIP.] **1.** Any small, light sailing vessel. *Obs.*
2. A light rowboat.
3. A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed, and sometimes steered by an occupant's shifting his weight; — called in full *St. Lawrence skiff.*

skill (skĭl), *n.* [ME. *skil,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, divide, distinguish, Sw. *skilja,* Dan. *skille* to separate, *skiel* reason, right, justice, Sw. *skäl* reason, Lith. *skelti* to cleave. Cf. SHELL.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Understanding; discernment; judgment "Nor want we *skill* or art." *Milton.* **b** Significance; meaning. **c** Rightness; propriety; also, just claim or interest; right. **d** Command; law; ordinance. **e** Argument; proof; also, reason; motive; cause.
2. Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, or the like; power to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the *skill* of a surgeon, mechanic, etc.

Phocion, . . . by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens *Swift.*

3. Any particular art, accomplishment, or the like; also, display of art; exercise of ability; address. *Now Rare.*

An expert in some special *skill.* *J Martineau.*

4. Those engaged in a certain profession or occupation, considered collectively; a guild or craft. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, aptitude.

skill (skĭl), *v. t.* **1.** To set aside; to remove. *Obs.*
2. To know; discern; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skill, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skilja* to part, separate, impers. it differs. See SKILL, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To be knowing; to have understanding, — with *of* or *on.*
2. To have practical skill; to be dexterous.
3. To make a difference; to signify; to matter; — used impersonally; as, what *skills* it how we die?

skilled (skĭld), *a.* **1.** Having skill; expert; skillful; — often with *in;* as, a person *skilled* in drawing.
2. Often, of workmen or labor, having or requiring such training in a particular occupation as would involve a material industrial loss in a transference to other occupations; — opposed to the general mass of rude, or unskilled, labor or workmen, the transference of whom from one occupation to another involves no material industrial loss.
Syn. — See SKILLFUL.

skil'let (skĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuellette,* dim. of *escuelle* a porringer, F. *écuelle,* fr. L. *scutella,* dim. of *scutra, scuta,* a dish. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] **1.** A small metal vessel with a handle, used for culinary purposes. Specif.: **a** A small kettle or pot with three or four legs **b** A shallow pan, as a stewpan or saucepan.
2. A kind of flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as bullion.

skill'ful, skil'ful (skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having mental power; reasoning; discerning; judicious. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Proper; reasonable; just. *Obs.*
3. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; as, a *skillful* mechanic.
Syn. — Well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. SKILLFUL, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness, as possessed by a person or manifested in an object; as, a *skillful* operator, contrivance; "a *skillful* economy of means" (*Paley*). SKILLED implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic, *skilled* labor. EXPERT (see EXPERT) suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in some special field; as, an *expert* accountant, *expert* testimony, *expert* at chess. See DEXTEROUS, INGENIOUS, CONVERSANT, TACT.

By long practice, he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching *Gibbon*
An *expert* practitioner with the small sword *Thackeray*

— **skill'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **skill'ful-ness, skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

skim (skĭm), *v. t.;* SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM'MING. [Apparently from *scum.* See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from floating scum or substance; as, to *skim* milk; also, to take off or remove by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream.
2. To cause a scum to form on the surface of (a liquid).
3. To pass swiftly or lightly over; to brush the surface of; to glide along the surface of

Homer describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and *skimming* the surface of the ocean. *Hazlitt.*

4. Hence, to read or examine superficially and rapidly; to glance through for the chief ideas of; as, to *skim* a book.
5. To skip or ricochet; as, to *skim* stones on the water.

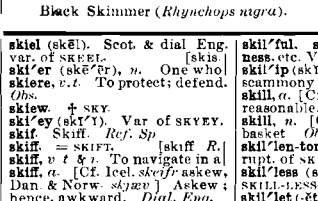
skim, *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; to glide along in an even, smooth course, esp. near the surface.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey. *I. Watts.*

2. To become coated with a film or scum.
3. To put on the finishing coat of plaster.
4. To skip or ricochet over a surface, as on water.
Syn. — SKIM, SCUD. SKIM implies light or darting movement over a surface or (esp.) just above it; to SCUD is to move lightly or swiftly, esp. as if driven by something; as, "Some lightly o'er the current *skim*" (*Gray*); "Down the road *skims* an eave swallow, swift as an arrow" (*Richard Jefferies*); "I . . . am pleased to *skim* along the surfaces of things" (*Wordsworth*); "Crisp foam-flakes *scud* along the level sand" (*Tennyson*); "the *scudding* rain which drives in gusts over the . . . great shining river" (*Thackeray*); the boat *scuds* before the wind.

skim, *n.* **1.** Act of skimming.
2. That which is skimmed; hence, scum; film; also, refuse.

skim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids.
2. Any of several long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops,* allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade and much longer than the upper. These birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small marine animals. The American black skimmer (*R. nigra*), common on the southern coasts of the United States, is about 18 inches long, and chiefly black above and white below. The bill is red and black.
3. *Salt Manuf.* A perforated shovel used in lifting salt out of the pan.
4. *Founding.* An implement to prevent slag from running over with the molten metal from a ladle to the mold.


Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

Skim'mi-a (skĭm'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *skimmi* name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous shrubs of Japan and the Himalayan region, with dark green coriaceous foliage and small tetramerous flowers with a 2-5-celled ovary. *S. japonica* is a dwarf species resembling the holly.

skim milk. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

skim'ming (skĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM. Hence: *n.* That which is skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

skimming dish. **a** A one-masted, broad, very light draft boat used on the coast of Florida. **b** A centerboard yacht of very light draft and broad beam.

skim'ming-ton (skĭm'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A word chiefly used in the phrases *to ride skimmington, skimmington ride,* etc., a mock ceremony for shaming conjugal offenders, seducers, etc., once common in parts of England. Usually effigies of the persons are carried on a pole, in a cart, on a donkey, etc., attended by jeering neighbors making mock music. Hence, a charivari.
2. A disturbance; a quarrel.

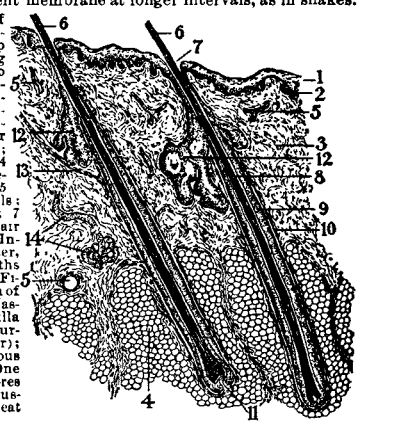
skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.;* SKIMPED (skĭmpt); SKIMP'ING. [Cf. SCAMP, *v. t.*] *Dial. & Colloq.* To slight; to do carelessly; to scamp; also, to scrimp; scant.

skimp, *v. i.* To save or economize unduly; to be parsimonious or niggardly. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp, *a.* Scanty; meager; hardly enough. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp'y (skĭm'pĭ), *a. Dial. & Colloq.* **a** Spare; scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly.

skin (skĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *skinn,* Sw. *skinn,* Dan. *skind,* AS. *scinn* (fr. Scand.), akin to G. *schinden* to skin.] **1.** The external integument of an animal, esp. when of a tough but flexible character, as in most vertebrates. In vertebrates it is composed of two layers. The outer, the *epidermis* (which see), or *cuticle,* is composed of stratified ectodermal epithelium, and is without nerves or blood vessels. Only the deeper layers of cells of the epidermis are capable of growth. The more superficial layers usually change into horny material and wear away, or are cast off little by little, as in man, or they may be shed as a coherent membrane at longer intervals, as in snakes.


Section of Skin of Human Scalp showing Roots of two Hairs 1 Stratum Corneum of Epidermis; 2 Malpighian Layer of Epidermis; 3 Derma; 4 Subcutaneous Fat; 5, 5 Blood Vessels; 6, 6 Hairs; 7 Mouth of Hair Follicle; 8 Inner, & 9 Outer, Root Sheaths of Hair; 10 Fibrous Sheath of Follicle; 11 Vascular Papilla (which nourishes the hair); 12, 12 Sebaceous Glands; 13 One of Arrectores Pilorum Muscles; 14 Sweat Gland

Glands (in man the sebaceous glands and sweat glands, the orifices of the latter being called *pores*) open on the skin in most vertebrates, but are almost wanting in reptiles. The inner layer of the skin, the *derma, dermis,* or *corium,* is mesoblastic in origin and composed mainly of connective tissue. It contains abundant blood vessels and nerves. In many animals (armadillos, many reptiles, most fishes) bony plates or calcified scales develop in the dermis. In invertebrates the commonest type of skin consists of a single layer (the *hypodermis*) of columnar ectodermal cells, which rest on an underlying basement membrane, and secrete an external noncellular cuticle.
2. The integument of an animal, separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; esp., in commercial usage, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat, as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal.
3. *Zoöl.* Specif., the skin, esp. of a bird or mammal, with its covering of fur or feathers and other external parts (as the bill, feet, etc.), stuffed to a convenient form for preservation and study, but not mounted in imitation of life.
4. A vessel of skin, used for liquids. Cf. 1st BOTTLE, 1.
5. The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, likened to a skin; as, the *skin* of a casting, a mold, or an electrical conductor. Specif.: **a** The epidermis of a plant. **b** The

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skew'er-wood', *n.* [*skewer* + *wood.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European spindle tree (*Evonymus europæus*). **b** The European dogwood *Cornus sanguinea.*

skew'-gee' (skū'jē'), *v. t., n., & adv.* Skew. *Slang, U. S.*

skewl (skūl), *n. & v* [Cf SKELL.] Twist. *Scot.*

skew'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

skew'whiff' (skū'wĭf'), *a. & adv.* Askew. *Dial. Eng*

skew'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In a skew manner.

skew'y (-ĭ), *a.* Askew. *Dial.*

skey (skā), *n.* [D *schei* (in Cape D. pronunciation).] One of the slightly wedge-shaped, notched bars passing through the yoke for a span of oxen. The neck of one ox is placed between a pair of skeys, and a leather strap (*riem* or *riempie*) is passed underneath from notch to notch. *South Africa.* [*Obs. Scot.*]

skey, *v. i.* To escape; to get off

skeyne. † SKEIN.

skey'ting (skā'tĭng), *n.* [Icel.] *Scand. Tribal Custom.* A solemnity used in making agreements or sales, involving taking of earth from the four corners of the hearth, and certain other places, and witnesses at the thing, or popular assembly.

skhent. Var. of PSCHENT.

skhi'an (skĕ'*ä*n). Var. of SKEAN.

ski'a-gram, sci'a-gram, *n.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 2. [of SKEAN.]

ski'an (skĕ'*ä*n). Scot. & Ir.var.

skib, *n.* Prob., a squib. *Obs.*

skice, *v. t.* To slash; cut. *Obs.*

skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Cf. Corn. *skeese, skeyze, skeyce,* to frisk about, *skesy, skush,* to escape.] To go swiftly; frisk. *Dial. Eng.*

skid'ding, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SKID. — **skidding hooks** *or* **tongs.** *Logging,* a kind of tongs used for skidding logs See TONGS, *Illust.* — **s. trail** = GUTTER ROAD.

skid'dy (skĭd'ĭ), **skid'dy-cock',** *n.* = SKITTY *Local, Eng.*

skid engine. = SKIDDER **b.**

ski-doo' (skĭ-do͞o'), *v. i.* To go away; to vamose. *Slang, U. S.*

skid'pan', *n.* See SKID, *n.*, 1. *Eng.*

skid'proof', *a.* Proof against skidding, as an automobile tire.

skie. † SKY. [*v. t.*]

skied (skĭd), *pret. & p.p.* of SKY, **skiegh** (skēk). Var. of SKEIGH.

skiel (skēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKEEL. [skis]

ski'er (skē'ẽr), *n.* One who

skiere, *v. t.* To protect; defend. *Obs.*

skiew. † SKY.

ski'ey (skī'ĭ). Var. of SKYEY.

skif. Skiff. *Ref. Sp*

skiff. = SKIFF.

skiff, *v. t & i.* To navigate in a

skiff, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skeifr* askew, Dan. & Norw. *skjæv*] Askew; hence, awkward. *Dial. Eng.*

skif'fling (skĭf'fl'ĭng), *n* Quarrying. Rough dressing by knocking off projections.

skift (skĭft). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SHIFT.

skift, *n.* [Cf. Icel *skipta* to divide, to shift.] A flurry or light fall, as of snow *Scot. & Dial.*

skift, *v. i.* To fall lightly, as snow or rain. *Scot. & Dial.*

skifte. † SHIFT.

skig, *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. *skygg* shy.] Careful. *Obs.*

skil. Skill. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

skil (skĭl), *or* **skil'fish',** *n.* a Candlefish. *Alaska.* **b** Coalfish **a.**

skild. Skilled. *Ref. Sp.*

skil'der (skĭl'dẽr; skēl'-), *v. i.* = SKELDER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, skil'ful-ness, etc. Vars of SKILLFUL, etc.

skil'ip (skĭl'ĭp), *n.* An inferior scammony prepared at Angora.

skill, *a.* [Cf. SKILL, *n.*] Proper; reasonable. — *adv. Both Obs.*

skill, *n.* [Cf. SKEEL.] Wicker basket *Obs. Scot.*

skil'len-ton (skĭl'ĕn-tŭn). Corrupt. of SKELETON.

skil'less (skĭl'lĕs). Var. of SKILL-LESS.

skil'let (-ĕt; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *squelette* skeleton.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes, etc. [SKELLAT.]

skil'let, *n., or* **skillet bell** = **skill facet.** *Jewelry.* One of the narrow triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the stone; — so called from the skill required in placing them correctly. Called also *half facet.*

skil'li-ga-lee' (skĭl'ĭ-g*ä*-lē'; skĭl'ĭ-gä-lē), *n.* A thin broth or porridge; gruel; also, a drink of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly used in the English navy or army. *Dial. & Slang.*

skil'lin (-lĭn), **-ling** (-lĭng; -ĭn). Vars. of SKEELING. *Dial Eng.*

skil'ling (skĭl'ĭng), *n* [Sw. & Dan. See SHILLING.] A former money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc, and also a coin. It was worth from half a cent to a cent (½-1 d.).

skil'lion (skĭl'yŭn), *n* = SKEELING. *Australia*

skill'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

skill'wise', *a* Reasonable: also, rational: endowed with reason. — **skill'wise'ly,** *adv.* — **skill'wise'ness,** *n. All Obs.*

skil'ly (skĭl'ĭ), *a* Skillful; skilled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skil'ly (-ĭ), *n.* = SKILLIGALEE, gruel. *Dial Eng & Slang.*

skil'pot (skĭl'pŏt), *n* The red-bellied terrapin.

skilts (skĭlts), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. *Local, U. S.*

skilv'ings (skĭl'vĭngz), *n. pl.* = SHELVING, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

skim, *a.* = SKIMMING, SKIMMED

skim'back', *n.* The quillback. *Local, U. S.*

skim'ble-scam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l; skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l), *a.* [Redupl of *scamble.*] Rambling; unconnected. *Colloq.*

skim coat The final, or finishing, coat of plaster.

skim colter. A colter for paring off the surface of land

skimd Skimmed. *Ref. Sp.*

skime (skīm), *n & v* [Cf Icel. *skíma* a gleam, *skíma* a shimmer.] Gleam; glance; leer; scowl. *Scot & Dial. Eng* [*U. S.*]

skim'fish', *n* Quillback. *Local.*

skim gate. *Founding.* A gate or runner having a bridge to arrest the skim or slag.

skim'i-try, skim'mer-ton, -mi-ty = SKIMMINGTON

skim'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM — **skim'ming-ly,** *adv.*

skimming gate. = SKIM GATE.

skimp'i-ly (skĭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SKIMPY See -LY.

skimp'ing, *a.* Scrimping; sparing; scanty. — **skimp'ing-ly,** *adv. Both Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp'ings (skĭmp'ĭngz), *n pl. Mining.* The poorest part of ore, skimmed off the surface of a jig.

Skim'pole, Harold (skĭm'pōl'). A fascinating but selfish and unprincipled sentimentalist in Dickens's "Bleak House." He cultivates his artistic tastes and affects to be a mere child in

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outer covering of a fruit or seed; a rind, husk, peel, etc. **c** *Naut.* That part of a sail, when furled, which is on the outside and covers the whole. **d** *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell. **e** The outermost layer of nacreous matter composing a pearl.

6. *Slang.* **a** = SKINFLINT. **b** A cheat or fraud; also, a sharper. **c** Formerly, a purse or pocketbook.

Syn. — SKIN, HIDE, PELT, FELL, RIND, BARK, PEEL. SKIN, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals, but is also used of certain fruits or plants; HIDE applies esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; PELT denotes the skin (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on it; FELL is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin*, *hide*, or *pelt*. RIND applies to the thick or hard skin esp. of plants, fruits, cheeses, and the like; BARK is the rind of trees; PEEL (see PEEL) applies esp. to (vegetable) skins or rinds which may be readily removed or drawn off; as, orange *peel*.

by *or* **with the skin of one's teeth**, by a very narrow margin; very closely; barely. *Job* xix. 20. — **in** *or* **with a whole s.**, without bodily harm; hence, unpunished; with impunity. — **s. and burn**, the whole of a sheep, accounted for by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; hence, the whole of anything.

skin (skĭn), *v. t.;* SKINNED (skĭnd); SKIN'NING. **1.** To strip the skin from; to flay; hence, to strip off; to peel.

2. To cover with or as with skin. *Shak.*

3. To strip of money or property; to fleece. *Slang.*

4 To gain credit for (a lesson, examination, etc.) by underhand or forbidden methods. *Students' Cant.*

to skin a, *or* **the, cat,** *Gymnastics*, to raise the feet and legs between the hands while hanging from a horizontal bar and draw the body, with back to the bar, up and over the bar. — **to s. a flint,** to resort to any expedient or any meanness for gain. *Colloq.* — **to s. up a sail,** *Naut.*, to smooth the outer folds of a sail when furled; sometimes, to furl a sail in such a fashion.

skin, *v. i.* **1.** To become covered with or as with skin.

2. To use underhand or forbidden methods in recitation, examination, etc. *College Cant, U. S.*

to skin out. a To range widely; — said of a hunting dog. **b** To hasten; hurry; to run away secretly. *Slang.*

skin'bound′ (-bound′), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound; affected with scleroderma.

skinbound disease, *Med.*, scleroderma or sclerema.

skin'-deep', *a.* As deep as the skin; hence, superficial. — **skin'-deep'**, *adv.*

skin effect. *Elec.* The flow of an alternating or oscillating current near the surface, or "skin," of a conductor very marked at high frequencies, and due to eddy currents.

skin'flint′ (skĭn′flĭnt′), *n.* [*skin* + *flint.*] A penurious person; a miser; niggard. *Scott.*

skin friction. Friction between a fluid and the surface of a solid moving through it.

skink (skĭŋk), *n.* Also *scink.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. σκίγκος.] Any lizard of the family Scincidæ, a large group of pleurodont lizards, mostly small, with stout scales, and a slightly notched tongue covered with scalelike papillæ. They usually prefer dry sandy places, and many burrow in the sand. Though most have well-developed limbs, in some the limbs are reduced or wanting. *Scincus officinalis*, of Egypt and other parts of northern Africa, was formerly supposed to be a specific for various diseases; *Chalcides*, syn. *Seps*, *tridactylus*, is a slender short-limbed species of parts of southern Europe and northern Africa. *Eumeces* is an American genus with many species. *E. quinquelineatus* is common in many parts of the eastern United States; *Liolepisma laterale*, in the southern United States.

Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

skink, *v. t.;* SKINKED (skĭŋkt); SKINK'ING. [ME. *skinken*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skenkja*, Sw. *skänka*, Dan. *skienke;* akin to AS. *scencan*, D. & G. *schenken;* orig. uncert. Cf. NUNCHEON.] To draw, pour out, or serve, as drink; also, to furnish or fill with liquor. *Obs.*

skink, *v. i.* To serve, pour out, or draw, liquor. *Obs.*

skin'ner (skĭn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skins or flays.

2. One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

3. [*cap.*] *pl. U. S. History.* A predatory band in the Revolution, professing allegiance to the American cause, and roaming over the Neutral Ground.

skin'ny (skĭn′ĭ), *a.;* SKIN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SKIN'NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, skin.

2. Consisting chiefly of skin; hence, thin; emaciated.

skin wool. An inferior grade of wool obtained from sheep after death. In commercial use, *skin wool* designates such wool which has been scoured, as distinguished from *slipe.*

skip (skĭp), *n.* [See SKEP.] **1.** = SKEP, 1 & 3.

2. A basket on wheels, used in cotton factories.

3. *Mining.* An iron hoisting bucket, which slides between guides; also, an open iron vehicle on four wheels, running on rails and used esp. on inclines; a corf. Cf. KIBBLE.

4. *Sugar Manuf.* A charge of sirup in the pans.

5. *pl.* Thin brown paper for lining packing crates for cotton goods. *Eng.*

skip, *v. i.;* SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. [ME. *skippen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *skopa* to run, *skoppa* to spin like a top, Sw. dial. *skopa* to skip, leap, dance, OSw. *skoppa*, *skyppa*.] **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; esp., to move with a skip; also, to move with light dancing motion; to caper; — usually implying sportiveness.

2. To pass from point to point omitting or disregarding the intervals, as in reading, writing, speaking, etc.; to pass without notice or attention; — often with *over*.

3. To ricochet.

4. To leave hurriedly; to make one's escape. *Slang.*

Syn. — Trip, hop, jump, leap, spring, vault. — SKIP, BOUND. To SKIP is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully; to BOUND is to proceed by longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness; *bound*, elasticity or buoyancy of spirit; as, "He cometh leaping upon the mountains, *skipping* upon the hills" (*S. of Sol.* ii. 8); "Like a roe I *bounded* o'er the mountains" (*Wordsworth*).

skip (skĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to *skip* rope.

2. To pass over or by without notice; to omit; miss; as, to *skip* a line in reading; to *skip* a lesson.

3. To cause to ricochet; as, to *skip* a stone. *Colloq.*

4. To leave, esp. in order to escape; as, to *skip* town. *Slang.*

to skip (one's) bail. = TO JUMP ONE'S BAIL. *Slang.*

skip, *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often adopted by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. Also, a step, in *hop, skip, and jump.*

2. A passing over or neglecting; omission; specif., *Music*, a melodic progression by more than a degree at once.

3. That which is, or is to be, disregarded. *Colloq.*

4. *Curling, Bowls, etc.* The captain of a side, who advises his men as to the play and controls the sweeping.

5. A college servant; a sweep. *Slang, Univ. of Dublin.*

skip'jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* [*skip* + *jack.*] **1.** An upstart; a young cad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Ford.*

2. A kind of jumping jack made from a wishbone.

3. *Naut.* A shallow sailboat with a broad bow and a cross section either rectilinear or of a very flat **V** shape.

4. A snapping beetle. See ELATERIDÆ.

5. Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito (*Sarda sarda*), saury, runner (*Carangus chrysos*), bluefish (1), cutlass fish, saurel, leather jack, butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), etc.

skip'per (skĭp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skips.

2. A young, thoughtless person; a skipjack. *Obs. Shak.*

3. *Sugar Manuf.* = SKIP, 4.

4. The saury (*Scomberesox saurus*) or other allied fish; — so called from the habit of jumping above the water.

5. A locust. *Obs.*

6. The larva of the cheese fly.

7. Any of numerous small, stout-bodied lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperiidæ or superfamily Hesperiinæ. From their diurnal or, rarely, crepuscular habits, they are commonly regarded as butterflies, but in structure they are more like the moths. Their color is usually somber, the wings are comparatively small, their antennæ are thickened and usually hooked at the tip, and the larva generally makes a rudimentary cocoon. They have a short, swift flight.

Skipper, 7 (*Polites peckius*). Nat size.

skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper:* cf. Dan. *skipper.* See SHIPPER, SHIP.] *Naut.* The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; hence, *Colloq.*, the master of any vessel.

skipper's daughters, whitecaps, esp. on high waves. *Slang.*

skip'per-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **a** Position, duties, or skill of a skipper. **b** An extra share of the profits of a codfishing voyage, or an extra fee allowed the skipper. *Local, U. S.*

skip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIP. Specif.: *n.* The temporary transferring of goods from one package or container to another in order to estimate tare, etc. *Eng. Customhouse.*

skir'mish (skûr′mĭsh), *v. i ;* SKIR'MISHED (-mĭsht); SKIR'MISH-ING. [ME. *skirmishen, scarmishen*, OF. *escremir, eskermir*, to fence, fight (cf. also OF. *escarmuchier*, F. *escarmoucher;* see SKIRMISH, *n.*), of G. origin; cf. OHG. *scirmen* to protect, defend, G. *schirmen*, OHG. *scirm, scerm*, protection, shield, G. *schirm;* perh. akin to Gr. σκίρον a sunshade. Cf. SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.] **1.** To fight as skirmishers; to engage in a skirmish.

2. To thrust or strike out, as in swordplay. *Obs.*

skir'mish, *n.* [ME. *scarmishe, skarmoch*, OF. *escarmuche*, F. *escarmouche*, fr. It. *scaramuccia;* of G. origin (see SKIRMISH, *v.*). The E. noun is prob. in part fr. the v.] **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements; combat between detachments from armies, or between detached and small bodies of troops.

2. A slight contest; a brisk preliminary conflict.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.

skirmish drill. *Mil.* The evolutions of a body of troops in open or extended order, as employed in battle.

skir'mish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skirmishes. Specif.: *Mil.* One of the soldiers deployed, in extended order, to cover the front or flanks of advancing or marching troops.

skirmish line. *Mil.* A line of skirmishers; esp., the skirmishers in advance of a line of battle.

skirr (skûr), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. SCUR, SCURRY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To scour, as for clearing of enemies.

2. To skim over; also, to cause to glide or skim. *Blackmore.*

skirr (skûr), *v. i.* To move hastily; to scurry; scour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skirr, *n.* A whirr, as of birds in flight.

skir'reh (skĭr′ĕ), *n.* A cord used by masons in keeping brickwork or foundations straight, and by surveyors and excavators in marking out sites.

skir'ret (skĭr′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *skyrwyt, skirwhit* (cf. Icel. *skirr* clear, bright, pure, and E. *sheer*, *a.*, *white*), perh. an alteration of OF. *eschervis*, F. *chervis.*] An Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, clustered tuberous roots.

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [ME. *skyrt*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skyrta* a shirt, a kind of kirtle, Sw. *skört* a skirt, *skjorta* a shirt. See SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat, a dress, etc. Specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist line down; also, a petticoat or underskirt.

2. A loose edging or frill to any part of a dress. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* On a saddle, the flaps, commouly of leather, covering the bars on which the stirrups are hung to the saddle; formerly, horse trappings in general.

4. Border; margin. "The *skirts* of the forest." *Shak.*

5. *pl.* = SKIRTINGS.

6. *Arch* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool.

7. *Butchering.* The diaphragm or midriff.

8. A girl or woman; — sometimes used collectively. *Slang.*

skirt, *v. t.;* SKIRT'ED; SKIRT'ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt; to surround.

Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold *Milton.*

2. To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of; as, the plain was *skirted* by trees.

3. *Wool Trade.* To remove the skirtings from (wool).

skirt, *v. i.* **1** To be or live on the border or margin; to move along the edge; as, to *skirt* along a coast.

2. *Wool Trade.* To remove skirtings.

skirt dance. A form of ballet dance in which the dancer accompanies the steps with graceful manipulation of long flowing skirts or drapery.

skirt'ed, *a.* **1.** Provided with a skirt or skirts.

2. *Wool Trade.* Having the skirtings removed.

skirt'er (skûr′tẽr), *n.* One that skirts. Specif.: **a** *Wool Trade.* One that skirts wool. **b** *Hunting Cant.* A hunter, hound, etc., that tends to skirt, or go around rather than over obstacles; also, a dog that runs wide of the pack.

skirt'ing, *n.* **1.** Skirts, collectively; material for skirts.

2. *pl.* Trimmings or loose pieces taken from a carcass after being dressed. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *pl. Wool Trade.* Wool of an inferior quality, esp. that taken from the breech, the belly, and the legs.

4. = BASEBOARD. *Eng.*

skirt'y (skûr′tĭ), *a. Wool Trade.* Characterized by the presence of inferior wool, or skirtings.

skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig; cf. Icel. *skyti, skytja, skytta*, a marksman, shooter, *skjōta* to shoot, *skūta* a taunt. Cf. SHOOT.] To asperse; taunt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skit, *v. i.* [Cf. SKITTISH.] **1.** To leap or start aside or away; to shy.

2. To fling or jump about; to caper; flounce. *Scot.*

skit, *n.* **1.** A wanton girl; a light wench. *Obs.*

2. A sharp shower or gust of rain. *Dial. Eng.*

skit, *n.* [Cf. SKIT to asperse.] **1.** A reflection; a jeer or gibe; a taunt; also, a jest, trick or hoax. *Scot. & Dial.*

2. A short slightly constructed literary composition, esp. one somewhat satirical or humorous; a sketch (sense 2).

Skit'ta-ge'tan (skĭt′ȧ-gē′tăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Haida Indians.

skit'ter (skĭt′ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or glide lightly or with quick touches at intervals; to skip; skim.

2. *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching or quivering motion.

skit'ter, *v. t.* [E. dial. Cf. SKITTISH.] To cause to skitter; specif., *Angling*, to impart a twitching motion to.

skit'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper as a restive horse, to skip; perh. of Scand. orig. and akin to E. *shoot.*] **1.** Easily frightened, timorous; shy; as, a *skittish* colt.

2. Hence, restive; volatile; capricious; also, fickle; tricky; deceptive. "*Skittish* Fortune's hall." *Shak.* — **skit'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

skit'tle (skĭt′l), *n.* [Of Scand. origin. See SHUTTLE; cf. SKIT, *v. t.*] **1.** In form **skit'tles** (-lz), construed as *sing.* An English game played by throwing wooden disks at pins, like ninepins. **2.** One of the pins used in this game.

☞ The form **skittle** is used attrib., as in **skittle alley.**

skive (skīv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skīfa* a shaving, slice, E. *shive, sheave.*] A diamond wheel.

skive (skīv), *v. t.;* SKIVED (skīvd); SKIV'ING (skīv′ĭng). To cut off, as leather, rubber, etc., in thin layers or pieces; to shave or pare, as hides.

skiv'er (skīv′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SKIVE, *v.* & *n.*, SKEWER, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A cheap, strong leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed, — used for hat linings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.

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money matters, being continually arrested for debt and ransomed by his friends. He is in some respects a caricature of Leigh Hunt.

skin beetle. A hide beetle.

skinch (skĭnch; 140), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SKIMP.] To skimp. *Dial. & Colloq.* [miserly. *Dial.*

skinch'y (skĭn′chĭ), *a.* Stingy; skind. Skinned. *Ref. Sp.*

skin'ful (skĭn′fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a skin can hold; also, *Slang*, a bellyful (of food or drink).

skin game. A swindling game, trick, etc.; a fraud. *Slang, U. S.*

skin graft. *Surg.* A small portion of skin used in the process of grafting. See GRAFT, *v. t.*, 5.

ski'nie (skē′nĭ). Var. of SKEENYIE. *Scot.*

skink (skĭŋk), *n* **1.** A cup. *Obs.* **2.** Drink; liquor.

skink, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Norw. *skinke* ham.] A shin or hock of beef; also, a soup of it. *Scot.*

skink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that serves liquor; a tapster. *Obs* [*Scot.*

skink'ing, *a.* Watery; thin.

skin'kle (skĭŋ′k'l), *v. t.* [Freq of dial. *skink* to pour, to scatter; cf. SKINK, *v. t.*] To strew or scatter in bits; to sprinkle. *Scot.*

skin'kle, *n.* & *v.* [Dial. *v.*, freq. of dial. *skink* to glimmer, to peer about, perh. akin to E. *shine.*] Sparkle; glitter. *Scot.*

skin'less, *a.* See -LESS.

skin'let, *n.* Thin skin. *Obs.*

skinned (skĭnd), *a.* Having a skin; — chiefly in composition.

skin'ner-y, *n.* Skins; furs; a peltry. *Obs.*

skin'ni-ness (skĭn′ĭ-n ẽ s), *n.* See -NESS. [SKIN.]

skin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIN.

skinning loam. *Founding.* A fine loam used for the last coating, and hence forming the skin of a swept or strickled mold.

skin powder. Hide powder.

skin'tle (skĭn′t'l), *v. t.* To place (bricks) edgewise in the kiln to facilitate drying. *Eng.*

skio. + SKEO. [skiagraph.

ski'o-gram (skĭ′ō-grăm), *n.* A

skip (skĭp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKEP.

skip, *v. t. Bowls, Curling, etc.* To direct as skip. [-ABLE.

skip'a-ble (skĭp′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See

skip'brain', *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*

Skip'e-tar (skĭp′ē-tär), *n.* = ALBANIAN.

skipjack pike. An Australian marine percoid food fish (*Dinolestes lewini*). [boy. *Slang.*

skip'ken'nel. *n.* A lackey; footskip mackerel. The bluefish, l.

skip'per (skĭp′ẽr), *n.* A barn or shed, esp. for a lodging. — *v. t.* To find shelter in or as in a barn or shed. *Both Slang.*

skip'per, *v. i.* To skip; hop. *R.*

skip'per, *v. t.* To act as skipper or master of (a boat). *Rare.*

skipper bird. One who lodges in barns, outhouses, etc.; a tramp. [*Obs.*

skip'per-boy', *n.* A ship boy.

skip'per-y (skĭp′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Containing skippers, or cheese-fly larvæ; — said of cheese. *Commercial Cant.*

skip'pet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skip*, E. *skipper.* See SHIP.] A small boat; a skiff. *Obs.*

skip'pet, *n.* [Cf. dial. *skippet, skibbet, skivet*, a small box in a larger one.] A small box for covering and preserving a seal, as on a document.

skip'ping-ly, *adv.* of SKIPPING.

skip'pund' (skĭp′pŭn′d), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT. [p, p.]

skipt. Obs or ref.sp.of *skipped*,

skir. + SHEER.

skir, Var. of SKIRR, *v. t.*

skire, *a.* Fierce; cruel. *Obs.*

skirgalliard, *n.* = GALLIARD, a gay fellow. *Obs.*

skirk (*dial.* skûk), *n.* & *v.* Shriek. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

skirl (skĭrl; skẽrl; skûl), *v. t.* & *n.* [Of Scand origin, and orig the same word as E. *shrill.*] To utter in a shrill tone; to scream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skirl, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a A shriek; a scream; a shrill cry. b A blast of wind. c A stroke. — **a skirl in the pan,** the sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

skirl'cock', *n.* [*skirl* + *cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

skirle. + SHRILL.

skirl'ing, *n.* A small trout or salmon. *Dial. Eng.*

skirl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of SKIRL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skirm. + SCREAM.

skirm, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. SKIRMISH, *v.*] To fight; fence; skirmish. *Obs.*

skir'mage (*dial.* skûm′ăj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE.

skir'mer-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escremie, escrimerie*, and E. *skirmish*, v. & n.] Skirmishing. *Obs.*

skirp. + SKRIP

skirp, *v. t.* [Cf Icel. *skirpa* to spit.] To spit out; reject. *Obs.*

skirr (skûr; skẽr; skû), *n.* A tern *Ir.* [of SCIRRHUS.]

skir'rhus (skĭr′ŭs). *Med.* Var

skirt (skĭrt; skẽrt), *v. t.* To hurry away. *Scot.* [*Eng*

skirt board. 1. = BASEBOARD. 2. An ironing board for skirts.

skirting board. a = BASEBOARD. *Eng.* b A table or board at which skirters work.

skirt'less. See -LESS.

skirwhit. skirwit. + SKIRRET.

skir'wort', *n.* [See SKIRRET.] A skirret. *Obs.* [*Brit*

skit. Var. of SKITTY. *Local,*

skite (skīt), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a A shot; a sudden shower. b A smart blow; a slap. c A squirting or squirt; a jet. d A trick.

skite, *v. t.* To squirt *Scot.*

skite, *v. i.* To move quickly or hurriedly; to run; — often with *out. Scot., Dial. & Colloq.*

skite, *n.* A disagreeable or offensive person. *Contemptuous.*

skite, *n.* The yellow-hammer. *Local, Brit.*

skit'ly. + SKETLY. [HAIDA.

Skit'ta-get (skĭt′ȧ-gĕt), *n.* = **skit'ter-boot'** (skĭt′ẽr-bo͝ot′), **n.** A heavy half-boot laced in front. *Dial. Eng.*

skit'tle-dog', *n.* Piked dogfish.

skittle pot. A jewelers' crucible.

skit'ty (skĭt′ĭ), *n.* Also **skitty cock, skitty coot.** A rail or gallinule. *Local, Brit.*

skit'ty-boot'. Var. of SKITTERBOOT.

skiv'er (skīv′ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. SHIVER, *v. t.*, SKIVER, *n.*] To disperse. *Dial. or Colloq.*

skiv'er (skīv′ẽr). Var. of SKEWER, *n.*, **SKIVER, n.**] To skewer; impale

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2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.
3. A skewer. *Dial.*

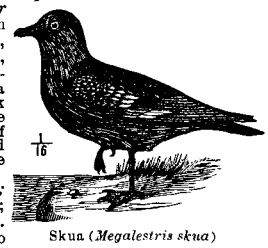
skiv'ing (skīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIVE. Hence: *n.* A piece made in paring or splitting leather, esp. from the inner, or flesh, side.

Sko-da'ic (skō-dā'ĭk), *a* Of or pert. to the Austrian physician Joseph Skoda (1805–81). — **Skodaic resonance**, a tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the upper part of the chest in pleural effusion;—called also **Sko'da's sign** (skō'däz).

sko'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* SKOLIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A convivial song, often impromptu, sung to the lyre, which the guests at banquets were called upon in turn to furnish.

Skraup's synthesis (skroups). *Chem.* Production of quinoline by heating aniline, glycerin, and sulphuric acid with nitrobenzene; also, any of various similar syntheses performed with amino compounds other than aniline.

sku'a (skū'ä), *n.*, *or* **skua gull.** [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūfr*, *skūmr.*] Any jaeger, esp. of the genus *Megalestris.* The great skua (*M. skua*) is a dark brown species of the North Atlantic, esp. of European coasts. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere.


Skua (*Megalestris skua*)

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.;* SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULK'ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skulke* to spare one's self, to play truant, Sw. *skolka* to be at leisure, to shirk.] To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lie close, or to move in a furtive way; to lurk.

You *skulked* behind the fence, and sneaked away *Dryden.*

Syn. — See LURK.

skulk, *v. t.* To avoid furtively; to sneak from avowing, doing, etc.; also, to bring forward furtively. *Rare.*

skulk (skŭlk) } *n.* One that skulks; hence, an idle, good-
skulk'er (-ẽr) } for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* [ME. *skulle, sculle, scolle;* cf. Norw. *skolt*, Sw. dial. *skulle, skollt.*] **1.** The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the bony or cartilaginous case or framework which incloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs, and supports the jaws. It is cartilaginous in primitive forms (cyclostomes and elasmobranchs) and in the embryos of all, but in most vertebrates the cartilage is mostly replaced by bones and the structure made more complete by the union with it of other bones developed in membrane. Some of the bones always become firmly sutured or ankylosed together to form a case (the *cranium*) for the brain. The ossification of the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo forms the elements of the sides, base, and rear of the bony cranium, but its roof is formed chiefly of membrane bones (the *frontal* and *parietal* bones). The bony elements forming the capsules of the nose and ear are united with the cranium, but the capsule of the eye (the *sclerotic*) remains movable and usually entirely unossified although the adjacent bones of the skull form a socket (the orbit) to contain it. The jawbones are derived from the first visceral arch (see VISCERAL ARCHES) of the embryo, usually supplemented by membrane bones. The upper jaw may be firmly (as in mammals) or movably (as in most fishes) connected with the cranium; the lower jaw is always movable. *Skull* often denotes only those parts immovably united with the cranium. See CRANIAL BONES, CRANIAL SEGMENTS, FACIAL BONES, CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

2. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind.

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Short for SKULLCAP, 1. *Obs. & R. Beau. & Fl.*
4. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A drinking cup or goblet; a bowl for liquor. **b** A wicker basket.
5. = 1st SCULL, 1.

skull and crossbones, a depiction of a human skull over crossbones. It is a symbol of death.

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside a cap for protection.
2. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised. See SCUTELLARIA.
3. The calvarium.

skunk (skŭŋk), *n.* [Contr. from the Abnaki (American Indian) *seganku.*] **1. a** A common musteline mammal (*Mephitis mephitis*) of temperate North America, well known for its power of ejecting an offensively odorous secretion produced in two muscular-walled perineal glands. The color is black with white markings, usually with a white frontal stripe and two broad stripes of white on the sides of the back. Its fur is sold as *Alaska sable.* It feeds on mice, frogs, insects, etc., though occasionally catching birds and poultry. **b** Any of certain American animals of the genus *Spilogale* (little **spotted skunks**) or the genus *Conepatus*, closely allied to the common skunk. Also, any of various ill-smelling animals of other countries, as the zorils.

Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

2. A low contemptible person. *Vulgar.*

skunk, *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards or other games, so completely that one's opponent fails to score *Slang, U. S.*

skunk cabbage. a An araceous plant of the eastern United States (*Spathyema fœtida*) which sends up in early spring a cowl-shaped brownish purple spathe having a disgusting odor, and followed in summer by a tuft of broad leaves. **b** In the Pacific coast States, the somewhat similar plant *Lysichiton camstschatcense.*

Skup'shti-na (skōōp'shtĭ-nä), *n.* [Servian, fr. *skupiti* to assemble.] **1.** The unicameral national assembly of Servia, three fourths elective and one fourth nominated by the crown. A new Skupshtina is elected every three years. An extraordinary Skupshtina, entirely elective and four times as large as the ordinary, may be convoked.
2. In Montenegro, formerly, a popular assembly summoned on rare occasions of national importance; now, the national assembly, composed of a single house elected by universal suffrage for a period of four years, and including 12 ex-officio members, part of whom are nominated by the king. The Skupshtina is convoked yearly on Oct. 31st.

sky (skī), *n.; pl.* SKIES (skīz). [ME. *skie* a cloud, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skȳ*, Sw. & Dan. *sky;* akin to AS. *scēo* cloud, OS. *skio* a covering; cf. also AS. *scūa, scūwa*, shadow, Icel. *skuggi;* prob. fr. a root meaning to cover. Cf. OBSCURE, SCUM.] **1** A cloud. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. The upper atmosphere, esp. when regarded meteorologically; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, weather conditions or weather; — often in *pl.*

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies.* *Shak.*

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which on a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament; — sometimes in *pl.;* as, a starry *sky.*
4. The dwelling place of the Deity. Cf. HEAVEN, 2.
5. The upper row or rows of pictures in a gallery. *Colloq.*
6. The red glow of sunrise or sunset; dawn. *Scot.*
to the sky *or* **skies,** very highly or enthusiastically; — said of praising, honoring, or the like.

sky, *v. t.;* SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; SKY'ING (skī'ĭng). **1.** To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row. *Colloq.*
2. To throw, bat, etc., towards the sky, as a ball. *Colloq.*

sky'-blue' (skī'blōō'; 87, 243), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure. — *n.* A sky-blue or azure color.

Skye terrier (skī). [From Isle of *Skye*, Inner Hebrides, Scotland.] One of a Scottish breed of short-legged long-bodied terriers having a short woolly under coat, and an outer coat of long straight hair which hangs down along the sides and over the eyes. The ears and tail are feathered with long hair. They are of medium size (about 20 pounds weight) and usually of some shade of gray or fawn.

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, uttered as it rises in almost perpendicular flight toward the sky. Its upper parts are dark brown, the throat and breast buff, streaked with brown, and the abdomen creamy white. Though scarcely larger than a sparrow, it is valued as food, and great numbers are netted for the markets. It frequents open country and sometimes damages crops. Also, any of certain other birds, esp. certain pipits, as the *Missouri skylark* (*Anthus spragueii*) and *Cinclorampus cantillans* of Australia. See 1st LARK, 1.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

sky'lark', *v. i.;* -LARKED' (-lärkt'); -LARK'ING. [Cf. LARK to sport.] To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.

sky'light' (-līt'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, or the like, for admitting light from above.

sky line. The line in the landscape separating earth and sky; the visible horizon; the outline or silhouette of an object or objects against the sky; also, *Colloq.*, the line of the top row of pictures in an exhibition.

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air, — a species of fireworks.

sky'sail' (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skī's'l), *n. Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SAIL, *Illust.*

sky'scape (-skāp), *n.* A portion of the sky which can be comprehended in a single view; also, a representation of such portion. Cf. LANDSCAPE, 1 & 2.

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ẽr), *n.* **a** *Naut.* (1) A skysail of a triangular form. *Rare.* (2) A name for one of the fancy sails alleged to have been sometimes set above the skysail. *Obs.* **b** A very tall building. **c** Hence, anything unusually large, high, or excessive. *Slang or Colloq.*

slab (slăb), *n.* [ME. *slab, slabbe, sclabbe;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *esclape* fragment, broken piece, Pr. *esclapar* (modern *esclapa* to split) to cut into shape, It. *schiappare* to split.] **1.** A comparatively thick plate or slice of anything; as, a *slab* of bread, marble, metal, wood, beef, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** The outside piece, with or without the bark, taken from a log in sawing it into boards. **b** The mass of iron run from a Catalan forge.
3. *pl.* A footway paved with stone slabs. *Local, Eng.*
4. *Baseball.* The pitcher's plate. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Naut.* The slack part of a sail. *Rare. W. C. Russell.*

slab, *v. t.* **1.** To saw, or otherwise form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from (a log, as in squaring it).
2. To cover with slabs, as in roofing or paving.
3. To make plane the surface of; as, to *slab* a nut.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr; slŏb'-), *v. i. & t.;* -BERED (-ẽrd); -BER-ING. [ME. *slaberen;* akin to LG. & D. *slabbern*, G. *schlabbern*, LG. & D. *slabben*, G. *schlabben*, Icel. *slafra.* Cf. SLAVER, SLOBBER, SLUBBER.] To slobber.

slab'ber, *n.* Slobber.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st SLAB.] **1.** One that slabs; as: **a** A saw for slabbing logs. **b** A machine for cutting soap into slabs.
2. *Mach.* A slabbing machine or milling machine; specif., a planomiller.

slab'by (slăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [See SLAB, *a.*] Thick; viscous; also, wet; sloppy; muddy; miry. Cf. SLOPPY.

slab line. *Naut.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the body of a course or topsail.

slack (slăk), *a.;* SLACK'ER (-ẽr); SLACK'EST. [ME. *slak*, AS. *slæc, sleac;* akin to OS. *slak*, OHG. *slah*, G. dial.

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skiv'er-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [Cf. SKEWERWOOD.] = SKEWERWOOD **b**.
ski'vie (skī'vĭ), *a.* Silly. *Scot.*
skiwe. † SKY.
skl-. For various words in *skl-*, see the forms in SL-.
sklatch (sklăch), *n.* A large clot, esp. of mud. *Scot*
sklaunder. † SLANDER.
sklayre, skleire, *n.* [Cf. D. *sluier*, MHG. *sleier*, G. *schleier.*] A veil. *Obs.*
sklent (sklĕnt), *v. & n.* [Cf. SLANT.] Slant. *Scot.*
sklere, *v. t.* [Cf. SKLEIRE.] To veil; shelter; cover. *Obs.*
skle-rom'e-ter. Var. of SCLEROMETER. [SLENT.]
sklint (sklĕnt). Scot. var. of
sklin'ter (sklĭn'tẽr; sklĕn'-), *n. & v.* Splinter.
sklither. † SLIDDER.
skoal (skōl), *interj.* [From Scand.; cf. Norw. & Dan. *skaal* cup, health, toast, Sw. *skål*, Icel. *skāl* bowl.] Hail! — *n.* Salutation or toasting by crying "Skoal!" *Both Archaic.*
skoche. † SCOTCH.
skochen. † SCUTCHEON.
skoe. † SKEO.
skog'bö-lite (skŏg'bû-līt), *n.* [Fr. *Skoghole*, Finland.] *Min.* A mineral essentially the same in composition as normal tantalite, but of different crystal form.
skogy. † SCUGGY.
Skol-no'lon (skŏl-nō'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous American liliaceous herbs with linear basal leaves and white flowers with exserted stamens. *S. officinale* is the sabadilla.
Sko-ko'mish (skō-kō'mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a nearly extinct Salishan tribe gathered on a reservation in their ancient territory on Puget Sound. They practiced slavery, potlatch, human sacrifice, and head-flattening.
skol. † SKULL.
skol'der. † SCALDER, to scald.
skole. † SCHOOL. [SCOLECITE.]
skol'e-cite, skol'e-zite. Vars. of
sko'lĭ-o'sis. Var. of SCOLIOSIS.
skolkerye. † SKULKERY.
skoller. † SCULLER.
skolyon. † SCULLION.
skomber. † SCUMBER.
skom'fet. † SCOMFIT.
skomme. † SCHOOL. [of SCONE.]
skon (skŏn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
skones. † SCONCE.
skoog. Var. of SCUG, shade.
skoole. † SCHOOL.
skope. † SCOOP.
skope. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.
‖ **Skop-tsy'** (skŏp-tsĭ'), *n. pl.* [Russ., mutilators.] See RASKOLNIK.
skorcer. † SCORSER.
skorche, *n.* [OF. *escorche*, var. of *escorce*, F. *écorce.*] Bark; skin. *Obs.*
skorfe. † SCURF.
skorge. † SCOURGE.
skorser, skoser. † SCORSER.
skotifer. † SCUTIFER. [GRAPH.
skot'o-graph Var. of SCOTOGRAPH.
skoule. † SCOWL, SCOWL.
skoulkery. † SKULKERY.
skoumfit. † SCOMFIT. [NER.
skounraud Obs. p. pr. of SCUNNER, to loathe.
skowp'er. † SCOUPER.
skowre. † SCORE, SCOUR.
skowte. † SCOUT. [*Obs.*
skowte. *n.* Enterprise; scheme.
skoymose. † SQUEAMISH.
skoymus. † SQUEAMOUS.
Skr. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
skrael'ling (skrēl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *skrælling* a poor wretch.] Any aboriginal American; an Eskimo or Indian; — in accounts of early Norse visits to America.
skragge. † SCRAGG.
skralk (skrĭk). Var. of SHRIEK.
skraik (skrĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
skraip. † SCRAPE, SKRIP.
skraw. † SCROLL.
skreak, skreek. † SCRIKE.
skreak, skreek (*dial.* skrēk), **skreech** (skrēch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.
skreet. Aphetic for DISCREET. *Obs.*
skreid. † SCREED.
skreigh (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH, SCREAK, SHRIEK.
skreme. † SCREAM.
skreptour. † SCRIPTURE.
skriegh (skrēk), **skriek** (skrēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.
skrieve, skriev'er. Vars. of SCHIEVE, SCRIEVER.
skrig. † SCREECH.
skrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH. [shriek.]
skrike (skrīk). Var. of SCRIKE,
skrike, *n.* [From Scand. See SHRIKE.] Missel thrush. *Eng.*
skrim'schont (skrĭm'shŏnt), **skrim'shand'er** (-shăn'dẽr), **skrim'shon** (-shŏn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW. [*Obs. Scot.*
skrip, *v. t. & n.* To deride. [in this sense.] **a** A guillemot. *b Local, Eng.*
skrogge. † SCROG, a bush.
skroule, skrow. † SCROLL.
skrue. † SCREW. [*Obs. Scot.*
skrufe, *n.* Savings; wealth.
skrumpillit. Obs. p. p. of SCRUMPLE.
skrum'ple. † CRUMPLE.
skrym. † SCREAM.
skryme. † SKIRM.
sks. *Abbr.* Sacks.
Skt. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.
skue (skū). Var. of SKEW.
skuft (*dial.* skōōft). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCUFF, scruff.
skug. Var. of SCUG, shade.
skuʼing. Var. of SKEWING.
skul, skuld. Skull; skulled. *Ref. Sp.* [NORN.]
Skuld (skōōld), *n.* [Icel.] See
skul-dud'der-y (skŭl-dŭd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Grossness; obscenity. *Scot.*
skulk'er-y, *n.* A lurking or hiding; an ambush. *Obs.*
skulk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKULK. — **skulk'ing-ly,** *adv.*
skull. † SCHOOL, a shoal.
skull'bank'er, *n.* A vagabond; tramp. *Slang, Australia.*
skull-dug'ger-y (skŭl-dŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Dial. or Colloq.*
skull'fish', *n. Whaling.* A whale more than two years old.
skulyeoun. † SCULLION.
skum'fish. Var. of SCOMFISH.
skun (skŭn). Dial. & slang pret. & p. p. of SKIN.
skunfite. † SCOMFIT.
skunk, *n.* Act of skunking; a bad defeat. *Colloq., U. S.*
skunk'bill', *n.* The surf scoter.
skunk bird, skunk blackbird. The bobolink; — so called from the coloring of the male.
skunk bush. The bear brush.
skunk currant. Fetid currant.
skunk'er-y (skŭnk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where skunks are bred and reared for their fur. *U. S.*
skunk grape. The fox grape.
skunk'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** Formerly, the Labrador duck. **b** The surf scoter; — from the color of the male, and also called **skunkhead coot.**
skunk'ish, *a.* Like the skunk, esp. in odor.
skunk mushroom. Death cup.
skunk porpoise. A streaked black-and-white porpoise, esp. of the genus *Lagenorhynchus.*
skunk's'-cab'bage. Var. of SKUNK CABBAGE.
skunk spruce. The white spruce. *Local, U. S.* [*Local, U. S.*
skunk'top', *n.* The surf scoter.
skunk turtle. A musk turtle.
skunk'weed', *n.* **a** Skunk cabbage. **b** The polemoniaceous plant *Navarretia squarrosa* of California. [*Obs.*
skuppat, *n.* A kind of spade.
skur. † SCOUR.
skurge. † SCOURGE.
skurne. † SCORN. [SKIRR.]
skurr. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
skuryvage. † SCURRYVAIG.
skuse. Obs., dial., or colloq. aphetic form of EXCUSE.
skut, skute. † SCHUIT, a vessel.
skute, *n.* [E. dial., also a squirt, to squirt; cf. dial. *scoot* to squirt.] A glance or peep. *Dial. Eng.* [SCUTTER.]
skut'ter. Dial. Eng. var. of
skut'ter-ud-ite (skŭt'ẽr-ŭd-īt), *n.* [From *Skutterud*, in Norway, whence it is obtained.] *Min.* Native cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_3$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 6.72–6.80.
skuues. *n., pl.* of SCUW. *Obs.*
skuyere. † SQUIRE.
skwynecy. † SQUINCY.
sky'bal, sky'bald (skī'bl'd), *a.* Mean; low; worthless; good-for-nothing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sky'-clad', *a.* Nude. *Colloq.*
sky drain. A drain open to the sky, or one covered or filled with loose stones.
sky'er (skī'ẽr), *n. Sports.* A ball hit high in the air. *Cant.*
skyere. † SQUIRE.
sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *a.* In, of, or like, the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*
sky flower. Any verbenaceous plant of the genus *Duranta.*
sky'-gaz'er (-gāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A skysail. *Rare.*
2. = STARGAZER, 1.
3. See AKASA.
sky'-high', *adv. & a.* Very high. *Colloq.* [*Slang, U. S.*
sky hooker. = TOP LOADER.
sky'ish, *a.* Like, or near, the sky; lofty; ethereal. *Rare.*
sky'less, *a.* With no visible sky or vault of heaven: cloudy.
sky'light', *v. t.* To light by a skylight.
skyly, *n.* Excuse; device. *Obs.*
skynnes. In phrases, as *any skynnes, no skynnes*, corrupted from *anis*, or *nones, knnes*, any or no kind. *Obs.*
sky parlor *or* **parlour.** A room near the top of a house; a garret; attic. *Humorous.* [PHUS, 1.]
sky'phos (skī'fŏs), *n.* = SCYPHUS.
sky pilot. A ship's chaplain or other clergyman. *Slang.*
sky pipit. Missouri skylark.
sky'-plant'ed, *a.* Placed in the sky.
skyre, *n.* A scirrhus; a hard knot on the body. *Obs. Scot.*
skyre (skīr), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skȳrr* bright, clear, E. SHEER, *a.*] To glitter; shine; to make a gaudy show. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
skyrke. † SCREECH.
sky'rock'et, *v. i.* To rise like a skyrocket; to rise quickly, hurst, and vanish. *Colloq.*
skyrt. † SKIRT.
skyrwyt. † SKIRRET, a plant.
sky'set', *n.* Sunset. *Obs.*
sky sign. A display advertisement, notice, etc., above the sky line of a building. *Chiefly Brit.*
skyt. † SKET.
skyt, skyte (skīt), *v. i.* To slide rapidly off; to shoot away. *Scot.*
sky-u'gle (skī-ŭ'g'l), *v. t.* To steal. *Slang.*
sky'ward (skī'wẽrd), **sky'wards** (-wẽrdz), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky.
S. L., *or* **s. l.** *Abbr.* Seditious libeler; sergeant at law; settlement lease (*Australia*); sine loco (L., without place); solicitor at law; south latitude; special lease (*Queensland*); suo loco (L., in its proper place).
sla (*dial.* slā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOE.
sla, slaa. † SLAY. [besmear
slaak. Dial. Eng. var of SLAKE,
slaare. † SLAYER. [*cal, Eng.*
slab (slāb), *n.* Wryneck. *Local.*
slab, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *slabben* eat like a dog.] To eat greedily. *Obs.*
slab (*dial.* slāb, slăb), *a.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *slaib* mud, mire left on a river strand.] Thick; viscous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slab, *n.* That which is slimy or viscous; slime; mud; also, a puddle. *Archaic or Dial.*
slab'bard, *a.* [Cf. D. *slaphartig* faint-hearted.] Slow; tardy. *Obs.*
slabbe. † SLAB.
slab'ber-de-gul'lion. † SLUBBERDEGULLION.
slab'ber-er. *n.* One who slabbers, or drools; hence, an idiot.
slab'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy. [-NESS.]
slab'bi-ness (slăb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
slabbing machine. Planomiller.
slaberen. † SLABBER.
slab mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.
slab'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides; hence, tall or long and lank. *Colloq. & Dial.*
slab'stone', *n.* Flagstone.
slab tie. See TIE, *n.* [valley
slac. † SLACK, *a.*; SLACK, *s.*
slack (slăk; slák), *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal.] Chaff; impudence. *Dial. or Slang.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

schlack, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak;* cf. Skr. *śrj* to let loose, to throw. Cf. SLAKE.] **1.** Not rapid in movement; slow. *Obs.* "With *slack* pace." *Chaucer.* **2.** Sluggish; specif., designating the condition of the sea at slack water (see below). **3.** Not using due diligence or care; remiss; backward; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty or service.

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise. 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.

4. Wanting in activity; dull; as, a *slack* season. **5.** Lax; not tense; loose; without strain; as, a *slack* rope. **6.** Weak; unnerved; unstrung; as, a *slack* hand. **7.** Underdone; insufficiently treated; — said of objects being subjected to some process, as cooking, drying, etc. **8.** Present only in small amount; scarce. *Dial. or Colloq.* **9.** *Phon.* Wide; secondary; — said of vowels. **10.** Moist; damp; wet. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Syn. — Loose, relaxed, weak, remiss, backward, abated, diminished, inactive, slow, tardy, dull. See LAX.

slack hand, idleness; carelessness; inefficiency; sloth. — **s. in stays**, *Naut.*, slow in going about, as a ship. — **s. water.** **a** Of tidal waters, the period when there is no horizontal motion of water at the surface. **b** In a stream, a stretch of water where there is very little current, as above a dam.

slack (slăk), *n.* **1.** The part of anything that hangs loose without strain; as, the *slack* of a rope, a sail, one's trousers. **2.** Specif., *Mach.*, looseness in fitting; backlash. **3.** Cessation; relief from movement; stop; specif., slack water. See under SLACK, *a.*

slack (slăk) } *v. i.;* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACK'ENED (-'nd);
slack'en (-'n) } SLACK'ING, SLACK'EN-ING. [See SLACK, *a.;* cf. SLAKE.] **1.** To become slack or slow; to slow down. **2.** To become loose or lax, or less tense, firm, or rigid. **3.** To be or become remiss or backward; to be negligent. **4.** To become less active or violent; to abate; languish; fail.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton*

5. To end; cease; desist; slake. *Obs.* **6.** = SLAKE, *v. t.*, 5. **to slack off**, to ease off. — **to s. up**, to slow up; to go slower; also, to ease off.

slack } *v. t.* **1.** To render slack; as: **a** To slow or
slack'en } retard. **b** To loose, relax, etc. **c** To repress; dull; abate. "Rancor for to *slack*." *Chaucer.* **d** To neglect; to be remiss in or inattentive to. **2.** = SLAKE, *v. t*, 5.

slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke*, whence G. *schlacke*.] **1.** The dross, scoria, or recrement, of a metal; specif., a product of smelting, containing, mostly as silicates, the substances not sought to be produced as matte or metal, and having a lower specific gravity than the latter; — called also, esp. in iron smelting, *cinder*. The slag of iron blast furnaces is essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium; that of lead and copper smelting furnaces contains iron. **2.** The scoria of a volcano.

slag, *v. i. & t.;* SLAGGED (slăgd); SLAG'GING (slăg'ĭng). *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag; to agglomerate when heated below the fusion point.

slag'gy (slăg'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.

slake (slāk; *see note below*), *v. t.;* SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [ME. *slaken* to render slack, to slake, to grow slack, AS. *slacian*, *sleacian*, to grow slack, fr. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack. See SLACK.] **1.** To slacken the speed of; to retard. **2.** To make loose or relaxed; to render less tense; also, to render less active or severe; to assuage; mitigate. **3.** To let go of; to give up; to release; relax. *Obs.* **4.** To allay; quench; cool; extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. **5.** To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.

slaked lime. See 1st LIME, 2.

☞ The pron. slāk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in to *slake* lime, *slaked* lime, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling.

slake, *v. i.* **1.** To become slack or loose; to be or become relaxed; to give way; to yield. *Sir J. Davies.* **2.** To become less active, intense, or violent; to abate; lessen; flag. "No flood by raining *slaketh*." *Shak.* **3.** To be or become remiss or neglectful; to be negligent. **4.** To become extinct; to cease; stop. *Obs.* **5.** To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes.*

slam (slăm), *v. t.;* SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *slamra*, *slambra*, *slæma*, Norw. *slemba*, *slemma*, Sw. dial. *slämma.*] **1.** To shut forcibly and noisily; to bang. **2.** To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; — often with *down;* as, to *slam* a trunk down. **3.** To strike violently; to beat or cuff. *Colloq. or Slang.* **4.** *Card Playing.* To defeat by a slam. **to slam to**, to slam; as, *to slam to* the door.

slam (slăm), *v. i.* To strike forcibly and noisily against something; to bang; as, a door or shutter *slams.*

slam, *n.* **1.** Act of one that slams. **2.** The shock and noise produced in slamming. **3.** An old card game. **4.** *Card Playing.* Winning all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, **grand slam**, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a **little slam**). **5.** The refuse of alum works. *Dial. Eng.* **6.** An uncomplimentary personal remark. *Slang.*

slam'-bang', *adv.* Violently and noisily; also, recklessly; without due thought or care. *Colloq.*

slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *sclaundre* slander, scandal, OF. *esclandre*, *esclande*, *escandle*, *escandre*, scandal, F. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum* a stumbling-block, a temptation, Gr. σκάνδαλον a snare, stumbling-block, offense, scandal; prob. originally, the spring of a strap, and akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap. See SCAN; cf. SCANDAL.] **1.** Defamation, whether oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false tale or report maliciously orally uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious oral utterance of false defamatory reports; the malicious publication by speech of false tales or suggestions to the injury of another. Except in certain classes of defamatory statements, only special damages are recoverable, which must be specified in the complaint and supported by proof, *slander* differing in this respect from *libel* (which see). Proof of the truth of the alleged slanderous words, or that they formed part of a privileged communication, is a defense at common law; the malice may be actual or constructive. **2.** Disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor. *Obs.*

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb *Shak*

3. Evil fame or report; ill repute. *Obs.*

slander of title, a false and malicious statement disparaging a person's title to property to his special damage; hence, loosely, any disparagement of the property of a person by false and malicious statements to his special damage.

slan'der, *v. t.;* SLAN'DERED (-dẽrd); SLAN'DER-ING. [OF. *esclandrer*. See SLANDER, *n.*] **1.** To utter slander against; to defame; to injure by malicious false report. **2.** To discredit or shame; to disgrace. *Archaic.* **3.** To be offensive to; to annoy; offend; scandalize. *Obs.* **4.** To censure; blame. *Obs.*

Syn. — Defame, calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. See ASPERSE.

slan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters or spreads slander.

slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *esclandreux.*] **1.** Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.* **2.** Given to, or uttering, slander; as, a *slanderous* tongue. **3.** Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

slang (slăng), *n. Old Cant.* **1.** A false weight or measure. **2.** A traveling show; also, a performance. **3.** A peddler's license; hence, any official instrument.

slang, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and akin to E. *sling;* cf. Norw. *sleng* a slinging, an invention, device, *slengja* to sling, to cast, *slengja kjeften* (lit., to sling the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, *slengjeord* (*ord* = word) an insulting word, a new word that has no just reason for being.] Orig., cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language or words consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular calling or class of society; popular cant.

Syn. — See 5th CANT.

slang, *v. t. & i.;* SLANGED (slăngd); SLANG'ING (slăng'ĭng). To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language; to use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.*

slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang.

slant (slănt), *v. i.;* SLANT'ED; SLANT'ING. [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide; cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide, Norw. dial. *slenta* to slope.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to lie obliquely to a horizontal or perpendicular line; to slope; as, a *slanting* roof. Also fig.

Syn. — SLANT, SLOPE are often used without distinction. But SLANT emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; SLOPE suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination; as, "One side of his body seemed to *slant* towards the other, he settled so much more heavily upon one foot" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the path that *sloped* from the door" (*id.*). See TIP, CROOKED.

slant (slănt), *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to *slant* a line.

slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction or plane; a slope. **2.** An oblique reflection; gibe; taunt. *Dial. or Colloq.* **3.** A slab with slanting depressions for artists' colors. **4.** An opportunity, occasion. *Dial. & Slang.* **slant of wind**, a local or passing variation of the wind from its general direction, esp. one favoring a sailing vessel.

slant, *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slant* slippery. See SLANT, *v. i.*] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; oblique. "The *slant* lightning." *Milton.* **slant, smear,** *or* **streak, culture,** *Bacteriol.*, a culture made by inoculating the surface of a nutrient medium, as gelatin, solidified so as to yield a slanting surface.

slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

slap (slăp), *n.* [ME. *slappe;* akin to LG. *slappe*, G. *schlappe;* prob. of imitative origin.] A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult.

slap, *v. t.;* SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To strike with or as with the open hand; also, to rebuff; insult. **2.** To put or place with force or violence; as, to *slap* one into jail; he *slapped* it on the table. *Colloq.*

slap, *adv.* [Cf. LG. *slap*, G. *schlapp.* See SLAP, *n.*] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, suddenly; instantly; directly; plump. *Colloq.*

slap'dash', *a.* [*slap* + *dash.*] Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash'**, *adv.*

slap'dash', *n.* **1.** Something done in a slapdash manner; also, a slapdash person. *Colloq.* **2.** Billingsgate; vituperative abuse. *Obs.* **3.** = ROUGHCAST, 2. *Dial. or Colloq.*

slap'dash', *v. t.* To apply, or apply something to, in a slapdash manner; specif., to roughcast. *Colloq.*

slash (slăsh), *v. t.;* SLASHED (slăsht); SLASH'ING. [ME. *slaschen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. OF. *esclachier* to break; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *schiacciare* to crush.] **1.** To cut by sweeping strokes, esp. when made without exact aim or at random; specif., to cut in long slits; to gash. **2.** Specif., to cut slashes in (a garment). **3.** To lash; to ply the whip on. **4.** To crack or snap, as a whip. *Rare. Dr. H. More.*

slash, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; to lay about one indiscriminately with blows; to cut hastily and carelessly.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

slash, *n.* **1.** Act of slashing or cutting; also, a long cut made by or as by slashing; a gash; a slashing stroke; a cut. **2.** A slit in the material of a garment to show the cloth beneath, for ornamentation; — formerly called *pane.* **3.** In a forest, an open tract strewn with débris, as from logging, wind, fire, or the like; also, such débris. **4.** *Mil.* A stripe of tape or worsted lace worn on the arm of a noncommissioned officer. *Obs.*

slash, *n.* [Cf. SLASHY.] Swampy bottom land; a wet swale; — usually in *pl. Local, U. S.*

slash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slashes; specif.: **a** A machine fitted with one or more coarse circular saws for sawing lumber out of slabs. **b** *Brickmaking.* An implement having an iron blade, used to prod or slash the clay to detect stones. **c** A billhook. *Local, Eng.* **d** A woodchopper. *Cant.* **e** A knife or dagger. *Cant.* **2.** *Textile Manuf.* A machine to apply size to warp yarns. **3.** A fop or dude; a "heavy swell." *Slang, Eng.*

slash'ing, *vb. n.* of SLASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that slashes. **2.** The result of the act of one who slashes; something made by slashing. Specif.: **a** = SLASH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Mil.* A military obstacle formed by cutting down a belt of trees so that they lie with interlaced tops, toward the enemy. **c** The débris left in a forest after logging, or from wind, fire, etc.; also, a tract covered with such débris.

slash'ing, *p. pr* of SLASH. Hence: *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random; hence, merciless and forcible; as, a *slashing* editorial. **2.** Dashing; impetuous; hasty; as, a *slashing* pace. *Colloq.* **3.** Huge; immense; as, a *slashing* dinner. *Dial. or Slang.*

slash pine. **a** A pine of the coast region of the southern

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slack (slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; also, culm.

slack, *adv* = SLACKLY.

slack (slăk; slăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slakki* a mountain slope.] **1.** A pass between hills; a valley; glen; dell; also, a hole, as in the ground; a pit *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A pool of water; also, a morass; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slack barrel (slăk) A barrel for dry stuff, as sugar, lime, etc.

slack'en (-'n), *v.* [Cf. G. *schlacken*, pl.] *Metal.* Slag mixed with ores in smelting to promote their fusion.

slack'end. Slackened. *Ref. Sp.*

slack'en-er, *n.* One that slackens.

slack'er, *n.* One that slacks; as: **a** A person who shirks work. *Eng.* **b** A drawgate in a sluice.

slack'le (slăk'ĭ), *n.* A kind of sling. *Scot.*

slack'ly, *adv.* Of slack.

slack'ness, *n.* [AS. *sleacness.*] Quality or state of being slack.

slack'-salt'ed, *a.* Insufficiently salted; — said esp. of fish.

slackt. Slacked. *Ref. Sp.*

slack'-wa'ter (slăk'wô'tẽr), *v. t. Hydraulic Eng.* To produce slack water in (a river), as by dams, locks, jetties, etc.

slad. Var. of SLADE, a valley.

sla'dang. Var. of SALADANG.

slade (*dial.* slād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of SLIDE.

slade, *n.* [AS. *slæd.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A little valley; ravine; glen. **b** = GLADE, 1. **c** A hillside. **d** A cave; den. **e** A flat piece of bog land.

slade, *n.* **1.** The sole of a plow. **2.** = PEAT SPADE.

slae (slā). Scot. var. of SLOE.

slaede. † SLADE.

slaeht. † SLAUGHT.

slaep. † SLEEP.

slaf'ter (slăf'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SLAUGHTER.

slag (*dial.* slăg, slāg), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *slag*, n., wet.] Miry; moist; wet. *Obs. or Scot.*

slag cement. A hydraulic cement made by grinding granulated blast-furnace slag with slaked lime.

slagen. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.

slag furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which lead ore is roasted and slagged for further treatment.

slag'ga-ble (slăg'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **slag'ga-bil'ĭ-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

slag'ging (slăg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAG. — **slagging furnace.** = SLAG FURNACE. — **s. hole.** = CINDER NOTCH.

slag hearth. = SLAG FURNACE.

slaght. † SLAUGHT.

slaght'boom', *n.* [Cf. D. *slagboom*, OD. *slachboom*, akin to G. *schlagbaum.*] Bar; barrier. *Obs.*

slagh'ter. † SLAUGHTER.

slag'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **slag'less-ness**, *n.*

slag wool Mineral wool.

slaht. † SLAUGHT.

slaid (slād). Scot. pret. of SLIDE.

slaid (slād). Scot. var. of SLADE.

slaie. † SLEY.

slaif. † SLAVE.

slaik. † SLAKE.

slain, *p. p.* of SLAY.

slair. Var. of SLARE. *Dial. Eng.*

slaire. † SKLAYRE.

slais'ter (slās'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *sleasd* to smear, bedaub, *sleasdaireachd* a smearing.] **1.** To smear; bedaub. *Scot.* **2.** To beat; flog. *Dial. Eng.*

slais'ter, *v. i.* To work with or on soft materials; hence, to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work; also, to do anything clumsily or untidily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slais'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Sloppy; miry; dirty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Work of a sloppy or dirty nature; also, kitchen refuse. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [level.]

slait (slāt), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To [level.] **2.** To whet (a sword). *Obs.*

slait, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sláttr*, *slættr* (modern), meadow, Norw. dial. *slaatta*, E. SLADE.] A sheepwalk; hence, a familiar haunt, as of a person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slait'tit, *p. a.* Exhausted; fatigued. *Obs. Scot.*

slak. † SLACK.

slak, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *slac* a beating, Icel. *slagr* a blow, defeat.] Slaughter. *Obs.*

slake. † SLACK.

slake, *n.* = SLACK, small coal.

slake, *n.* [Cf. SLACK, *a.*] An intermission; cessation. *Rare.*

slake (slāk), *n.* **1.** Mud or mire; slime; also, a smear or daub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **2.** A miry basin or flat over flowed by the sea at high tide. *Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.* **3.** A hollow or channel which is the bed of a stream.

slake, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sleikja* to lick.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To bedaub; besmear. b To kiss.

slake, n. Also **slake kale.** Any of various marine algæ, as the sea lettuce or the laver; also, any of various confervoid fresh-water algæ. *Dial. Eng.*

slake'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked.

slake trough. A blacksmith's water tank for cooling forgings or tools. See FORGE, *Illust.*, 3.

slakien. † SLAKE.

slak'in (slāk'ĭn). Var. of **slakke.** † SLACK, a valley.

slam, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow. *Old Slang.* [Scot.]

slamb (slăm), *v. t.* To smear.

slam'-bang', *v. t.* To move slam-bang. *Colloq.*

slamd. Slammed. *Ref. Sp.*

slam'mock (slăm'ŭk), **slum'-mock** (slŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. diak *slam*, *slem*, a sloven, as v., to work in a slovenly manner.] A slovenly or awkward person; a slattern. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To be ungainly or slipshod; to loiter or dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slam'mock-y, slum'mock-y, *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Dial.*

slampb (slămp), *a.* Supple; pliant; limp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slampamb, slampamp, *n. Obs.* **1.** *pl.* The coat tails. **2.** A medley; rigmarole, esp. in **to give one the slampamb**, to give one the slip.

slan. † SLAY. [*Dial. Eng.*]

slan (slăn). Var. of SLONE.

s. l. a. n. *Abbr.* Sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L., without place, date, or name).

s. l. & a. *Abbr.* Sine loco et anno (L., without place and date).

slan'der, *v. t.* To utter or spread slander. [ously. *Obs.*]

slan'der-ful-ly, *adv.* Slanderslane (slān), *n.* [Ir. *sleaghan*, fr. *sleagh* a spear.] A kind of long-handled spade. *Obs. or Dial.*

slang (*dial.* slăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of SLING.

slang, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sling.*] A narrow strip of land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slang, *n.* [D.] A kind of cannon corresponding to the culverine. *Obs. Scot.*

slang, *n.* [Cf. SLING.] A convict's heavy leg chain. *Old Slang, Eng.*

slangam, *n.* A simpleton. *Obs.*

slang'i-ly (slăng'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLANGY. See -LY.

slang'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slang'ism (slăng'ĭz'm), *n.* Slangy language or talk.

slang'ous (slăng'ŭs; slăn'gŭs), *a.* Slangy. *Rare* [abuse. *Obs.*]

slangrell, *n.* Lout; — a term of

slang'u-lar (slăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Slangy. *Humorous.*

slang'-whang', *v. t.* [*slang* + *whang* to beat.] To use abusive slang; to rant or rail. — **slang'-whang'er** (slăng'hwăng'ẽr), *n. Both Slang.* [SLINK.]

slank (slăngk), *pret. & p. p.* of

slank (slăngk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slonk*, *slunk*, G. dial. *schlunk.*] A basin or depression, as, *U. S.*, one sometimes overflowed at very high water. *Dial.*

slant dam. = RAFTER DAM.

slan'ten-dic'u-lar (slăn'tĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [After *perpendicular.*] Slanting.—**slan'ten-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv. Both Humorous.*

slant'ly, slant'wise' (slănt'-wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly; obliquely; slopingly. [*Slang.*]

slap (slăp), *a.* Fine; excellent.

slap (slăp; slăp), *v. t.* To make a breach or gap in, as in a wall. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slap, *n.* A pass; a breach; a notch or nick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slap'-bang', *adv.* Suddenly and violently; precipitately. *Colloq.*

slap'-bang', *a.* Forcible; violent; also, impetuous. *Colloq.*

slap'-bang', *n.* A second-rate restaurant or eating house. *Colloq. or Slang.* [var. of SLEEP.]

slape (slāp). Obs or dial. Eng.

slape (slāp), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sleipr* slippery; akin to E. *slip.*] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; deceitful *Dial. Eng.*

slape'-ness, *n. Dial. Eng.* — **slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to *medicated or mixed ale. Dial Eng.*

slape'shod', *a.* Having the shoes worn flat and slippery; — said of horses. *Dial. Eng.*

slap'jack', *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.*

slappe. † SLAP.

slap'per, *n.* **1.** One that slaps. **2.** A whopper. *Slang.*

slap'per, slap'ping, *a.* Very large; monstrous; big. *Slang.*

slap'sauce', *n.* [*slap*, v. + *sauce*, n.] A parasite; a sponger. *Obs.*

slap'-sid'ed, *a.* = SLAB-SIDED.

slapt. Slapped. *Ref. Sp.*

slap'-up', *a.* First-rate; fine; excellent; "bang-up." *Slang.*

slare (slār), *n. & v. Dial. Eng.* a Smear. b Glide. c Slur.

d Sneer; taunt

‖ **slar-gan'do** (slär-gän'dō), **slar-gan'do-si** (-dō-sē), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *slargare* to widen.] = RALLENTANDO.

slart (*dial.* slāt), *n. & v.* Splash; spatter *Dial.* [= SLATH.]

slarth (slärth), *n. Basketwork.*

slash (slăsh), *n.* A large quantity of soup, broth, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slash, *v. i.* To dabble or work in slush or wet. *Scot.&Dial.Eng.*

slash'-grain', *a.* Having the grain or yearly-growth rings parallel with the surface; — said of shingles, boards, etc.

United States (*Pinus heterophylla*), so called because growing in "slashes" in Florida. It has very hard wood, used for general construction. **b** The loblolly. **c** The yellow pine (*P. echinata*). See CUBAN PINE.

slat (slăt), *n.* [Cf. SLATE, *n.*] **1.** A slate or piece of slate; hence, a thin flat piece of stone, as for veneering masonry.
2. A tombstone.
3. A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath; as, the *slats* of a Venetian blind, or of a bedstead.
4. *Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* Rubbish or refuse of coal, etc. **b** A chip or small piece of wood.
5. A sheep's hide from which the wool has been pulled, before it is otherwise treated. *Local, U. S.*

slat, *v. t.;* SLAT′TED; SLAT′TING. [Cf. Icel. *sletta* to slap, to dab.] To strike; beat; also, to hurl or throw smartly against something else. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

slat, *v. i.* To flap violently, as a loose sail; esp., to flap smartly against something, as halyards against a mast.

slat, *n.* *Dial. or Colloq.* **a** A smart blow or slap. **b** A stain.

slate (slāt), *v. t.;* SLAT′ED (slāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SLAT′ING (slāt′ĭng). [AS. *slǣtan.*] **1.** To set a dog on; to bait. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To criticize; censure; reprimand. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* [ME. *slat*, *sclat*, OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter, F. *éclat*, fr. OF. *esclater* to shiver, to chip, F. *éclater;* orig. uncert. Cf. ÉCLAT.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression of clays, shales, and certain other rocks, so as to develop a characteristic cleavage (**slaty cleavage**), which may lie at any angle with the bedding plane; loosely, any cleavable rock resembling true slate. Cf. 3d SHALE, 2. The common color of slate is dull bluish or gray, but it may be of other colors.
2. A color like that of common slate; a dark bluish gray.
3. A prepared piece of slate, or an artificial material like slate, used for various purposes; esp.: **a** A thin, flat piece, for roofing; a tile. In Great Britain roofing slates have been sold in the following arbitrarily named sizes:

NAME.	SIZE IN INCHES.	NAME.	SIZE IN INCHES.
Countess	20 × 10 or 12	Queen	36 × 24
Duchess	24 × 12	Rag	36 × 24
Princess	24 × 14	Imperial	30 × 24
Marchioness	22 × 11 or 12	Empress	26 × 16, 15, or 14
Viscountess	18 × 9 or 10	Double	13 × 10 or 7
Lady	16 × 10 or 14 × 12	Small Doub.	11 × 6 or 10 × 5
"	16 × 8 or 14 × 8	Plantation	12 or 13 × 10 or 11
"	15 × 8 or 12 × 8		

b A tablet of slate used for writing on.
4. Thin cardboard covered with a composition suitable for writing on with a slate pencil.
5. A thin plate of any material; a flake. *Obs.*
6. *Politics.* A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, officers, or the like, devised beforehand. *Cant, U. S.*
7. *Horse Racing.* A list of entrants in a race with the betting odds offered posted by a bookmaker.

slate, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance.
2. To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant.*
3. To flesh (hides) with a slater.

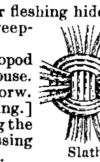
slate ax *or* **axe**. A mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for nails.

slate cement. A cement made with slate; specif.: **a** A kind of hydraulic cement. **b** A mixture of broken slate and tar, asphalt, or the like, used as a roofing material.

slate pencil. A pencil of slate, or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate.

slat′er (slāt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lays slates; also, sometimes, one who makes slates.
2. A tool, having a slate blade, used for fleshing hides.
3. A severe critic; one who censures sweepingly and violently. *Colloq.*

slat′er (slāt′ẽr), *n.* Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.


Slath.

slath (slåth), *n.* Also **slarth**. [Cf. Norw. dial. *slöda* a kind of basket used in fishing.] *Basketwork.* The foundation, comprising the middle of the bottom, formed by crossing sticks at right angles and binding them.

slat′ing (slāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLATE. Hence: *n.* **1.** [From 3d SLATE.] **a** Act of one who slates; the work of a slater. **b** Slates, collectively; also, material for slating.
2. [From 1st SLATE.] Severe censure or criticism. *Colloq.*

slat′ter (slăt′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLAT to throw or dash about.] To be careless or negligent, esp. with regard to dress and neatness; to be slovenly; also, to be wasteful.

slat′tern (-ẽrn), *n.* [Cf. SLATTER, and E. dial. *slatter* to slop, to splash.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; an untidy, slovenly woman; a slut.

slat′tern-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

slat′y (slāt′ĭ), *a.* [From 2d SLATE.] Of the nature of, or resembling, slate. — **slaty cleavage.** = CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 3. See also 2d SLATE, 1. — **s. gneiss**, *Min.*, an easily cleavable variety of gneiss. — **s. gum**, any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*, from the color of their bark.

slaugh′ter (slô′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *slautir*, *slaughter*, *slaghter*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slātr* slain flesh; but modified by ME. *slaught*, *slaht*, slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht*, *sliht*, a stroke, blow; both from the root of E. *slay.* See SLAY, *v. t.;* cf. ONSLAUGHT.] **1.** Act of killing; specif.: **a** Violent, ruthless, or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market.
2. Act of reducing, or a great reduction in, the prices of goods offered for sale. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
Syn. — Carnage, massacre, butchery, murder, havoc.

slaugh′ter (slô′tẽr), *v. t.;* SLAUGH′TERED (-tẽrd); SLAUGH′TER-ING. **1.** To visit with great destruction of life; to kill; esp., to kill violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers.
2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.
3. To sell ruinously cheap. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
4. *Exchanges.* To transact or execute at a sacrifice by buying high or, more usually, selling low.
Syn. — See KILL.

slaugh′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slaughters.

slaugh′ter-house′ (-hous′), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir. Also fig.

Slaughterhouse Cases. *Law.* A group of cases decided (Dec., 1872) by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was decided that the police power (which see) of the States was not impaired by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The cases (reported in 16 Wallace) arose in connection with stringent laws of the city of New Orleans imposing far-reaching restrictions upon the carrying on of the butchering industry in that city.

slaugh′ter-ous (slô′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous. — **slaugh′ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Slav (slăv; slăv), *n.* [G., of Slavic origin; cf. Russ. *Slavyanin* Slav. Cf. SLAVE.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The great majority of the Slavs (among whom are included the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others) are of medium stature, brachycephalic, with moderately dark hair and gray or hazel eyes, thus conforming closely to the Alpine race of Ripley. In the south, however, they are represented by the tall Adriatic race of Deniker, and in other regions approach more or less to the Finnic, Teutonic, and Tatar types. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

slave (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave;* cf. D. *slaaf*, Dan. *slave*, *sclave*, Sw. *slaf*, G. *sklave*, MHG. also *slave;* all fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, prob. fr. a Byzantine appellation of some Slavic people. Cf. SLOVENE, SLAV.] **1.** A person held in bondage to another; one held as a chattel; one whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master; a thrall; bondsman. Cf. SERF, SLAVERY.
2. One who has lost, or who surrenders, the control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc.; as, a *slave* to ambition.
3. A drudge; one who labors as in bondage
4. An abject person; a wretch.
Syn. — Bond servant, bondman, bondslave, captive, thrall, henchman, vassal, dependent, drudge. See SERF.

slave, *v. i.;* SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV′ING (slāv′ĭng). To labor as a slave; to drudge; toil.

slave, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to enslave.

slave ant. Any ant made a slave of by ants of other species (called **slave′-mak′ing ants**), which attack nests or colonies and carry off the nymphs and larvæ. Among the slave-making ants are the Amazon ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), *Formica sanguinea*, and *Strongylognathus huberi;* among the species enslaved are *Formica fusca*, *F. cunicularia*, and *Tetramorium cæspitum*.

slave driver. One who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster.

slave′hold′er (slāv′hōl′dẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

slave′hold′ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

slav′er (slāv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship.
2. A person dealing in slaves; a slave trader.

slav′er (slăv′ẽr), *v. i.;* SLAV′ERED (-ẽrd); SLAV′ER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *slafra.* See SLABBER.] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth.
2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

slav′er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva; to slabber.

slav′er, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav′er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slavers or drivels; hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

slav′er-y (slāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See SLAVE a bondman.] **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage; thralldom.
2. The institution of slaveholding. Slavery has existed in all parts of the world from the earliest times. The slaves were chiefly prisoners of war. Slavery lasted in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, but was ameliorated by the influence of the Christian religion, keeping in the main the character of serfdom. Negro slavery was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, but the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Christian countries on a large scale. The status of slaves has varied from that of a mere chattel, as in barbarous societies, to that of a partially recognized legal person (cf. POSTLIMINIUM; DRED SCOTT CASE).
3. A condition like or suggesting that of a slave.
There is a *slavery* that no legislation can abolish, — the *slavery* of caste. *G. W. Cable.*
4. Continued and wearisome labor, as of a slave; drudgery.
5. Act of reducing to slavery. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bondage, inthrallment, enslavement, captivity, bond service, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

slave ship. A vessel employed in the slave trade or used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

slave States. *U. S. Hist.* Those States in which slaves were held; — formerly so called. They were Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky (which four did not join in the attempt to secede), and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

slave trade. The business of dealing in slaves, esp. of buying them to transport them from their homes for sale.

slave trader. One who traffics in slaves.

Slav′ic (släv′ĭk; slăv′ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs. Various alphabets are employed by the Slavic-speaking nations. In the 9th century A. D. two alphabets were introduced, the Glagolitic alphabet, or Glagolitsa, and the Cyrillic alphabet, or Kirillitsa. The first is now little used, but the Cyrillic (in a modified form) is the present alphabet of the Russians, Servians, and Bulgarians. Those nationalities that adopted Roman Catholicism use chiefly the letters of the Latin alphabet. See CYRILLIC, GLAGOLITIC INDO-EUROPEAN.

slav′ish (slāv′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or befitting, a slave or slaves; servile.
2. Serving or suffering servitude; enslaved. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **slav′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **slav′ish-ness**, *n.*

Slav′ism (släv′ĭz'm; slăv′ĭz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav′o- (släv′ō-; slăv′ō-). Combining form for *Slav.*

slav-oc′ra-cy (slāv-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*slave* + *-cracy.*] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

slav′o-crat (slāv′ō-krăt), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* A member or partisan of a slavocracy. — **slav′o-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

Sla-von′ic (slȧ-vŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Slavonia or its inhabitants; Slavonian; also, of or pert. to the Slavs or their language.

Slavonic version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Slav′o-phile (släv′ō-fīl; slăv′ō-; -fĭl), **slav′o-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*Slavo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Sla-voph′i-lism** (slȧ-vŏf′ĭ-lĭz'm; släv′ō-fĭ-lĭz'm; slăv′-), *n.*

Sla-voph′o-bist (slȧ-vŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.* [*slavo-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade*, OD. *salaet* salad. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.; pret.* SLEW (slōō; 243); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY′ING. [ME. *slan*, *slæn*, *sleen*, AS. *slēan* to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFries. *slā*, D. *slaan*, OS. & OHG. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*, Icel. *slā*, Dan. *slaae*, Sw. *slå*, Goth. *slahan*, OIr. *sligim* I strike; perh. akin to L. *lacerare* to tear to pieces, Gr. λακίζειν, E. *lacerate.* Cf. SLAUGHTER, SLEDGE a hammer, SLEY.] **1.** To smite; strike. *Obs.*
2. To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy; ruin.
Syn. — Murder, slaughter, butcher. See KILL.

slay′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

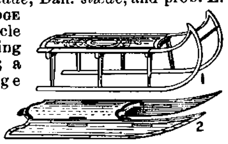
sleave (slēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *slöif*, a knot, loop, Sw. *slejf*, G. *schleife* a knot, sliding knot, akin to AS. *slūpan* to glide, slip.] **a** The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. **b** Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also *sleave silk.*
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care *Shak.*

sleave, *v. t.;* SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV′ING (slēv′ĭng). *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as a collection of threads; sley.

sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw, as silk, not spun or wrought.

slea′zy (slē′zĭ; slā′zĭ; 277), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *sleeze*, *slease*, to part asunder, said of badly woven cloth.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy.

sled (slĕd), *n.* [ME. *slede*, D. *slede*, akin to G. *schlitten*, OHG. *slito*, Icel. *sleði*, Sw. *släde*, Dan. *slæde*, and prob. E. *slide*, v. See SLIDE; cf. SLEDGE vehicle, SLEIGH.] **1.** A vehicle on runners used for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; a sledge; — in English usage *Chiefly Dial.*
2. A pair of runners, or either of a set of two pairs, used like a wheel truck or trucks, to carry the body of a vehicle.


1, 2 Common Forms of Hand Sled, 3.

3. A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice.
4. *Elec.* The sliding contact of an underground trolley system, when drawn after the car. Cf. PLOW, *n.*, 6 **e**.

sled, *v. t.;* SLED′DED; SLED′DING. To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

sled, *v. i.* To go or travel in a sled; to be carried on a sled.

sled′der (slĕd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled.
2. A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

sled′ding (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Use of a sled, as for transportation.
2. State of the snow which admits of using sleds.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* [AS. *slecge*, fr. *slēan* to strike, beat. See SLAY, *v. t.*] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands, esp. the heavy hammer used by a blacksmith, or a heavy smooth-faced hammer used for driving wedges in splitting stone, etc.; — called also *sledge hammer.*

sledge, *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike, as with a sledge.

sledge, *n.* [Perhaps from *sleds*, pl. of *sled*, confused with *sledge* a hammer. See SLED, *n.*] **1.** A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at

slash′y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to dabble in water.] Wet and dirty; slushy. *Dial.* [*Scot.*
slasy, *a.* Fat; greasy. *Obs.*
slat. † SLATE. [*Dial. Eng.*
slat (slăt), *n.* A spent salmon.
slat (slăt; slȧt), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *esclater* to break (see SLATE, *n.*).] To split; crack. *Dial. Eng.*
S. Lat. *Abbr.* South latitude.
slatch (slȧch), *v. i.* To dabble or travel in mud or mire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slatch (slăch), *n.* [Cf. SLACK.] *Obs. or R. Naut.* **a** A transitory breeze or its duration. **b** An interval of fair weather. **c** The loose or slack part of a rope.
slate (slāt), *v. t.* To pursue in or as in a hunt; hence, to hasten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slate, *n.* A sheet. *Obs.*
slate clay. Clay more or less transformed into slate; specif., one in the English coal measures, used for making fire brick.
slate′-col′or, *or* **-col′our** (-kŭl′ẽr), *n.* = SLATE, *n.*, 2. — **slate′-col′ored**, *or* **-col′oured**, *a.* —
slate-colored junco *or* **snowbird**, the snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*) of eastern North America.
slater. † SLAUGHTER.
slate spar. = ARGENTINE.
slath′er (slăth′ẽr), *n.* A large quantity. *Slang, U. S.*
slat′i-fy (slāt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To render slaty in character.
slat′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slatt. Var. of SLAT, a slate, etc.
slat′ted, *a.* Having, or made of, slats; like a slat.
slat′tern, *a.* = SLATTERNLY, *a.*
slat′tern, *v. t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste; — with *away.* *Rare.*
slat′tern-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [dance or game. *Obs.*
slat′ter-pouch′, *n.* An old
slat′ter-y (slăt′ẽr-ĭ; slȧt′-), *a.* Rainy; wet; sloppy; also, disorderly; untidy. *Dial. Eng*
slat′ting (slăt′ĭng), *n.* Slats collectively.
slau. † SLOW.
slaught, *n.* [See SLAUGHTER.] *Obs.* **1.** Slaughter; death. **2.** A stroke; a dart. [*Obs.*
slaugh′ter-dom, *n.* Slaughter.
slaugh′ter-man, *n.* Slaughterer; executioner. *Obs.*
slaught′ful-ly, *adv.* Slaughterously. *Obs.*
slaulice. † SLOWLY.
slaum (slôm), *n. & v.* Smear; daub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slaunes. † SLOWNESS.
slaunge. Obs. pret. of SLING.
slaut. † SLAUGHT.
slau′ter. Slaughter. *Ref. Sp.*
slau′terd. Slaughtered. *Ref. Sp.*
slauthe. † SLOTH.
Slav. *Abbr.* Slavic; Slavonian; Slavonic. [See -DOM.]
Slav′dom (släv′dŭm; slăv′-), *n.*
Slave (släv; slăv). Var. of SLAV.
Slave (slāv), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians west of the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River, Canada.
slave′born′, *a.* Born in slavery.
slave′-grown′, *a.* Grown or produced by slave labor.
slave hunt. **a** A hunt for persons to reduce them to slavery. **b** A search after fugitive slaves, often with bloodhounds. Hence,
slave hunter.
slavein. † SLAVIN.
slave-oc′ra-cy (slāv-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ). Var. of SLAVOCRACY.
slav′er-ing (slăv′ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAVER. — **slav′er-ing-ly**, *adv.*
slav′er-y (slăv′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Slabbery.
slav′ey (slāv′ĭ), *n.* A maidservant. *Colloq. & Jocose.*
Sla′vi (slā′vī), *n. pl.* Slavs.
Slav′i-an (släv′ĭ-ăn; slăv′-), *n. & a.* Slavic.
Slav′i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sla′vin, **sla′vein**, *n.* [ME. also *sclavin*, OF. *esclavine*, prop., a garment of Slavic fashion.] A pilgrim's cloak or mantle. *Obs.*
Sla-vo′ni-an (slȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav. — **Slavonian grebe**, the horned grebe.
Sla-vo′ni-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von′i-cize (slȧ-vŏn′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von′i-za′tion (-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Process of rendering Slavonic, as in language.
slaw (*dial.* slô). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. of SLOW. [to slay
slaw, **slaw′en**. Obs. p. p. of SLEE,
slawe. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slawhte. † SLAUGHT.
Slaw′ken-ber′gi-us (slô′kĕn-bûr′jĭ-ŭs), *n.* An imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He has an extremely long nose and is an authority on noses.
slawnes. † SLOWNESS.
slaworme. † SLOWWORM.
slawth. † SLOTH.
slawyne. † SLAVIN. [SLEY.
slay, *n. & v.* *Weaving.* Var. of
slay′er-ess, *n.* Also **slay′ster**. A female slayer. *Obs.*
slayt † SLEIGHT.
sla′zy (slā′zĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.
sld. *Abbr.* Sailed.
SLD. *Abbr.* Sold; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
sle. † SLAY, SLY.
slea (*dial.* slā). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SLOE, SLAY. [of SLAKE.
sleak (slāk). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sleap. † SLEEP.
slear. Obs. compar. of SLY.
slea′sy † SILESIA, a stuff.
sleat (slēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SLATE, to censure.
sleaum (slōōm). Dial. Eng. var. of SLOUM, slumber.
sleauthe, **sleawthe.** † SLOTH.
sleave′less. Var. of SLEEVELESS. [SLEAVE **b**.
sleave silk. Sleaved silk. =
sleawolle. † SLOTHFUL.
slea′zi-ness (slē′zĭ-nĕs; slā′-), *n.* See -NESS.
slec. † SLEECH, silt.
sleck. † SLAKE. [SLACK, *a.*
sleck (slĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of
sleck. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE.
sleck, *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal.] A kind of reddish sandstone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slecke † SLEEK.
sleck trough. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE TROUGH.
slede. † SLIDE.
sleded. † SLEIDED.
sleder, **sledery**. † SLIDDER, SLIDDERY.

one end without runners, used for transporting loads, esp. upon snow or ice ; a sled.
2. A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. *Eng.*
3. A sleigh. *Eng.*
4. A game at cards ; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours*.

sledge (slĕj), *v. i. & t.;* SLEDGED (slĕjd) ; SLEDG'ING (slĕj'ing). To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sleek (slēk), *a. ;* SLEEK'ER (-ẽr) ; SLEEK'EST. [Prob. a var. of ME. *slike ;* cf. ME. *slikien* to polish, make smooth, also ME. *sliken* to glide, slide (akin to G. *schleichen*, OHG. *slīhhan*), D. *slik*, *slijk*, mud, slime, and E. *slink*. Cf. SLICK, SLINK.] **1.** Having an even, smooth surface ; smooth ; not rough or harsh ; hence, glossy ; as, *sleek* hair.
2. Slick ; effective ; first-rate. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See SMOOTH.

sleek, *v. t.;* SLEEKED (slēkt) ; SLEEK'ING. To make even and smooth ; to render smooth, soft, and glossy ; to smooth over ; also, to allay ; to soothe ; to calm ; specif. : **a** To smooth and stretch (hides, skins, leather) with a sleeker ; also, to remove (grease, etc.) by this process ; — sometimes with *out*. **b** *Founding.* To dress (a mold) with a sleeker. **c** *Hat Making.* To attach (fur) to felt by hand.

sleek, *v. i.* **1.** To move smoothly ; to glide.
2. To flatter. *Rare.*

sleek'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sleeks ; any of various tools or implements used in sleeking or smoothing ; a slicker ; specif., any of various flat, cylindrical, or wedge-shaped tools for smoothing or working skins, leather, molds, textile goods, etc.

Founder's Sleekers.

sleek'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of a sleek appearance ; smooth.
2. Fawning and deceitful ; sly. *Scot.*

sleep (slēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. [ME. *slepen*, AS. *slǣpan ;* akin to OFries. *slēpa*, OS. *slāpan*, D *slapen*, OHG. *slāfan*, G. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*, and G. *schlaff* slack, loose, and L. *labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter. Cf. LAPSE.] **1.** To take rest by suspension of the voluntary exercise of bodily and mental powers, and apathy of the organs of sense ; to slumber.
2. a To lie dormant ; to be unused or unagitated ; as, his anger *sleeps*. **b** To be dead ; to lie buried in or as if in the grave. **c** To be careless or inattentive ; to be negligent.
We *sleep* over our happiness *Atterbury.*
d *Law.* To lie over without being insisted in or prosecuted for such a period as to become abeyant, as in Scots law.
3. *Plant Physiol.* To take sleep. See SLEEP, *n.*, 2.

sleep, *v. t.* **1.** To be slumbering in ; — followed by a cognate object ; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep.
2. To furnish sleeping accommodations for. *Colloq.*
3. To spend, use up, or get rid of in or by sleep ; — with *away, off ;* as, to *sleep* away the hours ; to *sleep* off a spree.

sleep, *n.* [AS. *slǣp ;* akin to OFries. *slēp*, OS. *slāp*, D. *slaap*, OHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps*. See SLEEP, *v. i.*]
1. A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life ; that state of the animal marked by diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought.
2. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism.
3. Rest or repose, or a period of rest or repose ; often, fig., the quiet or rest of the grave ; hence, death.
Syn. — Slumber, repose, rest, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *sleip* a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth, or, more likely, E. *sleeper* one who sleeps.] **a** Any of the pieces of timber, stone, iron, or steel, on or near the ground level, to support some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railroad, to receive floor joists, to carry the feet of shores in building, etc. ; a stringpiece. Cf. POT SLEEPER, TIE, etc. **b** One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of a ground story. *U. S.* **c** *Shipbuilding.* One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *slǣpere.*] **1.** One who sleeps ; a slumberer ; a drone, or lazy person ; one who is dead.
2. That which lies dormant, as a law. *Obs.*
3. A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. a The Greenland shark. **b** See GUAVINA.

sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP. — **sleeping account**, an an unsettled account of long standing. *Colloq.* — **S. Beauty** [cf. F. *La Belle au Bois dormant*, G. *Dornröschen*], in a nursery tale, a princess, who by enchantment is shut up in a castle to sleep a hundred years. She is then awakened by the kiss of a gallant young prince, who marries her. Cf. NORN. — **s. car**, a railroad car or carriage arranged with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner**. See PARTNER, 3. — **s. rent**, *Law*, a fixed rent, as distinguished from one depending on the amount of profits. — **s. sickness**, a generally fatal disease very common among the natives of certain parts of tropical West Africa. The disease often lasts many years, and affects especially the brain and spinal cord. Drowsiness, headache, tremors of the tongue and hands, and, in the later stages, convulsions and long periods of lethargy, with great weakness, are among the chief symptoms. It is believed to be due to a trypanosomal parasite introduced by the bite of a fly (*Glossina palpalis*) of the same genus as the tsetse fly. — **sleeping table**, *Ore Dressing*, a stationary buddle, neither rotated nor shaken during operation.

sleep'less (slēp'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *slǣpléas.*] Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sleep'less-ness**, *n.*
sleepless monks, the Acœmeti.

sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *a. ;* SLEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SLEEP'I-EST. [AS. *slǣpig*. See SLEEP, *n.*] **1.** Drowsy ; inclined to sleep ; hence, dull ; lazy ; heavy ; sluggish.
2. Overcome by sleep ; sleeping. *Obs.*
3. Tending to induce sleep ; soporiferous.
4. Designating lumber overdried by the desiccating process.
Syn. — SLEEPY, DROWSY, SLUMBEROUS, SOMNOLENT, LETHARGIC. One is SLEEPY who is inclined to sleep ; DROWSY, the more strongly connotative word, suggests one who is heavy with sleep ; as, "Away, you rogue, away ! I am *sleepy*" (*Shak.*) ; "buried paths, where *sleepy* twilight dreams the summer time away" (*Keats*) ; "And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant folds" (*Gray*) ; "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the *drowsy* sirups of the world" (*Shak.*). That is SLUMBEROUS which is slumberlike ; the word often suggests the repose of latent powers ; SOMNOLENT connotes esp. the sluggishness of one who is asleep or sleepy ; as, "A *slumberous* veil diffused itself over his countenance" (*Hawthorne*) ; "I heard the mountain's *slumberous* voices at intervals" (*Shelley*) ; "a *somnolent* want of interest" (*De Quincey*). LETHARGIC (see LETHARGY) implies torpor or apathy ; as, "all the company . . . sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table" (*Goldsmith*) ; "the opaque, *lethargic*, chaotic state of mind which . . . so securely passes for sanity" (*J. M. Robertson*). See INERT, LIFELESS.
sleepy broadbill, **s. brother**, **s. coot**, **s. duck**, the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. catchfly**, an American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*), with small pink flowers which open only in the sunshine. — **s. disease of tomatoes**, a destructive wilt disease of tomatoes caused by the fungus *Fusarium lycopersici.* — **s. grass**, a grass (*Stipa robusta*) of Arizona and New Mexico, producing a narcotic effect on stock. — **s. staggers**. *Veter.* **a** Chronic hydrocephalus of the horse, an incurable disease. **b** A form of indigestion accompanied with drying and impaction of food in the stomach of the horse or the third stomach of the ox ; — called also *stomach staggers.*

sleep'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sleepy person.
2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* [ME. *sleet ;* akiu to MHG. *slōz*, *slōze*, hailstone, G. *schlosse ;* orig. uncert.] Fine driving icy particles, often with rain.

sleet, *v. i. ;* SLEET'ED ; SLEET'ING. To shower sleet.

sleet'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, sleet.

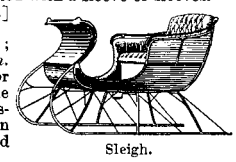
sleeve (slēv), *n.* [ME. *sleeve, sleve*, AS. *slīef, slēf, slīf ;* akin to *slēfan* to put on, to clothe ; cf. OD. *sloove* the turning up of anything, *slooven* to turn up one's sleeves, *sleve* a sleeve, D. *sloof* an apron, G. *schlaube* a husk, pod.] **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only.
2. A channel of water, esp. [*cap.*] the British channel. *R.*
3. *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part; as: **a** A hollow axle or quill having relative movement to a shaft inside it. **b** A long bushing or thimble. **c** A piece of pipe or a thimble for covering a joint, or for coupling two lengths of piping. **d** A longitudinally split quill or hollow mandrel for temporarily gripping a part. **e** *Elec.* A double tube of copper, in section like the figure 8, into which the ends of bare wires are pushed so that when the tube is twisted an electrical connection is made. The joint thus made is called a **McIntire joint**.
4. *Ordnance.* A tubular piece in which a trunnionless gun recoils against pistons moving in hydraulic cylinders.
to have up one's sleeve, to conceal in one's sleeve, etc., to have prepared for instant use or for emergency. — **to pin**, *or* **hang, on the s. of**, to be, or make, dependent upon.

sleeve, *v. t. ;* SLEEVED (slēvd) ; SLEEV'ING (slēv'ing). **1.** To furnish with sleeves ; as, to *sleeve* a coat.
2. *Mach.* To place (one part) as a sleeve upon another.

sleeve button. A stud to fasten the wristband or cuff.

sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Furnished with a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve'less, *a.* [AS. *slēfléas.*]
1. Having no sleeves.
2. Unreasonable ; profitless ; bootless. *Obs. Warburton.*


Sleigh.

sleigh (slā), *n.* [D. *slee*, for *slede*. See SLED.] A vehicle on runners, used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice ; — in England commonly called a *sledge*.

sleigh bell. A small bell, or round metal ball inclosing a loose pellet of metal, attached to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself.

sleigh'er (slā'ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a sleigh.

sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh.
2. State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [ME. *sleighte, sleihte, sleghþe, sleithe*, fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *slægð* (for *slægð*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slægr* (for *slægr*) sly, cunning, akin to Sw. *slöjd* dexterity. See SLY ; cf. SLOYD.] **1.** Cunning ; craft ; art ; also, wisdom ; prudence. *Obs.* "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*
2. A sly artifice ; a scheme ; trick ; esp., a feat or trick so dexterous that the way it is executed is not perceived.
The world hath many subtle *sleights. Latimer.*
3. Dexterous practice ; dexterity ; skill ; knack.
4. Something skillfully made, esp. an ornament. *Obs.*
sleight of hand, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation ; legerdemain ; also, expertness in such tricks ; hence, any adroitness tending to trick or hoodwink.

slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a. ;* SLEN'DER-ER (-ẽr) ; SLEN'DER-EST. [ME. *slendre, sclendre*, fr. OD. *slinder* thin, slender, perh. through a French form ; cf. OD. *slinderen, slidderen*, to creep ; perh. akin to E. *slide.*] **1.** Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height ; not thick ; slim ; as, a *slender* stem, man, waist.
2. Weak ; feeble ; not strong ; slight ; as, *slender* hope.
The *slender* utterance of the consonants. *J. Byrne.*
3. Moderate; inconsiderable ; meager; small ; slight ; trivial ; as, a *slender* income ; a *slender* degree of patience.
Frequent begging makes *slender* alms. *Fuller.*
4. Spare ; abstemious ; frugal ; as, a *slender* diet, table.
5. *Phon.* Uttered with a thin tone ; of a quality suggesting slenderness ; thin ; as, the *slender* vowels *e* and *i*.
Syn. — SLENDER, SLIM. As applied to material objects, *slender* and *slim* are frequently interchangeable. But SLIM often carries a stronger implication of slightness or (sometimes) of fragility than SLENDER ; as, "the tall, *slender* . . . young gentleman" (*Stevenson*) ; "some slight, *slim*, draped antique" (*H. James*) ; a *slender* column ; "the *slim* delicacy of the flute" (*Lowell*). Both words may imply meager or unsubstantial quality ; as, "this *slender* regimen" (*De Quincey*) ; "a *slim* excuse" (*Barrow*). See THIN, FRUGAL.
slender bent grass, the rongh bent. — **s. foxtail**, a European grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*), often a weed. — **s. grass**, any grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, having the spikes borne in a long raceme, with spikelets in two rows on a slender rachis. — **s. lobe** (of the cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. loris**. See LORIS. — **s. panic grass**. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **slen'der-ly**, *adv.* — **slen'der-ness**, *n.*

sleuth (slōōth ; 243), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *slóð*.] The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.*

sleuth, *n.* [Cf. SLEUTHHOUND, 1st SLEUTH.] A detective. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To follow or act as a detective. *Colloq.*

sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [See 1st SLEUTH.] A hound that tracks animals by the scent ; specif., a bloodhound.

slew (slōō ; 243), *n.* [See SLOUGH a wet place.] A wet or marshy place ; a river inlet. See 4th SLOUGH, 2.
The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews. T Roosevelt.*

slew, *n. Basketwork.* Filling consisting of two or more (usually three) rods worked together. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slewed (slōōd ; 243), *a. Basketwork.* Filled in with slews woven around the stakes and by-stakes. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slew'ing, *n. Basketwork.* Act of filling with two or more rods worked together ; also, a slew, or slews collectively.

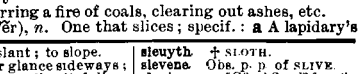
sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege ;* cf. AS. *slīe, slahe*, fr. *slēan* to strike. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1.** A weaver's reed.
2. A guideway in a knitting machine.
3. *Weaving.* The number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contained an equal number of ends. *E. Whitworth.*
4. The lay, lathe, or batten of a loom.

sley, *v. t. ;* SLEYED (slād) ; SLEY'ING. *Weaving.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* [ME. *slice, sclice*, OF. *esclice*, fr. *esclicier, esclichier*, to break to pieces, of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *slīzan* to split, slit, tear, G. *schleissen* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin, broad piece cut off ; as, a *slice* of bacon or bread.
2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice cut off ; specif. : **a** A broad, thin piece of plaster. **b** A salver, platter, or tray. *Obs.* **c** A knife with a thin, broad blade for taking up or serving fish ; also, a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink. **d** A plate of iron with a handle used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire (see SLICE BAR), etc. **e** *Shipbuilding.* One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks. **f** *Print.* A removable sliding bottom of a slice galley. **g** A trowel-like implement for turning meat, etc., when cooking in a pan.

slice, *v. t. ;* SLICED (slīst) ; SLIC'ING (slīs'ing). **1.** To cut into slices, or thin pieces, or to cut off a slice from.
2. To cut into parts ; to divide.
3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire, or grate bars.
4. To remove as a slice ; to cut off from something ; — usually with *off ;* as, to *slice* off a piece of meat.
5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws across the face of the ball and deflects it, — with a right-handed player, to the right.

slice bar. A kind of fire iron with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, clearing out ashes, etc.


Slice Bar.

slic'er (slīs'ẽr), *n.* One that slices ; specif. : **a** A lapidary's

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sledge chair. A chair on runners, to push on snow or ice.
sledge hammer. = 1st SLEDGE.
slee. † SLAY.
slee (*dial.* slē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SLY.
slee, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slee* sledge, D. *slee.*] A cradle for a ship. *Obs.*
sleech (slēch), *n.* [ME *slich ;* cf. D. *slib*, *slijk.*] Silt, slime, or ooze from rivers or the sea, esp. as used for manure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sleegh. † SLY.
sleek, *n.* A slick.
Sleek, Aminadab. A hypocrite in "The Serious Family," comedy by Morris Barnett (1800-56)
sleek'en, *v. t.* To make smooth or gentle ; to sleek. *R.* [SLEEK.]
sleek'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **sleek'it** (slēk'ĭt), *a.* [Scot., p. p. of *sleek*, v. t.] Sleek ; smooth ; also, crafty ; deceitful. *Scot.*
sleek'ly, *adv.* of SLEEK. See -LY.
sleek'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleek stone. A sleeking stone.
sleely. † SLYLY.
sleen. † SLAY. [BEARD B.]
sleep'-at-noon', *n.* = GOAT'S-
sleeper shark. Greenland shark.
sleep'er-y (slēp'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sleep'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **sleep'ful-ness**, *n.* [sleepy.]
sleep'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make
sleep'i-ly, *adv.* of SLEEPY.
sleep'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleep'ing-ly, *adv.* Sleepily. *Obs.*
sleep'ish, *a.* Sleepy. *Obs.*
sleep'mark'en (slēp'mär'kĕn), *n.* A bagfish.
sleep movements. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropic movements.
sleep'wak'er (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a magnetic or mesmeric sleep. Hence, **sleep'wak'ing**, *n.*
sleep'wort' (slēp'wûrt'), *n.* The European narcotic lettuce *Lactuca virosa.*
sleer. † SLAYER.
sleer (slēr), *n. & v. t.* Mock ; sneer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sleetch. Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleeth, *n.* [Cf. SLOTH.] A sloven. *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.]
sleet'i-ness (slēt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
sleet wheel. *Elec. Railways.* A trolley wheel with ridges to cut sleet off the wire.
sleev. Sleeve. *Ref. Sp.*
sleevd. Sleeved. *Ref. Sp.*
sleeve. Var. of SLEAVE, thread.
sleeve axle. = SLEEVE, *n.*, 3 a
sleeve'fish', *n.* A squid.
sleeve'hand', *n.* A cuff or wristband. *Obs.*
sleeve links. Two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband.
sleeve nut. A right-and-left nut.
sleez'y (slēz'ĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.
slege, sleghe, *n.* [AS. *slege, slæge.* Cf. SLAY, *v.*] A stroke ; slaughter. *Obs.*
slegge. † SLEDGE.
slegh. † SLY. [SLIGHT.]
sleght. † SLEEK, SLEIGHT.
sleghte † SLAUGHT.
slegly, slehliche. † SLYLY.
sleid. **sleid'ed**, *a.* [Cf. SLEY.] Untwisted ; — said of silk. *Obs.*
sleigh. † SLY.
sleight † SLAUGHT. [SLAIT.]
sleight (slāt). Dial. Eng. var. of
sleight'ful (slīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Cunning ; dexterous ; crafty. *Obs.*
sleight'-i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Cunningly. *Obs.* [ningly. *Obs.*
sleight'ly, *adv.* Artfully ; cun-
sleightlye. † SLIGHTLY.
sleight'y (-ĭ), *a.* Cunning ; sly ; crafty ; dexterous. *Obs.*
sleith. † SLY.
sleik (slēk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleikit. † SLEEKIT.
sleip (*dial.* slēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLEEP.
Sleip'nir (slāp'nẽr), *n.* Also **Sleip'ner** (-nẽr). [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* Odin's eight-footed steed.
sleipryfe. *a.* [Cf. SLEEP ; RIFE.] Causing sleep. *Obs. Scot.*
sleit. † SLEET.
sleithe † SLEIGHT.
slek, sleke, slekyn. † SLAKE.
slely. † SLYLY.
sleme, *n.* Weariness. *Obs.*
slen † SLAY.
slend, *v. t.* = SLENT to tear. *Obs.*
Slen'der, *n.* A silly youth in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," an unsuccessful suitor of "Sweet Anne Page."
slen'dre. † SLENDER.
slenge, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slengra* to sling, and E. SLING.] To sling ; to cast out. *Obs.*
sleng'er. † SLINGER.
slent (slĕnt), *n. & v.* Tear ; split. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slent, *n.* [Cf. SLANT.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A slope ; a declivity.
2 A glance or movement sideways ; hence, a witticism (*Obs.*).
slent, *v. i. Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slant ; to slope.
2. To move or glance sideways ; hence, to jest or rail spitefully.
slen-tan'do (slĕn tän'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = LENTANDO.
slenter. † SLANT.
sleope. † SLEEP.
slep (slēp) Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SLEEP.
sle-pez' (slē-pĕts'), *n.* [Russ. *slyepets ;* cf. G. *slepetz.*] The great mole rat. See MOLE RAT a.
slepie. † SLEEPY.
sleppe † SLIP.
sleppe. Obs. pret. of SLEEP.
sleprie. † SLIPPERY. [SLEEP.]
slept (slĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of
slepwurt. † SLEEPWORT.
slepyr. † SLIPPER, a.
sles'ter (slēs'tẽr). Scot. var. of SLAISTER.
slet, slete. † SLEET.
slete (*dial.* slēt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLATE, to censure.
sleu. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sleuch. † *slew*, pret. of SLAY.
sleuch'er, *n.* [Cf. SLOUCHER.] A lounger. *Obs. Scot.*
sleuth, sleuthful, sleuthfulness. † SLOTH, etc. [*Obs.*]
sleuth'-dog', *n.* Sleuthhound.
sleuvol. † SLOTHFUL.
sleuyth. † SLOTH.
slevena. Obs. p. p of SLIVE.
sleving, *n.* [Cf. AS *slīfan* (in comp.) to cut, cleave.] A slip or sprout of a vine. *Obs.*
slevit, *pret.* Thrust ; slipped. *Obs. Scot.*
slew (slōō), *pret.* of SLAY.
slew. Var. of SLUE.
slew, slue, *n.* A large quantity ; a lot ; as, a *slew* of people. *Slang.*
slewed (slōōd), *a.* Tipsy. *Slang.*
slewth. † SLOTH.
slewthe, n. [Cf. Icel. *kynslóð* progeny, *slóð* a track, Norw. dial & Sw. dial. *slod* a flock, a mass, and E. SLEUTH a track] A company of bears. *Obs.*
sley. † SLAY, SLY.
sleyre. † SKLAYRE.
sleyt, sleythe. † SLEIGHT.
sli. † SLY.
slib'ber. † SLIPPER, a.
slib'ber-sauc'es, *n. pl.* Slops ; mean food or drink. *Obs.*
slib'ber-slab'bers, *n. pl.* Washes or salves. *Obs.*
slibbri. † SLIPPERY.
slic. † SLIK, such.
slice galley. *Print.* A galley with a sliding bottom.

slitter. **b** A slice for stripping planking from a vessel's side. **c** A machine for slicing beetroot for sugar making.

slick (slĭk), *a.;* SLICK'ER (-ẽr); SLICK'EST. [See SLEEK.] **1**. Sleek; smooth. *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.*
2. Pleasant; good; first-rate; effective; smart. *Slang.*

slick, *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.*

slick, *v. t.;* SLICKED (slĭkt); SLICK'ING. To make sleek or smooth; to sleek; *Slang,* to make trim or put in order; — often with *up.* *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.*

slick, *n.* **1**. **a** *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. **b** = LOY **b**.
2. A slick, or smooth and slippery, surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, usually caused by the presence of oil, as from a school of fish.

Slick, Sam. The hero of various humorous narratives written by Judge T.C.Haliburton(1796–1865),of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and an adept in "soft sawder," i. e., flattery.

slick'ens (slĭk'ĕnz; -ĭnz), *n.* [Cf. SLICH, SLICK, schlich.] *Mining.* The pulverized material (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines.

slick'en-side' (slĭk''n-sīd'), *v. t.;* -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). To form slickensides upon.

slick'en-side', *n.* [*slicken* smooth + *side,* n.] *Geol. & Mining.* A smooth, striated, polished surface of rock, produced by the sliding of one body on another; — usually in *pl.*

slick'er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slicks or sleeks; a sleeker; specif.: **a** = SLEEKER. **b** = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **j**.

slick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLICK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of smoothing. **b** *pl.* Narrow veins of ore.

slide (slīd), *v. i.; pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd''n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). [ME. *sliden,* AS. *slīdan;* akin to MHG. *slīten,* also to AS. *slidor* slippery, E. *sled,* Lith. *slidus* slippery. Cf. SLED.] **1**. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking, rolling, or intermission of contact; to slip; glide.
2. Esp., to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled, on the feet, or on skates.
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*
3. To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; to go, proceed, etc., without attention or consideration; often, *Now Colloq.,*with *let.* "Let the world *slide.*" *Shak.*
Beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.
4. To pass smoothly or gradually; to move gently onward without hindrance; as, a boat *slides* through the water.
5. To slip in walking or standing. *Obs.* *Deut.* xxxii. 35.
6. To make a moral slip; to backslide. *Now Rare.*
7. To go quietly, quickly, or secretly; — with *out, away,* etc.; as, he *slid* out of the room. Also, *Slang,* to decamp.
Syn. — SLIDE, SLIP, GLIDE. SLIDE commonly suggests, more definitely than *slip* or *glide,* contact with the surface over which one moves; SLIP, as here compared, suggests entire absence of friction or obstruction; GLIDE emphasizes the smoothness or ease of the movement itself; as, "The fool *slides* o'er the ice that you should break" (*Shak.*); "Ungrateful man, with . . . morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, that from it all consideration *slips*" (*id.*); "the silent water *slipping* from the hills" (*Tennyson*); "where yon broad water sweetly, slowly *glides*" (*id.*); "They *glide,* like phantoms, into the wide hall" (*Keats*). See FLOAT.

slide, *v. t.* **1**. To thrust, or cause to slide, along a surface; as, to *slide* one piece of timber along another.
2. To pass or put quietly, gently, or imperceptibly; to slip; as, the pickpocket *slid* his hand into the bag; to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.

slide, *n.* **1**. Act of sliding; as, a *slide* on the ice.
2. Smooth, even passage, progress, or course. *Now R.*
A better *slide* into their business *Bacon.*
3. A slip from rectitude, accuracy, or the like. *Rare.*
4. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specif.: **a** An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, as on a mountain side for logs. **b** A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amusement. **c** *Mach.* A guiding piece or surface along which something slides; specif., a guide bar, or the surface of two or more guide bars in the same plane. Cf. 4th RACE, 6.
5. That which operates by sliding. Specif.: **a** A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it. **b** *Mach.* A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides, as a slide valve. **c** A tongueless clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like, or a sliding catch or ornament. **d** A sliding seat, as in a racing shell.
6. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountain side; as, a land*slide;* a snow*slide;* also, the track of bare rock left by a landslide.
7. *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation of rocks, in which one portion has slidden on the other.
8. A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a magic lantern, stereopticon, or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope.
9. *Phon.* **a** A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound; a glide. **b** A smooth change of tone or pitch in speech.
10. *Music.* **a** A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees and leading to a principal note either above or below. **b** A portamento. **c** In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube, pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. A *tuning slide* is used in most metal wind instruments to adjust the pitch. **d** A slider.
11. *Naval Ordnance.* = SLEEVE, *n.*, 4.
12. *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.
13. A sled. *Local, Southwestern U. S.*

slide bar. **a** A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something; specif., an engine guide bar. See CROSSHEAD, *Illust.* **b** A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position, as a bar for sliding over the draft opening in a furnace.

slide lathe. *Mach.* **a** A lathe with a slide rest; an engine lathe. **b** A lathe constructed so that a part on the bed, supporting the slide rest, can be pulled forward in transverse T slots so as to make the machine into a gap lathe.

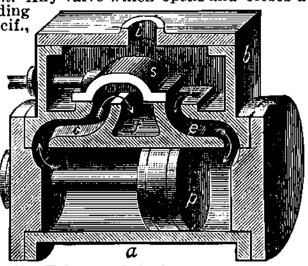
slid'er (slīd'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that slides, as a sliding lock tumbler, a scarf ring, a connecting bar or rod sliding beneath the coupling pole of a vehicle, etc.; specif., a sliding part of an instrument or machine.
2. *Shipbuilding.* = SLIDING BALK.
3. *Music.* A strip of wood passing under a row of pipes in an organ, and having holes corresponding to their openings. By moving a stop knob the slider is made to admit or shut off air from the pallets to the pipes. See STOP, *Illust.*
4. A turtle, esp. the red-bellied terrapin. *Local, U. S.*

slid'er-crank' chain, *or* **slider crank.** *Kinematics.* A chain, as the direct-acting engine, with three links, three turning pairs, and one sliding pair, variously connected.

slide rest. *Mach.* An attachment for a lathe, planing machine, or other machine tool, designed to hold the tool or cutter firmly and to give it a definite and predetermined motion, by the movement of sliding pieces, usually actuated by screws. See LATHE, FEED SCREW, etc.

slide rule. An instrument consisting, in its simple form, of a ruler with a medial slide, ruler and slide being graduated with similar logarithmic scales, which are labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms. The graphic addition, upon slide and rule, of two divisions of the scale gives the product of their antilogarithms.

slide valve. *Mech.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which the exhaust passes. It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is sometimes called **a D valve,**—a name which is also applied to a semicylindrical pipe used as a sliding valve.



Slide Valve. *a* Cylinder of a steam engine, in which moves the Piston *p;* *b* Steam Chest, receiving its supply from the Pipe *i,* and containing the Slide Valve *s,* shown admitting steam through the Port *e,* and opening communication between the Exhaust Passage *f* and the Port *c,* for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder. See 4th LAP, 2 **b**; 6th LEAD, 5 **e** (1).

slide'way' (slīd'wā'), *n.* A way along which something slides; a guideway.

slide'-wire', *n.* *Elec.* A resistance-measuring device used as part of a Wheatstone's bridge (called **slide-wire,** or **slide, bridge**). It consists essentially of a straight or spiral wire divided by a sliding contact into two parts forming the whole or known portions of adjacent arms of the bridge.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *vb. n.* of SLIDE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that slides; specif.: **a** Act of gliding over a frozen surface, esp. on a sled or toboggan; coasting. Also, formerly, skating. **b** A backsliding; lapse; fault. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Mach.* The traversing of the carriage of a slide rest, as disting. from *surfacing.* **d** *Mech.* Shearing displacement.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SLIDE. Hence: *a.* **1**. That slides or slips; gliding; moving smoothly.
2. Slippery; unstable; elusory. *Obs.*
That *sliding* science hath me made so bare. *Chaucer*
3. Having a part that slides on another part; as, a *sliding* rule (a slide rule); specif., having an adjustable sliding jaw or jaws; as, *sliding* calipers, compasses, gauge, etc.
4. [From SLIDING, *vb. n.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in, the act of sliding.
sliding balk, *Shipbuilding,* one of the bottom timbers in sliding or launching ways. — **s. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **s. gear,** *Mach.,* a change gear in which speed changes are made by sliding gear wheels into or out of mesh. See CHANGE GEAR, *Illust.* — **s. gunter.** = GUNTER. — **s. keel,** *Naut.,* a centerboard. — **s. limb,** the moving arm of a sextant carrying the index mirror. — **s. pair.** See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **s. scale.** **a** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. **b** A slide rule. **c** *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale. — **s. seat,** *Rowing,* in racing shells, a seat that may move forward and back to lengthen the stroke. — **s. valve,** *Mach.,* a slide valve. — **s. ways,** *Shipbuilding,* the cradle on which a vessel rests and which slides down the standing ways when the vessel is launched.

slid-om'e-ter (slīd-ŏm'ė-tẽr), *n.* [*slide* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railroad cars occasioned by sudden stopping.

slight (slīt), *a.;* SLIGHT'ER (-ẽr); SLIGHT'EST. [ME. *sliȝt, sleght,* orig., level, smooth, flat, prob. fr. OD. *slicht, slecht,* simple, plain, D. *slecht;* akin to OFries. *sliuht,* G. *schlecht, schlicht,* OHG. *sleht* smooth, simple, Icel. *slēttr* smooth, Sw. *slät,* Goth. *slaíhts;* orig. uncert.] **1**. Sleek; smooth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Not stout; slender; slim; hence, not massive or strong; frail; as, a *slight* framework; a *slight* figure.
3. Not strong in intellect, character, or the like; foolish; silly. "Away, *slight* man." *Shak.*
4. Not of weight, gravity, or importance; unimportant; insignificant; trivial; paltry; meager; mild; weak; feeble; scant; — applied in a great variety of circumstances; as, a *slight* (i. e., feeble) effort; a *slight* (i. e., not deep) impression; a *slight* (i. e., not convincing) argument; a *slight* (i. e., not thorough) examination; *slight* (i. e., not severe) pain, and the like. "At one *slight* bound." *Milton.*
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*
5. Slighting; disdainful; contemptuous. *Rare.*
slight falcon, *Falconry,* a peregrine falcon caught after leaving the nest but before migration.

slight (slīt), *adv.* Slightly; lightly; scantly. *Archaic.*

slight, *v. t.;* SLIGHT'ED; SLIGHT'ING. To treat, disregard, or neglect, as of little value or unworthy of notice; to make light of; as, to *slight* divine commands. Specif.: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect or lack of courtesy. **b** To perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately; as, to *slight* one's work or one's duties.
Syn. — Neglect, disregard, disdain, scorn. See NEGLECT.
to slight off, to dismiss or dispose of slightingly. *Rare.* — **to s. over,** to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, *to slight over* a theme.

slight, *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of some courtesy due; a somewhat contemptuous disregard of one, or an action manifesting such an attitude.
Syn. — Disregard, neglect, negligence, inattention, contempt, disdain, scorn, disgrace, indignity, disparagement.

slight'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slight'ly, *adv.* **1**. In a slight manner or degree; as, a *slightly* formed girl; bread *slightly* scorched.
2. Slightingly; negligently; disparagingly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

slim (slĭm), *a.;* SLIM'MER (-ẽr); SLIM'MEST. [Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim;* akin to G. *schlimm,* MHG. *slimp* oblique, awry; orig. uncert.] **1**. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a *slim* person, tree, figure.
2. Frail; weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slim* structure; a *slim* chance; also, *Colloq.*, of health, delicate; as, in *slim* health. "A *slim* excuse." *Barrow.*
3. Bad; worthless; mean. *Scot. & Dial.* *Lowell.*
4. Small in numbers, amount, or the like; as, a *slim* meal.
Syn. — See SLENDER.
slim file. See FILE, tool.

slime (slīm), *n.* [ME. *slim,* AS. *slīm;* akin to D. *slijm,* G. *schleim,* MHG. *slīm,* OHG. *slīmen* to make smooth, Icel. *slīm* slime, Dan. *sliim;* cf. L. *limare* to file, polish, *levis* smooth, Gr. λεῖος; or cf. L. *limus* mud.] **1**. Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud; also, *Obs.*, clay; earth. "Had she [a nymph] not been devoid of mortal *slime.*" *Spenser.*
2. Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive.
3. *Bib.* Bitumen. *Archaic.* *Gen.* xi. 3.
4. *Ore Dressing.* A product of wet crushing containing valuable ore in particles so fine as to be carried in suspension by water; — chiefly in *pl.*
5. The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of various animals, as slugs, land snails, and hagfishes.

slime (slīm), *v. t.;* SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'ĭng).
1. To smear or cover with slime; to make slimy. *Tennyson.*
2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

slime mold *or* **mould.** A plant of the phylum Myxophyta. See MYXOPHYTA, MYXOMYCETES.

slim'ly (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily; meagerly.

slim'sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *a.* Flimsy; frail; — applied esp. to cloth. *Colloq., U. S.*

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.;* SLIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLIM'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). Of or pert. to slime; resembling slime; of the nature of slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered with, or yielding, slime.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.; pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist; akin to D. *slingeren,* G. *schlingen,* to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, Icel. *slyngva, slöngva,* to sling, Sw. *slunga,* Dan. *slynge,* Lith. *slinkti* to creep.] **1**. To throw with a sling; as, to *sling* stones.
2. To throw; to hurl; to cast. *Addison.*
3. To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, or the like, by slings by which the object is suspended; as, to *sling* a cannon, a safe, a cask.
4. To suspend by or as by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle.
5. *Ceramics.* To cut (clay) with a sling. See 4th SLING, 4.
to sling a yard, *Nav.,* to suspend a yard from the masthead by extra chains on going into action, on old-time war vessels. — **to s. ink,** to write, esp. for publication. *Slang.*

sling, *v. i.* To be slung, or to move as if slung; also, to run with a swinging gait; as, a *slinging* trot.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [ME. *slinge;* akin to OD. *slinge,* OHG. *slinga;* cf. OF. *eslingue,* of G. origin. See SLING, *v. t.*] **1**. An instrument, for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. Tbe strap is whirled round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force. Also, *Colloq.*, a sling shot, or boy's catapult.

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slich (slĭch), **slick** (slĭk), *n.* = SCHLICH.
slicht (slĭkt). Scot. var. of SLEIGHT, SLIGHT.
slichty † SLEIGHTY.
slick'en (slĭk''n), *a. & v. t.* = SLICK, smooth. *Dial. Eng.*
slick'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slick stone. = SLEEK STONE
slid (slĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.
'slid (zlĭd), *interj.* God's lid; — used as an oath. *Obs or Archaic.*
slid (slĭd), *a.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] Slippery; smooth; sly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slid, *v. i.* To slip. *Obs. Scot.*
slid'a-ble, slide'a-ble (slīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **slid'a-bly, slide'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
slid'den, *p. p.* of SLIDE.
slid'der, *v. i.* [AS. *sliderian.* See SLIDE, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide; slip; fig., to slip, or to go, away. **b** To slouch; to dally.
slid'der (slĭd'ẽr), *a* [AS. *slidor* See SLIDE, *v. i.*] Slippery; unstable; deceitful. — *n.* Slipperiness; instability. — **slid'derness** *All Obs.*
slid'der-ly, *a.* Sliddery. *Obs.*
slid'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial.* **1**. Slippery; smooth; unstable. **2**. Untrustworthy; treacherous.
slide block. = GUIDE BLOCK.
slide box. **1**. *Steam Engine.* = STEAM CHEST. *Rare.* **2**. *Elec.* A resistance box using a slide-wire instead of a coil.
slide bridge See SLIDE-WIRE.
slide'groat', *n.* Shovegroat. See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*
slide head. *Mach.* = SLIDE REST
slide knot. A kind of slipknot See 2d KNOT, 1.
slide modulus. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.
slider. † SLIDDER.
slide rail. A rail that slides; specif.: *Railroads.* **a** A switch rail. **b** A traverse table.
slide rod. *Mach.* **a** = SLIDE BAR **a**. **b** A slide-valve rod or spindle.
slide shaft A slide-valve rod.
slide'thrift', *n.* Shovegroat. *Obs.*
slide'-wire' bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE [*Scot.*
slid'ling, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*
slid'n. Slidden. *Ref. Sp.*
slid'ness, *n.* Slipperiness; smoothness; glibness. *Obs. Scot.*
slidre. † SLIDDER.
slie. † SLY.
slieke. † SLEEK.
slieve. † SLEEVE.
slie-veen' (slē-vēn'), *n.* [Ir. *sleamhain* slippery, treacherous.] A rascal; rogue. *Ir.*
'slife (zlīf), *interj.* God's life; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
slift'er (slĭf'tẽr), *n. & v. t.* Crack; crevice; cleft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sligh, slighe † SLY.
'slight (zlīt), *interj.* God's light; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
slight (slīt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *slechten* level, demolish.] **1**. To level; demolish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. To throw heedlessly. *Obs.*
slight (*Scot.* slĭkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of SLEIGHT.
slight'en (slīt''n), *v. t.* To slight. *Obs.* [slights.
slight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
slight'ful. † SLEIGHTFUL.
slight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
slight'y (-ĭ), *a.* Slight. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slig'ly. † SLYLY.
slih † SLY.
slik (slĭk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.
slik, slike, *a* [Cf. Icel. *slīkr.* Cf. SUCH.] Such. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
slike, *a. & v. t.* = SLEEK, smooth.
slike, *v. i.* [ME. *sliken.* Cf. SLEEK, *a.*] To slide; slip. *Obs.*
slik'en-side. Var. of SLICKENSIDE. [SUCHAN. *Obs.*
slikin, *a.* Such kind of. Cf.
slikon, *n.* [Cf. SICCAN.] Such a one. *Obs.*
sli'ly (slī'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.
slim. † SLIME.
slim (slĭm), *v. t. & i.* Also **slime.** [Cf. Norw. dial. *slima* to tarry, and E. SLIM, *a.*] To botch; to scamp; slur. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng* [wily. *So. Africa.*
slim, *a.* [D.] Cunning; crafty;
slimand, *a.* Slimy. *Obs.*
slimed, *a.* Slimy; dirty. *Obs.*
slime eel. A hagfish.
slime flux. The slimy exudate from wounds in fruit trees, etc.
slime fungus. A slime mold.
slim'er (slīm'ẽr), *n.* [From SLIME, *n.*] A toadfish.
slim'er, *n.*, **slime table.** *Ore Dressing.* A buddle having an inclined table on which slimes are concentrated. [SLIMY.
slim'i-ly (slīm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
slim'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS
slim'mer, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *sliomaire* a weakling, a craven, E. *slim, a.*] Slender; delicate. *Scot.*
slim'mish, *a.* Rather slim.
slim'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
slim'ous (slīm'ŭs), *a.* Slimy.
slinch. † SLINK.
sline (slīn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A joint. *Eng.* [NESS.
sli'ness (slī'nĕs). Var. of SLY-
sling, *v. i.* To slink (miscarry).
sling, *n.* A cloth of fine goat's wool. *India.*

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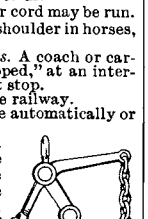
2. Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; fig., a stroke.
The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Shak*
3. A contrivance for suspending anything; as: **a** A hanging bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop of rope or chain, or sling dogs, to suspend articles for hoisting or lowering. **c** A strap attached to a firearm, pack, or the like, to suspend it from the shoulder. **d** *Naut.* Usually *pl.* (1) A chain or rope attached to a lower yard at the middle, and passing around a mast, near the masthead, to support a yard. (2) A chain hooked at the bow and stern of a boat to hook the tackles to when it is lowered or hoisted aboard. (3) The middle part of a yard; — always in *pl.*
4. *Ceramics.* A piece of wire with a handle at each end, for cutting the clay.
sling cart. A kind of cart to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the load being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axletree.
sling dog. **a** = DOG, *n.*, 7 **b**. **b** *pl.* A pair of such dogs or crampons with the attached chain or rope; — called also *sling.* See CRAMPON, *Illust.*
sling'er (slĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling; specif.: **a** A soldier armed with a sling. **b** *Ceramics.* One who cuts clay with a sling. **c** A man whose special work it is to attach slings or sling dogs to articles for hoisting.
sling stay. *Steam Boilers.* Any of the stay rods from which a crown bar is suspended.
sling thermometer *or* **psychrometer.** A thermometer or psychrometer fastened to a cord so that it may be whirled about until the reading remains unchanged.
slink (slĭŋk), *v. t.*; SLINKED (slĭŋkt); SLINK'ING. [Cf. dial. *sling*, in the same sense. Cf. SLING, *v. t.*] To cast prematurely; — said of beasts; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf.
slink, *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.
2. Thin; lean; meager; worthless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slink, *n.* **1.** The young of a beast brought forth prematurely; esp., a calf brought forth before its time; also, *Dial. or Cant*, the flesh of such a calf; bob veal.
2. A poor or bony fish, esp. such a mackerel.
3. [Cf. SLINK, *v. i.*] Any person or thing that is thin, meager, poor, weak, or the like; specif., a coward, sneak, or rascal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SLUNK (slŭŋk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan;* prob. akin to G. *schteichen*, E. *sleek.* See SLEEK, *a.*] To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. "To *slink* away and hide." *Tale of Beryn.*
Syn. — See LURK.
slip (slĭp), *v. i.;* SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. [ME. *slippen;* akin to LG. & D. *slippen*, MHG. *slipfen* (cf. Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slippa*, Icel. *sleppa*), and fr. ME. *slipen*, AS. *slīpan* (assumed), akin to G. *schleifen* to slide, glide, drag, whet, OHG. *slīfan* to slide, glide, make smooth, Icel. *slīpa* to whet; cf. also AS. *slūpan*, Goth. *sliupan*, OS. *slopian*, OHG. *sliofan*, G. *schliefen, schlüpfen*, which seem to come from a somewhat different root. Cf. SLOPE, *n.*] **1.** To slide; hence, to move smoothly and with little friction; to glide; as, a fish *slips* through the water; a greasy substance *slips* from one's grasp; a bone may *slip* out of its place.
2. To slide involuntarily and suddenly; to lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding; as, his foot *slipped* on an orange peel; he *slipped* and almost fell.
3. To err; to fall into error or fault.
There is one that *slippeth* in his speech *Ecclus.* xix. 16.
4. To move or start with a sliding motion out of place; — often with *out, off*, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me.
5. To go, come, pass, move, or the like, in a quiet, furtive, or imperceptible manner; to steal, — used with an adverb or preposition of direction or motion; as, he *slipped* off by night; some errors *slipped* into the work; time *slipped* by.
Thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*
6. To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, or the like; as, his name has *slipped* from my mind; he let his opportunities *slip.*
Syn. — See SLIDE.
to slip up, to lose one's footing by slipping; hence, *Colloq.*, to make a mistake or failure.
slip (slĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; to cause to move smoothly; to slide; to put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly; as, he *slipped* a cartridge into his gun.
2. To omit to seize or utilize; to let pass or lose by negligence or oversight; to pass over; miss; omit. "*Slip* no advantage." *B. Jonson.*
3. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a horse *slips* his bridle; a dog *slips* his collar.
4. To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound.
5. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.
6. *Hort.* To take cuttings from; as, to *slip* a geranium.
7. *Railroads.* To detach (a slip coach) en route. *Eng.*
8. *Ceramics.* To convert into slip.
to slip off, to take off, esp. quickly; as, *to slip off* a coat. — **to s. on,** to put on, esp. in haste or loosely; as, *to slip on* a gown or coat. — **to s. one's breath** *or* **wind,** to die. *Slang.* — **to s. the cable,** to let go the end on board and let it all go overboard, as when there is not time to weigh anchor. Hence, in sailors' parlance, to die. — **to s. the collar,** to get free; to disentangle one's self, as from difficulty or labor.
slip, *n.* **1.** Act of slipping; as, a *slip* on ice; hence, fig., a sudden mishap, as in carrying out a plan. "There's many a *slip* 'twixt the cup and the lip." *Old Proverb.*
2. An inadvertent fault; an error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue or pen; a *slip* of memory.
3. A slight transgression or offense; a false step.
This good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom. *Fuller.*
4. *Geol. & Mining.* Any slight movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement, or a joint plane on which such a movement has taken place.
5. *Hort.* **a** A cutting or scion. **b** In pineapple culture, a plant developing from a bud at the base of the fruit.
6. Hence, a descendant; scion.
7. A long and narrow piece, a strip; as, a *slip* of paper; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl.
Moonlit *slips* of silver cloud. *Tennyson.*
8. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called because made so as to be quickly slipped.
9. Any covering easily slipped on. Specif.: **a** An underwaist or dress lining, often of contrasting color, worn under a thin waist or dress. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A covering or case for a pillow, bolster, or the like.
10. *Print.* A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.
11. A strip of material, esp. wood, laid in a wall to secure woodwork to, or fastened to another part to form a smooth wearing surface, etc., as in a stern tube; also, such a piece slipped in between two parts, as for a distance piece.
12. *Mach.* **a** = CREEP, *n.*, 6. **b** In a link motion, the undesirable sliding movement of the link relatively to the link block, due to swinging of the link.
13. A narrow passage between structures. *Eng.*
14. *Logging.* **a** A chute or slide. **b** = GANGWAY, 2 **d**.
15. A long seat or narrow pew in churches; sometimes, a similar seat or compartment elsewhere. *U. S.*
16. **a** An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair. **b** = MARINE RAILWAY.
17. An opening or space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck *slip. U. S.*
18. An iron bar on which run the grooved wheels of a mule or spinning jenny.
19. *Naut.* The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relative to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.
20. *Elec.* The difference between the actual and synchronous speed of an induction motor. See SYNCHRONOUS SPEED.
21. A cylindrical iron case in which wood is placed to be charred in making charcoal for gunpowder manufacture.
22. Potter's clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, or as a cement for handles and other applied parts. When used for decoration it is often poured slowly from a spouted pot.
23. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edged tools.
24. = SKINNING LOAM.
25. A whetstone having a cross-section in general like that of a wedge or of two wedges back to back, usually with one or both edges rounded.
26. A horse-drawn scraper. See SCRAPER, 1 **d**, *Illust.*
27. A counterfeit coin of brass covered with silver. *Obs.*
28. A hank of yarn or silk. *Dial. Eng., & Scot.*
29. *pl. Bookbinding.* The ends of the bands, cords, or tapes that are fastened to the boards.
30. A sole (the fish).
31. *Marine Insurance.* A memorandum of the particulars of a risk for which a policy is to be executed. It usually bears the broker's name and is initialed by the underwriters.
32. *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket, somewhat to the rear of the wicket keeper and to the left of point. When there are two slips they are called **short slip** and **long slip,** respectively, according to position (see 4th CRICKET, *Illust.*).
33. *Theat. pl.* The portions of the wings from which the scenes are slipped, or slid, into place and where the actors stand just before their entrances. *Obs. or R.*
34. *Upholstery.* A hem in which a wire or cord may be run.
slip of the shoulder, *Veter.*, lameness of the shoulder in horses, as from sprain; — popularly so called.
slip carriage *or* **coach.** *Eng. Railroads.* A coach or carriage designed to be detached, or "slipped," at an intermediate station where the train does not stop.
slip dock. A dock with a slip, or marine railway.
slip hook. A hook so arranged as to be automatically or easily unhooked; — called also *trip hook.*
slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n., or* **slip knot.** A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made, esp. one made by tying an overhand knot around the standing part of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1.

One form of Slip Hook
slip'page (slĭp'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.*, loss in working, as in transmission of power; difference between theoretical and actual output.
slip panel. A movable rail in a fence, pointed and arranged to slip into slots in the side posts; — called also *slip rail.*
slipped (slĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIP. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Depicted with an attached slip or stalk torn off from the stem; — said of a leaf or flower. — **slipped wing,** *Poultry*, a wing not held properly and closely folded.
slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slipur.* See SLIP, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Slippery. **b** Pliant; willowy.
slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slips.
2. A kind of light shoe, often and typically one which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress, but often an elaborate one worn with evening dress. Cf. 1st PUMP.
3. A kind of apron or pinafore for children.
4. A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.
5. *Mach.* A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to afford a means of adjustment; also, a guide block.
6. Anything slipped on or over something; as, a pedal *slipper*, a covering of felt or flannel to protect a piano pedal.
slipper block. *Mach.* The block, or either of two blocks, of an engine crosshead, guided by the slide bar or bars; hence, a crosshead, esp. one guided on one side only.
slipper plant. **a** Any tropical American euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus;* — so called on account of its slipper-shaped involucres. **b** The lady's-slipper. *U. S.*
slip'per-wort' (slĭp'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Fagelia.* See CALCEOLARIA, 2.
slip'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLIPPER, *a.*] **1.** Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; as, oily substances render things *slippery.*
2. Not affording ground for confidence or trust; as: **a** Not to be relied upon; untrustworthy; tricky; sly; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; mutable; not to be counted upon. "The *slippery* tops of human state." *Cowley.*
3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*
4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*
slippery elm. **a** An American elm (*Ulmus fulva*), with roughish leaves, short-pediceled flowers, and very hard wood, largely used for various implements. Also, the fragrant, mucilaginous inner bark of this tree, used as a demulcent. **b** The Californian sterculiaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum.* — **s. iron.** = CYLINDER METAL.
slip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIP. — **slipping piece,** an adapter, or drawtube, for convenient attachment of a piece of apparatus to a telescope. — **s. plane,** *Crystl.*, a gliding plane.
slip'py (slĭp'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *slipig.*] Slippery.
to look, *or, rarely,* **be, slippy,** to be quick; to act or move smartly; to "look alive." *Colloq., Chiefly Brit.*
slip rail. A rail slipped into slots in side posts; a slip panel; also, *pl.*, the space between these posts; a gateway. *Australasia.*
slip ring. *Elec.* Either of two (in single-phase machines) or more (in polyphase machines) continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take, or to which they give up, current in an alternating-current machine. Cf. COMMUTATOR **b**.
slip rope. *Naut.* **a** A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to clearing hawse. **b** A rope so fastened that it can easily and quickly be unfastened.
slip sheet. *Print.* An offset sheet.
slip'-sheet', *v. t. Print.* To use slip sheets between.
slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers that are down at the heel.
2. Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling; as, *slipshod* manners; a *slipshod* writing.
Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod.* *Shak.*
slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* Also **slip'slap'** (-slăp'). [A reduplication of *slop.*] *Colloq.* **1.** Weak, poor, or flat liquor or food; slops.
2. Weak, profitless talk; twaddle; gabble. *Thackeray.*
slip'slop', *v.i.* Also **slip'slap'**. To have or make a slapping motion or sound, as that of one walking in loose slippers.
slip stitch. **a** *Sewing.* A blind stitch. **b** *Crocheting.* A joining stitch. **c** *Knitting.* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting.
slip stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper consisting of a short length of chain with a pelican hook at the end, used when the cable may have to be let go suddenly.
slip switch. *Railroading.* An arrangement of two sets of switch points, one in each of two crossing tracks, together with the connecting curve, the points facing in opposite directions and the whole contained between the two end frogs of the crossing. It is used for switching from one track to the other. Called also *combination crossing.*
slip'way' (slĭp'wā'), *n.* **a** One of the ways on which the cradle of a marine railway travels; — usually in *pl.* **b** A berth, or space allotted to a vessel, in a shipbuilding yard. *Rare.*
slit (slĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. [ME. *slitten*, fr. *sliten*, AS. *slītan* to tear; akin to D. *slijten* to wear out, G. *schleissen* to slit, split, OHG. *slīzan* to split, tear, wear out, Icel. *slīta* to break, tear, wear out, Sw. *slita*, Dan. *slide.* Cf. SLICE.] **1.** To cut; sever; cleave. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods; to *slit* leather into straps.
3. To make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ear.
slit, *n.* [AS. *slite.*] **1.** A long cut; a narrow opening resembling a cut; as, a *slit* in the ear.
2. A pocket; also, a placket hole. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. *Optics.* A narrow opening through which the light is admitted, as to the eye or prisms or a spectroscope.
slith'er (slĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLIDDER, *v. & a.*] **1.** To slide; glide; slip away. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
2. To shuffle; dawdle; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slit'ter (slĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slits; as: **a** A soft-iron disk rotated at high speed and used, with diamond or emery powder and oil, for slitting precious stones. **b** A rapidly revolving sharpened disk for trimming or cutting paper.
2. The soft elastic ball used in the Irish game of hurling.
slit'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIT. — **slitting file.** See

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slinge (slĭnj), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *sling* to slink about, E. SLING, *v.*] To slink or lounge about. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sling'er (slĭng'ẽr), *n.* A piece of bread or toast put into tea. *Brit. Slang.*
sling'man, *n.* A slinger. *Obs.*
sling shot. A boy's catapult.
sling'stone', *n.* A stone to be thrown from a sling.
sling trot. A slinging trot.
slink butcher. A butcher who kills, or deals in, slinks or, esp., diseased animals or meat
slink'er, *n.* **a** A pickerel. *Local, U. S.* **b** = SLINK.
slink skin. Leather made from the skin of a slink (calf).
slink'y (slĭŋk'ĭ), *a. Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** Thin; meager; slink.
2. Sneaky; sly; shirking.
slintte. Obs. pret. of SLANT.
slip, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *slip* dross from metal in grinding, G. *schlipp, schlapp, schlipper, schlapper*, curds and whey.] **1.** Slime. *Obs.*
2. Curds and whey.
slip, *n.* A stroke; a blow. *Obs.*
slip'-a-long', *a.* Slipshod. *Obs.*
slipar. † SLIPPER. [In grooves.]
slip'board', *n.* A board sliding
slip'coin', *n.* Counterfeit coin. Cf. SLIP, 27. *Obs.*
slipe. † SLEEP. [strip. *Dial.*]
slipe (slīp), *n.* A slip; slice; **slipe,** *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *slūpan, slēpan*, to slip, put anything on or off, akin to Goth. *afslaupjan* to put off; also Icel. *slipa* to whet, and E. SLIP, *v.*] *Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To strip; peel; pare; slice; split.
2. To sweep off; remove.
slipe, *n.* Unscoured skin wool. See SKIN WOOL.
slipe, *v. i.* [ME. *slīpen.* See SLIP, *v. i.*] To glide; to slip or sneak away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slipe (slīp), *n.* [Cf. SLIPE, *v.*] A *pl.* Sledge runners. **b** A sleigh or sledge. *Local, Eng.*
sliper. † SLIPPER, *a.*
slip friction, *or, in full,* **slip friction clutch.** *Mach.* A friction clutch permitting slip when excessive power is transmitted. See FRICTION CLUTCH, *Illust.*
slip'gib'bet (slĭp'jĭb'ĕt), *n.* A sliphalter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slip grab. *Logging.* A pear-shaped link attachment, for a whippletree or evener, which grips the skidding chain when the link is straight, but otherwise permits the chain to slip.
slip hal'ter, *n.* One who has cheated the gallows. *Obs.*
slipir. † SLIPPER
slip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
slip'man, *n.* = SHOOTMAN. *Australia.*
slip mortise. A mortise cut through to the end of the piece.
slip noose A noose with a running knot, as on a lariat
slip'-on', *n* An overcoat, often worn like a cloak. *Scot.*
slippen. † SLIP.
slip'per, *v. t.* To beat or spank with a slipper.
slipper animalcule See PARAMECIUM.
slipper drag. = SLIPPER, *n.*, 4.
slip'pered (slĭp'ẽrd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.
slipper flower. **a** Slipperwort. **b** The slipper plant.
slip'per-i-ly (slĭp'ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLIPPERY.
slip'per-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS
slipper limpet *or* **shell.** A boat shell.
slip'per-ly, *adv.* Slipperily. *Obs.*
slip'per-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. *Obs.*
slipper weed. The jewelweed
slip'per-y-back', *n.* A skink. *West Indies.* [Slipperiness. *R.*]
slip'pi-ness (slĭp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
slip seed. In sweet-potato culture, the small tubers raised from summer-grown cuttings, and used the following spring for propagation. Cf. CROP SEED.
slip share. A plowshare readily detachable from the moldboard, landside, etc. [slipper. *Obs.*]
slip'shoe', *n.* A loose shoe or **slip sill.** *Arch., etc.* A sill that can be slipped into position between the jambs of an opening.
slip'skin', *a.* Evasive. *Obs.*
slip'slop', *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Colloq*
slip'string', *n.* A sliphalter; knave; truant; prodigal. *Obs.*
slipt. Slipped. *Obs., Archaic, or Ref Sp.* [*Obs.*]
slip'thrift', *n.* A spendthrift.
slirt (slûrt; slẽrt), *v. t. & n.* Flip; flirt; squirt. *Dial.*
slish (slĭsh), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. SLASH.] Cut; slash; slice. *Colloq. or Dial.*
slit, *pret. & p. p.* of SLIT, *v. t.* — **slit deal.** See 5th DEAL, 1.
slit. Obs. contr. of *slideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE, *v.*
slitch (slĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLEECH. [narrow eyes.]
slit'-eyed' (slĭt'īd'), *a.* Having
slithe. † SLEIGHT.
slith'er-ing (slĭth'ẽr-ĭng), *a* Indolent; deceitful. *Dial. Eng.*
slith'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLITHER; cf. SLIDDER.] Slippery; slidery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
slith'y (slīth'ĭ), *a.* See PORTMANTEAU WORD.
slit'less, *a.* See -LESS.
slit'shell', *n.* A shell of *Pleurotomaria* or other allied genus.
slit'ten. † SLIT.
slit'ter, *v. t.* To slash; specif.,

FILE, tool. — **slitting saw**, a circular saw, with smaller teeth than the milling saw, for cutting metal. — **s. shears**, a shearing machine for cutting sheet metal; esp., rotary shears with overlapping circular blades. See SHEARS, *Illust.*

slive (*dial.* slīv), *v. t.* [ME. *sliven* to split, cleave, AS. *slīfan.*] To cut; split; slice; cleave. — *n.* A slice. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sliv′er (slĭv′ẽr; *now seldom, except in Eng. dial.*, slīv′ẽr), *v. t.;* SLIV′ERED (-ẽrd); SLIV′ER-ING. [See SLIVE to split.] **1.** To cut or divide into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to *sliver* wood. "They 'll *sliver* thee like a turnip." *Scott.*
2. To cut slivers from (a fish).

sliv′er, *v. i.* To split into long pieces; to have slivers break or split off; as, the plank had *slivered* badly.

sliv′er, *n.* **1.** A long slender piece cut or, esp., rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.
2. A strand or slender roll of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spinning; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.
3. As a garment: **a** A workman's or navvy's short jacket. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *pl.* Trousers; slops.

Sloan′e-a (slōn′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American elæocarpaceous trees having alternate leaves, small apetalous flowers with numerous stamens, and a spiny or hairy 4-valved capsule. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence the names *breakax* and *ironwood*, applied in Jamaica to *S. jamaicensis.*

slob′ber (slŏb′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLABBER, SLUBBER.] **1.** To let saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; to slaver; slabber; drool; esp., to let liquid spill or dribble from the mouth, as a child or idiot in eating or drinking.
2. To let speech, esp. emotional speech, fall from the lips without restraint or decency; to gush; drool. *Colloq.*

slob′ber, *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul with or as with dribbling saliva or with a liquid spilled in eating or drinking.
2. To smear or foul with a liquid. *Obs. or R.*

slob′ber, *n.* **1.** Saliva dribbling from the mouth; slabber; slaver; also, any liquid spilled as if slobbered.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A jellyfish. **b** Mud; slush; slob.
3. *pl. Veter.* Salivation.

slob′ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Wet; sloppy, as land. *Shak.*
2. Slobbering; driveling. *Rare.*

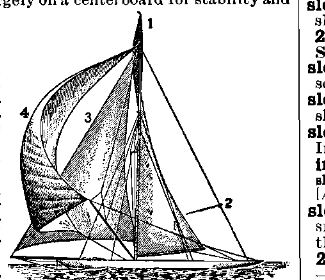
sloe (slō), *n.* [ME. *slo*, AS. *slā;* akin to D. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, OHG. *slēha*, Dan. *slaaen*, Sw. *slån.*] **a** The fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), or the tree itself. **b** Any of various American wild plums, as *P. americana*, *P. allegheniensis*, or *P. umbellata.* **c** = BLACK HAW **a.**

slog (slŏg), *v. t. & i.;* SLOGGED (slŏgd); SLOG′GING (slŏg′ĭng). [Cf. SLUG, *v. t.*] To hit hard, esp. with little attention to aim or the like, as in cricket or boxing; to slug. *Cant.*

slo′gan (slō′găn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, i. e., an army cry; *sluagh* army + *gairm* a call, calling.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying or battle cry. *Scott.*

slog′ger (slŏg′ẽr), *n.* One who slogs, or hits hard. *Cant.*

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep*, prob. fr. F. *chaloupe.* Cf. SHALLOP.] *Naut.* **1.** A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, a jib or jibs, often a staysail, and usually a gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging; those of the cutter type may be readily shifted. The early American sloop yachts usually were of broad beam and light draft, depending largely on a centerboard for stability and ability to sail close to the wind. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction remaining is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See CUTTER.



Sloop Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker

2. A sloop of war. *Now Only Eng.*
3. *Logging.* A kind of single sled or dray for supporting the front end of a log in hauling.

sloop of war, *Nav.*, formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam. *Now Only Eng.*

sloop′-rigged′ (slōōp′rĭgd′), *a.* *Naut.* Rigged like a sloop, at least to the extent of having one mast, a fore-and-aft gaff mainsail, a jib, and, usually, a fixed bowsprit.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [AS. *slop* (in comp.) a frock or overgarment, fr. *slūpan* to slip, to slide; akin to Icel. *sloppr* a thin garment; cf. OHG. *slouf* a garment. Cf. SLIP, *v. i.*]
1. Any kind of outer or loose garment, usually made of linen or cotton, as a cassock, smock, or nightdress. *Obs.*
2. A garment for the lower body and legs; loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* "A pair of *slops.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A shoe, esp. a loosely fitting shoe. *Obs.* **b** A bag.
4. *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, and the like; small stores.

slop, *n.* [ME. *sloppe* a pool; akin to AS. *sloppe*, *slyppe* (in comp.), the sloppy droppings of a cow; cf. AS. *slūpan* to slip, and E. *slip*, v.i. Cf. COWSLIP.] **1.** A pool; puddle. *Obs.*
2. Water or other liquid spilled or thrown about, as on a table or a floor; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid.
3. Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.*
4. *pl.* Dirty refuse water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from washbowls, etc.
5. *Ceramics.* Slip.
6. *pl. Distilling.* Mash after removal of the alcohol.
7. A watery food for animals, or watery waste, esp. containing nutritive matter; as, distillery *slop.*

slop, *v. t.;* SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP′PING. **1.** To spill, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; as, to *slop* water from a pitcher or pail.
2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled.

slop, *v. i.* To be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over.*
to slop over, to speak or act with an absence of restraint or self-control; to be unduly emotional; to talk extravagantly; to gush. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

slope (slōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *slūpan* to slip, p. p. *slopen;* cf. SLOPE, *a.*, SLIP, *v. i.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal; slant; also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one line or surface to another.
2. A valley; vale. *Obs. & R.* *Morte Arthure.*
3. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; an incline, as the side of a cutting; an acclivity or declivity.
Under the *slopes* of Pisgah. *Deut.* iv 49 (*Rev. Ver.*).
4. The part of a continent descending toward, and draining to, a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.*
5. *Mining.* An inclined shaft; commonly, the main incline in a colliery. See MINE, *Illust.*
6. *Math.* The trigonometric tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the axis of x; thus, if (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) be any two points on the line, the *slope* is the ratio of $y_1 - y_2$ to $x_1 - x_2$. The **slope form** of the equation of a straight line is $y = sx + b$, where s is the *slope* and b is the intercept on the axis of y.
7. *Bacteriol.* A sloped culture.

slope, *a.* Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Milton.*

slope, *v. t.;* SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP′ING (slōp′ĭng). To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; also, to direct obliquely; to incline; slant; as, to *slope* a lawn; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak.*
slope arms, a command and position in the manual of arms; — used in the United States navy, but not in the army. The piece is carried as in *left shoulder arms* except that the muzzle is turned a little to the right or left. — **to s. the standard**, *Mil.*, to dip the standard, as in salute. *Eng.*

slope, *v. i.* **1.** To take an oblique direction; to incline; slant; as, the ground *slopes.*
2. To depart suddenly; to run away. *Slang.*
Syn. — See SLANT.

sloped (slōpt), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Solidified in an oblique vessel, so as to present a broad surface; — said of a culture, etc.

slop′er (slōp′ẽr), *n.* One that slopes; specif., a device for shaping the slopes of a railroad embankment.

slop′ing (slōp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOPE. Hence: *a.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; declivous; slanting. — **slop′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **slop′ing-ness**, *n.*
sloping fractions, *Math.*, fractions written with the solidus [/] instead of the horizontal stroke between the terms.

slop′py (slŏp′ĭ), *a.;* SLOP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLOP′PI-EST. [From SLOP.] **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as with something slopped over; plashy; as, a *sloppy* walk, road.
2. Slovenly; careless; as, a *sloppy* piece of work. *Colloq.* — **slop′pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slop′pi-ness**, *n.*

slop′shop′ (-shŏp′), *n.* A shop where slops, or cheap ready-made clothes, are sold.

slop′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.
No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Froude.*

slosh (slŏsh), *v. i.;* SLOSHED (slŏsht); SLOSH′ING. [Cf. SLUSH.] **1.** To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing or dripping, through water, mire, or a wet place; as, the derelict lay *sloshing* about in the waves.
2. To wander or move about in a purposeless, reckless, or disorderly manner; as, a tramp *sloshes* around. *Slang, U. S.*

slosh, *v. t.* **1.** To move about or wash vigorously in liquid.
2. To hit, esp. with something soft or liquid. *Dial. or Slang.*
3. To splash; spill. *Dial.*

slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock, fr. a verb meaning to close, to shut, D. *sluiten;* akin to G. *schliessen*, OHG. *sliozan*, OFries. *slūta*, and prob. to L. *claudere.* Cf. CLOSE, SLUICE.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar, esp. one forming a connection; a slat. *Now Dial. or Rare.*
2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. *Dial. Eng.*

slot, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esclot*, due to confusion of words; cf. OF. *esclop*, *esclot*, wooden shoe, hoof, and OF. *esclo* track.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

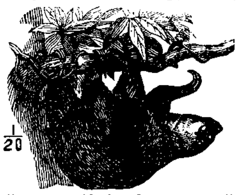
slot, *v. t.* To follow the slot, or trail, of; to track.

slot, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A hollow or depression; specif.: **a** The hollow in the throat above the breastbone. *Obs.* **b** The pit of the stomach. *Obs.*
2. An aperture, now esp. one comparatively long and narrow, as a seating for a key or feather, the narrow opening through which passes the connection for the grip of a cable car or the plow of a conduit railway car, a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed (cf. SLOT MACHINE), etc.
3. *Theaters.* A trapdoor opening in a stage. *Obs. or R.*

slot, *v. t.* **1.** To cut; stab. *Obs.*
2. To cut a slot in; to cut or shape by means of a slotting machine; — sometimes with *out;* as, to *slot* out a keyway.

slot′-drill′, *v. t.* *Mach.* To cut out with a traverse drill.
slot-drilling machine. = TRAVERSE DRILL.

sloth (slōth; slŏth; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *slouthe*, fr. *slow.* See SLOW. ME. had also *sleuthe*, fr. AS. *slǣwð*, fr. *slāw* slow.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness; indolence.
3. Any of several slow-moving exclusively arboreal edentate mammals inhabiting tropical forests of South and Central America. Their limbs, esp. the front pair, are very long and provided with long curved claws. The external ears and the tail are rudimentary. The hair is long, coarse, and crisp, greenish brown or gray in color, closely harmonizing with the moss and foliage in the trees. They habitually hang from the branches back downward and feed entirely on leaves, shoots, and fruits. The species are divided into two groups, the **three-toed sloths** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and the **two-toed sloths** (genus *Cholœpus*), having the front feet two-clawed. The best-known are *B. tridactylus* and *C. didactylus*, of South America, and *C. hoffmanni* of Central America. Also, any of certain allied extinct edentates. See GROUND SLOTH.



Two-toed Sloth (*Cholœpus hoffmanni*)

sloth bear. A common bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon having long black hair and very large claws. The muzzle is brownish; the breast has a white V-shaped mark. It differs from ordinary bears in having very small molars and 4 instead of 6 upper incisors. Its snout is long, and the tongue and lips are very mobile; it feeds on fruit, insects, and honey.

Sloth Bear.

sloth′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent. — **sloth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sloth′ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See IDLE.

slot machine. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot, as for delivering small articles of merchandise, showing one's weight, etc.

slot′-spike′, *v. t.* To secure by a spike or spikes driven through an elongated hole (slot) or holes so as to allow of a certain amount of relative endwise motion of the parts.

slot′ter (slŏt′ẽr), *n.* One that slots; a slotting machine.

slot′ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOT, to cut. — **slotting auger**, a screw auger having a series of cutting lips on its helical edge, used, after penetrating to the desired depth, with a traversing movement to cut channels, mortises, etc. — **s. drill.** = TRAVERSE DRILL. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. machine**, *Mach.*, a machine tool with a vertically reciprocating planing tool, used for making a mortise or shaping the sides of an aperture, etc.; a kind of vertical shaper.

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to cut in tags or even strips with square ends
slive (slīv), *v. i.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** To sneak; to idle; loaf. **b** To slip; slide. — *v. t.* To thrust hastily or slyly; slip. *Dial. Eng.*
sliver box. *Woolen Manuf.* A kind of drawing frame in which slivers of long-stapled wool made by hand cards are lapped on one another and elongated.
sliv′erd. Slivered. *Ref. Sp.*
sliv′er-er, *n.* One that slivers; specif., one who slivers fish.
sliv′ing (slĭv′ĭng; slĭv′ĭn), *a.* [From SLIVE, *v. i.*] Lazy; slovenly; sneaking. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A sliving fellow. *Dial. Eng.*
slo. † SLAY, SLOE, SLOUGH, SLOW.
sloak (slŏk). Scot. var. of SLOCK.
sloak (slōk), **sloak′an** (slōk′ăn). Vars of SLOKE. *Scot.*
sloam (slōm), *n.* *Mining.* Clay between coal seams. *Dial. Eng.*
sloan (slōn), *a.* Lazy; worthless; *slovenly; sly.* — *n.* A sloan person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sloap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLOPE.
sloat. Var. of SLOTE.
slob (slŏb), *n.* [Cf. SLOP spilled water.] **a** Marsh; mire; mud. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Soft or mushy ice or snow. *Newfoundland.*
slob, *n.* A clumsy, slovenly, or worthless person. *Vulgar.*
slob′ber (slŏb′ẽr). Var. of SLUBBER. [bers.]
slob′ber-er, *n.* **1.** One who slobbers.
2. **a** A slovenly farmer. **b** A jobbing tailor. *Dial. Eng.*
slock (slŏk), *v. t.* To lure; entice; pilfer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slock, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *sloka*, E. dial. *slack* a hollow in a hillside.] A hollow between hills; also, a bog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slock, *v. t. & i.* [See SLOCKEN, *v. t.*] To quench; stop; cease; go out, as a fire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slock, *n.* A drink; a draft. *Scot.*
slock′en (*dial.* slŏk′′n), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *slokna* to be extinguished.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slake; quench. **2.** To suffocate; to saturate.
slock′er, *n.* A pilferer. *Obs.*
slocking stone. [Cf. SLOCK to entice.] A rich piece of ore used to tempt persons into a mining enterprise. *Dial. Eng.*
slock′ster, *n.* A pilferer. *Obs.*
slod. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SLIDE.
slod′der (slŏd′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SLUD, or D. *slodder* a sloven, *slodderbroek* slops, Norw. dial. *sloda* to drag, trail, Icel. *slæða.*] Puddle; mud; slush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sloe. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sloe thorn. The blackthorn.
sloff (slŏf), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *slof* careless, Norw. dial. *slufsa*, *slafsa*, to eat noisily, Sw. dial. *slaffsa* to eat like a dog.] To gormandize. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slog. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slogardy. † SLUGGARDY.
slog′gy † SLUGGY.
slogh. † SLEUTH, SLOUGH.
slogh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sloghe † SLOW.
slogorne. † SLOGAN
slogth † SLEUTH
sloid. Var. of SLOYD.
sloik. † SLOCK, to quench.
sloithhund. † SLEUTHHOUND.
slojd. Var. of SLOYD.
slok. Scot. of SLOCK, quench.
slo′ka (slō′kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çlōka.*] A distich consisting of two lines of 16 syllables each or of four octosyllabic half-lines. It is the chief verse form of the Sanskrit epics.
sloke (slōk), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** Laver. **2.** Slime or scum in water.
slok′en (slŏk′ĕn), **slok′in.** Scot. vars of SLOCKEN.
slokke. † SLOCK, to quench.
slom′bre, **slom′bry** † SLUMBER, SLUMBERY
slomer, **slom′mer.** † SLUMBER.
slom′mock (slŏm′ŭk; slŭm′-). Dial. Eng. of SLAMMOCK.
slomowre, **slomyre** † SLUMBER.
slon. † SLAY.
slon (slŏn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slan* a defiance, challenge.] Sneer; chaff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slone. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slone (slōn), *n.* [AS. *slān*, pl. See SLOE.] A sloe. *Dial. Eng.*
slong. Obs. pret. of SLING.
slongene. Obs. p. p. of SLING.
slonk (slŏnk), *n.* [Cf. SLANK, in this sense.] A ditch; a hollow in the ground; a mountain slope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To wade or splash along. *Obs. Scot.*
sloo (slōō). Dial. var. of SLOUGH
sloo. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SLOE
sloo, **sloogh.** Obs. pret. of SLAY.
slood. Obs. pret. of SLIDE
sloom. Var. of SLOUM, slumber
sloom′y (-ĭ), *a.* Sluggish; slow; loutish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sloop, *v. t.* *Logging.* To haul (a log) with a sloop.
slooth′hound. † SLEUTHHOUND.
slop, *n.* A policeman; constable. *Thieves' Cant or Slang, Eng.*
slop, *n.* [Cf. D. *slop* an alley, a hiding place, LG. *slupp* a breach in a fence, Fries. *slop*, *slop.*] A gap; a breach. — *v. t.* To breach; pierce; hew down. *Both Obs. Scot.*
Slop, Dr. A choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," said to caricature a Dr. Burton of York.
slop book. In the British navy, a record of clothing and supplies furnished to the crew.
slop′-built, *a.* *Chiefly Naut.* Built or made in a cheap and inferior manner. [SLOP.]
slop′dash′, *n. & a.* = SLIP-
slope, *adv.* In a sloping manner; aslant; obliquely. *Obs.*
slope. † SLEEP.
slope′ly, *adv.* Slopingly. *Obs. or R.* [slope; slant. *Rare.*]
slope′ness, *n.* State of being
slope′wise′, *adv.* Obliquely; aslant. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
slop hose. Slops; loose breeches.
slop merchant. A dealer in slops, or cheap ready-made clothing.
slop molding *or* **moulding.** A method of molding bricks (called **slop′-mold′ed** *or* **-mould′ed bricks**) in which the mold is kept wet to prevent adhesion.
sloppe. † SLOP.
slop′ping, *n.* *Pottery.* Act of mixing clay by repeatedly dividing it and conglomerating it.
slop′sell′er, *n.* A seller of slops, or cheap ready-made clothes.
slop′work′er, *n.* One who works on slops.
slop′y (slōp′ĭ), *a.* Sloping.
slorp (slŏrp; slŏp), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slurpa* to eat noisily, D. *slorpen*, *slurpen*, to sip.] Gulp; the noise made in eating or drinking noisily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
slor′ry (slŏr′ĭ). Var. of SLURRY.
slosh (slŏsh), **slosh′y** (-ĭ). Dial. vars of SLUSH, SLUSHY.
slosh wheel. A trammel wheel.
slot, *v. t.* [See SLOT a bar.] To shut with haste or violence. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slot burner. A batswing burner.
slote (slōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOT.
slote, *n.* = SLOT a bar. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Slote, Hon. Bardwell (slōt). An unprincipled American politician in B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar."
slot′ed (slōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having slotes, or bars. *Dial. Eng.*
sloter, *v. t.* [ME. *sloteren.* Cf. SLOTTER.] To bespatter. *Obs.*
slot file See FILE, tool.
sloth † SLEUTH, track.
sloth, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Slow. **2.** Slothful; lazy.
sloth, *v. i. & t.* To be idle; to delay; to waste in sloth. *Obs.*
sloth animalcule. A tardigrade.
slothe. † SLOUGH, bog.
sloth monkey. A loris.
slot′hound′ (slŏt′hound′), *n.* Obs. or Scot. of SLEUTHHOUND.
slot mortise. = SLIP MORTISE.
slot rail. Either of the Z bars forming the slot of a conduit railway. See CONDUIT SYSTEM, *Illust.*
slot′staff′, *n.* A kind of pike. *Obs. Scot.*
slot′ted (slŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SLOT. — **slotted screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.
slot′ter (slŏt′ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slatter* to slop, splash, and E. SLATTERN.] A dirty mess, esp. a liquid mess; filth. — *v. i.* **a** To make a mess, esp. by splashing. **b** To eat in an untidy, noisy manner. — *v. t.* To dirty; mess. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slot′ter-y (slŏt′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Sluggish; dull. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** Dirty; foul; wet. *Dial. Eng.*
slou. † SLOW.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōkr* a slouching fellow, Sw. *sloka* to hang down, to droop.] **1.** A hanging down of the head ; a drooping attitude ; an ungainly, clownish gait. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. **3.** A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim ; a droop. **4.** Short for SLOUCH HAT. **5.** Lazy carelessness, shiftlessness, or indifference. "*Slouch* seems ubiquitous." *Eliot Gregory.*

slouch, *v. i.;* SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCH'ING. **1.** To hang down; to droop, as the head. **2.** To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly, loose-jointed manner ; to have a clownishly careless attitude. "*Slouching* around in . . . overalls." *Hamlin Garland.*

slouch, *v. t.* To cause to hang down or droop ; as, to *slouch* the hat over the eyes.

slouch hat. A soft hat with a wide and flexible brim.

slouch'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by a slouch ; as : **a** Hanging down ; drooping. **b** Clownishly or carelessly relaxed or loose-jointed, as in gait or attitude. — **slouch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slouch'y (slouch'ĭ), *a.* Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude ; also, fig., clumsily or indifferently inefficient.

slough (slŭf), *n.* [ME. *slughe, slouh ;* cf. MHG. *slūch* the skin of a serpent, G. *schlauch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or other animal that sheds its skin. **2.** *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore ; the dead part separating from living tissues in mortification. **3.** (*dial. pron.* slōōf.) A husk ; an outer skin, as of some berries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slough, *v. i. ;* SLOUGHED (slŭft) ; SLOUGH'ING. **1.** *Med.* To form a slough ; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues ; — often used with *off*, or *away ;* as, a *sloughing* ulcer ; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly. **2.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin of a serpent or other animal ; also, of the animal, to shed or cast off its skin.

slough, *v. t.* To cast off, as the skin, or slough, or dead tissue ; hence, fig., to discard as refuse.

slough (slou ; *in sense 2,* slōō), *n.* [ME. *slogh, slough,* AS. *slōh, slōg,* a hollow ; orig. uncert. ; cf. Gael. & Ir. *sloc* pit, pool, ditch, Ir. *slug* to swallow, Gr. λύζειν to hiccup, sob, akin to G. *schlucken* swallow, MHG. *slūck* abyss, gullet.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire ; a hole full of mire.

He 's here stuck in a *slough.* *Milton.*

2. (*pron.* slōō) Also *slew, sloo, slue.* A wet or marshy place ; specif., a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local.*

Slough of Despond (slou), in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog into which Christian falls at the outset of his journey, and from which Help extricates him.

slough grass. **a** A stout perennial grass (*Beckmannia erucæformis*) having narrow panicles with spikelike branches. It yields good forage in low pasture lands. **b** Dropseed grass (*Muhlenbergia*).

slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs ; miry.

slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

Slo-vak' (slō-văk' ; slō'văk), *or* **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn ; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Bohem. *Slowák,* orig., a Slav : cf. G. *Slowak.*] One of a Slavic people of the mountainous region of northwestern Hungary ; also, their language, which has a small native literature, mostly recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn ; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a.*

slov'en (slŭv'n), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *slof* careless, negligent, a sloven ; akin to LG. *sluf* slovenly.] **1.** One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person ; one of extremely untidy habits ; also, one who is exceedingly lazy and slipshod in any way.

☞ *Sloven* is more commonly applied to men, the correlative term for women being *slattern.* The distinction is little observed, however, in the derivatives.

2. A low truck, or dray. *Canada.*

Slo-vene' (slō-vēn'), *n.* [G. *Slowene,* fr. the Slovenian name. Cf. SLAV.] One of a Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria in Austria-Hungary. — **Slo-vene',** *a.*

Slo-ve'ni-an (slō-vē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Slovenes or their language. — *n.* A Slovene ; also, the Slovenian language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

slov'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Having the habits of a sloven ; negligent of neatness and order, esp. in dress or person ; slipshod ; also, lazy and slipshod in any way ; as, *slovenly* in thinking. **2.** Characteristic of a sloven ; lacking neatness and order ; slipshod ; as, *slovenly* dress ; *slovenly* thinking.

Syn. — Untidy, disorderly, frumpish. — SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY, FROWZY, BLOWZY. SLOVENLY implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man ; SLATTERNLY, the correlative word, applies esp. to a woman ; but the distinction often does not hold ; as, "All these *slovenly* particularities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk" (*Boswell*) ; "It often grieved her to the heart to think . . . that her mother . . . should have an appearance . . . so comfortless, so *slatternly,* so shabby" (*Jane Austen*) ; cf. "Our liturgy . . . has beauties which not even a careless, *slovenly* style of reading can destroy" (*id.*). DOWDY (commonly applied to women) suggests lack of taste, style, or smartness in dress ; FROWZY implies utter unkemptness, BLOWZY, a coarse and red complexion ; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged ; as, a *dowdy* bonnet ; "There had . . . fallen upon her in these her married days a certain fixed, dreary *dowdiness*" (*Trollope*) ; "a *frowzy* fringe about his forehead" (*Dickens*) ; "that blazing, *blowzy* penitent [of Rubens], in yellow satin and glittering hair" (*Thackeray*). See NEGLIGENCE, CARELESS.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slow (slō), *a. ;* SLOW'ER (-ēr) ; SLOW'EST. [ME. *slow, slaw,* AS. *slāw ;* akin to OS. *slēu* blunt, dull, D. *sleeuw, slee,* sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt, dull, Icel. *sljōr, slær,* Dan. *slöv,* Sw. *slö.* Cf. SLOTH.] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time ; not swift ; not quick in motion ; not rapid ; as, a *slow* stream ; a *slow* steamer ; a *slow* motion. **2.** Not happening in a short time ; gradual ; as, *slow* growth or development ; *slow* convalescence. **3.** Not ready ; not prompt or quick ; tardy ; sluggish ; as, *slow* to believe ; *slow* of speech. "*Slow* of study." *Shak.* **4.** Not hasty or precipitate ; acting deliberately.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

5. Behind in time ; indicating a time earlier than the true time ; as, the clock or watch is *slow.* **6.** Stupid ; dull ; not alert, brisk, or spirited ; as, a *slow* evening or gathering ; he was *slow* in company. *Dickens.* **7.** Of such a nature or in such a condition as to hinder or prohibit fast or rapid progress, movement, play, or the like ; as, it proved a *slow* task ; a *slow* track. Cf. FAST, *a.,* 11.

Syn. — Lingering, sluggish, dull, inactive, inert. — SLOW, LATE, TARDY, DILATORY. SLOW (opposed to *fast*), the general term, may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity ; that is LATE (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time (see NEW) ; as, a *slow* train, a *slow* intellect ; the train was *late* (cf. my watch was *slow*), a *late* spring. That is TARDY (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or (often habitually) late or behindhand ; one is DILATORY who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate ; as, "a *tardy* sluggard" (*Shak.*) ; "Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow" (*id.*) ; a *tardy* pupil ; "women of *dilatory* temper, who are for spinning out the time of courtship . . . without being able either to close with their lovers or to dismiss them" (*Spectator*). See IDLE, DEFER, TRIFLE, LINGER ; cf. IRKSOME.

slow bind. *Music.* See BIND, *n.,* 4. — **s.-burning construction.** *Building.* = MILL CONSTRUCTION. — **slow coach,** a person slow in movements or in mental or other activities ; also, an unprogressive person ; a fogy. *Colloq.* — **s. lemur, s. loris.** See LORIS. — **s. match,** a match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly at a known rate, used for firing blasting charges, fireworks, etc. — **s. speed.** See STANDARD SPEED.

slow (slō), *adv.* Slowly. "How *slow* time goes." *Shak.*

slow, *v. t. ;* SLOWED (slōd) ; SLOW'ING. [Cf. AS. *slāwian* to be or become slow.] To render slow ; to slacken the speed of ; also, to retard ; delay ; as, to *slow* a steamer. *Shak.*

slow, *v. i.* To go slower ; — often with *up ;* as, the train *slowed* up before crossing the bridge.

slow'ly, *adv.* [AS. *slāwlīce.*] In a slow manner, as not quickly, fast, rapidly, early, rashly, or readily ; tardily.

slows (slōz), *n. pl. Med.* Milk sickness.

slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm ; slā-* is prob. akin to *slēan* to strike, the reptile being considered venomous. See SLAY, *v. t. ;* WORM.] The blindworm *Anguis fragilis,* resembling the glass snake of America. It becomes about a foot long and has shiny scales. It feeds chiefly on worms and snails, and is perfectly harmless.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* Also *slojd, sloid.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, esp. skilled labor, hence, manufacture, wood carving. Cf. SLEIGHT.] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that required in wood carving ; trade work ; hence, a system (usually called the **sloyd system**) of manual training in the practical use of tools and materials, and in the making and use of plans and specifications connected with trade work. It was adopted or largely developed from a similar Swedish system, in which wood carving was a chief feature. Its purpose is to develop the pupils mentally and physically, as well as to afford skill in some trade.

slub (slŭb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, or silk, that is slightly twisted ; roving ; slubbing. **2.** *pl.* Thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns.

slub, *v. t. ;* SLUBBED (slŭbd) ; SLUB'BING. To draw out and twist slightly (slivers of wool).

slub'ber (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that slubs, as a slubbing machine. **2.** Half-twined or badly twined woolen thread. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slub'ber, *v. t. ;* SLUB'BERED (-ērd) ; SLUB'BER-ING. [Cf. Dan. *slubbre* to swallow, to sup up, D. *slobberen* to lap, to slabber. Cf. SLOBBER, SLABBER.] *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **1.** To do in a slovenly way ; to botch ; slur ; scamp.

Slubber not business for my sake *Shak.*

2. To daub ; stain ; darken ; obscure. *Milton.*

slub'bing (slŭb'ĭng), *n.* Slightly twisted wool, cotton, or silk slivers ; slub.

slub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUB. — **slubbing billy** *or* **machine,** a machine for forming slubbing or slubs of wool or cotton.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. SLUTCH.] **1.** Mud ; mire ; soft mud ; slush ; wet snow ; sleet. *Tennyson.* **2.** Anythin gresembling mud or slush ; as : **a** A muddy or slimy deposit from sewage. **b** Mud from a drill hole in boring. **c** Muddy sediment in a steam boiler. **d** *Mining.* Slimes. **e** Settlings of cottonseed oil, used in making soap, etc. **f** A residuum of crude paraffin-oil distillation. **3.** (*pron. also* slōōj) **a** Small floating pieces of ice. *Kane.* **b** Ground ice. *Scot.*

sludge, *v. t.* **1.** (*pron. also* slōōj) To bemire (one's self), as by slovenly walking. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To cover or fill in with sludge, or soft mud. **3.** To clean out, as a drain, by removing sludge.

sludge acid. Impure and dark-colored sulphuric acid that has been used in the refining of petroleum.

sludg'er (slŭj'ēr), *n.* One that sludges ; specif. : **a** A sand pump or shell pump. Cf. WIMBLE. **b** A shovel for sludging out drains, etc.

sludg'y (slŭj'ĭ), *a.* Miry ; slushy ; consisting of sludge.

slue (slōō ; 243), *v. t. ;* SLUED (slōōd) ; SLU'ING (slōō'ĭng). Also **slew.** [E. dial. *slew* to turn round ; orig. uncert ; cf. Icel. *snūa* to turn, bend.] **1.** *Naut.* To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or timber. **2.** In general, to turn about ; to twist. *Colloq.*

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens.*

slue, *v. i.* Also **slew.** To turn or twist about ; to slip or slide and turn out of the course ; — often with *round ;* as, the wagon *slued* at the corner ; he *slued* round in his chair.

slue, *n.* Also **slew.** Act or process of sluing a body ; also, the position of a body when slued.

When nearly stepped, a stout strap and heaver may be used to get the mast on the right *slue.* *Luce*

slug (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful ; cf. LG. *slukk* low-spirited, sad ; perh. akin to E. *slouch.*] **1.** A drone ; a sluggard. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.* **2.** A slow thing ; esp. : **a** A slow vessel. *Obs.* **b** A sluggish horse. **3.** A hindrance ; an obstruction. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **4.** **a** Any of numerous terrestrial pulmonate gastropods closely related to the ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often hurried in the mantle, or wanting entirely, and the body when extended of an elongated

Slug, 4 a (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

fusiform shape, the whole lower surface constituting the foot upon which the animal crawls. The slugs are not now regarded as a natural group, but are considered to have descended from shelled snails of several different families Some are destructive to garden crops and greenhouse plants. They secrete abundant mucus from the skin. The typical slugs belong to the genus *Limax,* which includes several troublesome European species now naturalized in parts of the United States, as *L. maximus,* a species with dark markings which becomes four inches long, and the smaller *L. flavus* and *L. agrestis. Arion ater* is a large European species often almost entirely black. **b** A sea slug ; a shell-less marine gastropod, or a holothurian. **5.** Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk ; as, the pear *slug ;* rose *slug.* **6.** [Perh. a different word.] An unshaped or roughly shaped piece of metal, specif. one used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time muskets ; hence, a small bullet for air guns, boys' rifles, etc. **7.** *Print.* **a** A thick strip of metal less than type-high. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, or word, for temporary identifying use, or a line of type in one piece. **8.** *Mining.* **a** A mass of half-roasted ore. **b** = SLING, *n.,* 3 **b.** **9.** A hatter's heating iron. **10.** Any of various large gold coins, often octagonal in shape, privately issued in California in 1849 or soon thereafter. The largest value was fifty dollars. **11** A small portion of liquid in compact form ; specif., *Slang,* a dram (of liquor). **12.** A rudimentary horn of an ox or cow. *Rare.* **13.** [Prob. a different word. See SLUG, *v. t.,* 3.] A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. *Slang.*

slug, *v. t. ;* SLUGGED (slŭgd) ; SLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make sluggish. **b** To delay ; hinder. **2.** To load with a slug or slugs ; as, to *slug* a gun. *Obs. & R.* **3.** [Prob. a different word ; cf. SLOG, *v.,* and G. *schlagen.*] To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*

slug, *v. i.* **1.** To lie idle ; laze ; drowse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

To *slug* in sloth and sensual delight. *Spenser.*

2. To become changed in shape by passing through the bore ; — said of the projectile of a firearm.

slug'gard (slŭg'ärd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive ; a drone.

slug'gard, *a.* Sluggish ; lazy. *Dryden.*

slug'ger (-ēr), *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows ; hence, a boxer ; a prize fighter. *Slang.*

slug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUG. — **slugging match.** **a** A boxing match or prize fight marked rather by heavy hitting than skill. *Cant or Slang.* **b** A ball game, esp. a baseball game, in which there is mnch hard hitting of the ball. *Slang, U. S.*

slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually ; slothful ; dull ; as, a *sluggish* man, mind, etc. **2.** Slow ; having little motion ; as, a *sluggish* stream. **3.** Having no power to move one's self or itself ; inert.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish,* and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

4. Characteristic of a sluggard ; dull ; stupid ; tame. "So *sluggish* a conceit." *Milton.*

Syn. — Indolent, dronish, dull, drowsy, inactive. See INERT. — **slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

sluice (slōōs ; 243 ; *in British colloq. or technical use often* slūsh, slōōsh), *n.* [OF. *escluse,* F. *écluse,* LL. *exclusa, sclusa,* prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere, exclusum,* to shut out : cf. D. *sluis* sluice, fr. OF. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow ; also, a water gate or floodgate ; a dock gate or lock gate.

2. Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows ; a source of supply.

Home familiarity . . . opens the *sluices* of sensibility. *I. Taylor.*

3. The stream flowing through a floodgate ; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate or water gate.

slouch't-ly (slouch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLOUCHY. **slouch't-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **slouchy.** Slouched. *Ref. Sp.* **slough.** † SLOTH, SLOW. **slough.** Obs. pret. of SLAY. **slough,** *v. t.* To cover with mire or filth ; make like a slough. *R.* **slough bass** (slōō bās). Large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **slough'-dog'.** † SLEUTH-DOG. **slough'-hound'.** † SLEUTH-HOUND. [ness. *Obs.*] **slough'ish-ness,** *n.* Sluggish-**slought,** *n.* [Cf. SLEWTHE, or Ir. & Gael. *sliochd* multitude, rout.] A company of bears. *Obs.* **slought'ful-ly.** † SLAUGHTFULLY. **slougthe.** † SLOTH. **slouh.** † SLOUGH. **slouh.** Obs. pret. of SLAY. **sloum** (slōōm), *n.* [AS. *sluma.*] Slumber ; doze. — *v. i.* **a** To slumber ; doze. **b** To become weak and flaccid ; to waste ; decay. **c** To move slowly and silently ; to drift. **d** To swoon. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **slounge** (slōōnj), *v. i.* To lounge ; loaf. — *n.* Also **sloung'er** (slōōn'jĕr). A lounger ; idler ; sneak. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SLORP.] **sloup** (slōōp). Dial. Eng. var. of **sloute,** *v. t.* To slit. *Obs.* **slouthe.** † SLOTH. **slouwe.** † SLOW. [SLOVAK.] **Slo-vac', Slo-vack'.** Vars. of **Slo-vak'ish** (slō-văk'ĭsh), *a. & n.* = SLOVAKIAN. [SLIVE, to slice.] **slov'en.** Dial. Eng. p. p. of **slov'en-ish,** *a.* Slovenly. *Obs.* **Slo-ven'ish** (slō-vēn'ĭsh), *n & a.* = SLOVENIAN. **slov'en-li-ness** (slŭv'n-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. **slov'en-ness,** *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs* [ish. *Obs.*] **slov'en-ous,** *a.* Scurvy ; knavish. **slov'en-ry,** *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*

slovinglie. † SLOVENLY **slow,** *n.* 1. Slowness ; sloth. *Obs.* 2. A sluggard. *Obs.* **slow,** *v.* † SLEW, *pret ;* SLOUGH. **slow,** *n.* A moth. *Obs.* **slowde.** † SLUDGE. **slow'-down',** *n.* A slowing down. *Colloq.* **slowe.** † SLEW, *pret. ;* SLOUGH. **slow'ful,** *a.* Slothful ; idle ; hence, unmindful. *Obs.* — **slow'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.* [SLAY. **slowgh. slowh.** Obs. pret. of **slowghe.** † SLOUGH **slow'hound',** *n.* [Cf SLEUTHHOUND.] A sleuthhound. *Obs. or Archaic.* [*Rare.*] **slow'ish,** *a* Somewhat slow. **slow'ly,** *a.* Slow. *Obs.* **slow'ness,** *n* See-NESS [SLORP. **slowp** (slōp). Dial. Eng. var. of **slow'rie** (slō'rĭ), *n.* [Manx *slowree ;* cf. Gael *slabhruidh* a chain, a pothook.] A hook over the hearth fire. *Isle of Man.*

slow'-wit'ted, *a.* Not having a ready wit ; dull. **sloy** (sloi), *n.* A slide. *Scot.* **sloy,** *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slöja, sloe,* Dan. dial. *sloie,* Icel. *slōðа.*] A slovenly person. *Obs.* **slub** (slŭb ; slŏbb), *n.* [Cf. SLOB mud.] A muddy or slushy mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **slub'ber** (slŭb'ĕr ; *dial.* slōbb'-), *v. i.* To act or perform something in a slovenly, lazy manner. *Rare or Dial.* **slub'ber-de-gul'lion** (slŭb'ĕr-dē-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [*slubber* + dial. *gullion* a wretch.] A mean wretch ; a base, slovenly boor. *Obs. or Dial.* **slub'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a slovenly manner. *Obs. or R.* **sluce.** † SLUICE. **sluchched.** † SLUTCHED. **sluche.** † SLEECH. **slud** (slŏd ; slūd), *n.* Also **slud'der.** Mire ; mud. — **slud'der-y,** *a. Both Dial. Eng.* **sludg'ing** (slŭj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUDGE, *v.* Also, = SLUDGE, *n.,* 1, 2. **slue.** Obs. pret. of SLAY. **slue.** Var. of SLEW, a large quantity. [*cal, U. S.*] **slue,** *n.* = 4th SLOUGH, 2. *Lo-* **slu'er** (slōō'ĕr ; 243), *n.* Also **slew'er.** One who slues ; specif., *Naut.,* one who steers a whaleboat *Rare.* **slue rope.** Also **slew rope.** *Naut.* A rope used in sluing a spar, etc. **sluf.** Slough. *Ref. Sp.* **sluff** (slŏf). Dial. Eng. var. of SLOUGH, skin. **sluft** (slŭft). Sloughed. *Ref. Sp.* **slug.** Obs. pret. of SLAY. **slug,** *a.* Sluggish ; slow. *Obs.* **slug'a-bed',** *n.* One who indulges in lying abed ; a sluggard. *Obs. or R.* **slugardie.** † SLUGGARDY. **slug caterpillar.** A slug worm. **slug fly.** Any sawfly that has a slug-like larva. [lazy. *Rare.*] **slug'gard-ize,** *v. t.* To make **slug'gard-ly,** *a.* Of or like a sluggard ; lazy. *R.* [*Obs. Scot.*] **slug'gard-ry,** *n.* Sluggardy. **slug'gard-y,** *n.* Condition of a sluggard ; sloth. *Obs.* **slugge.** † SLUG. **slugged,** *a.* Sluggish ; slothful. *Obs.* — **slug'ged-ness,** *n. Obs.* **slug'ging,** *a.* Sluggish. — **slug'ging-ly,** *adv. Both Obs.* **slughe.** † SLOUGH. **slug'-horn',** *n.* **1.** A slogan. *Obs. Scot.* [*Archaic.*] **2.** A horn or trumpet *Pseudo* **slug horn.** A short down-turned horn of a cow or ox. *Eng.* **slught.** † SLOUGH, skin. **slug'ly,** *adv.* Sluggishly. *Obs.* **slug snail.** A slug. **slug worm.** = SLUG, *n.,* 5.

4. A long, inclined trough, launder, or flume, usually on the ground, for washing auriferous earth, floating down

Sluice, 4. *A* Main Sluice; *B* Steel Grating, leading by Inclined Channel *C* to Undercurrent *D*, where finer gold is deposited; *E* Grizzly to screen off larger stones; *F* Continuation of *A*.

logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining*, such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold. Cf. UNDERCURRENT.

5. Act of washing the face or the body. *Colloq.*

sluice (slōōs; cf. SLUICE, *n.*), *v. t.*; SLUICED (slōōst); SLUIC'ING (slōōs'ĭng). **1.** To emit, or cause to flow out, by or as by floodgates; to draw off by or through a sluice or sluiceway.

By this fresh blood, that from thy manly breast
I cowardly *sluiced* out. *Marston*

2. To let water upon through a sluice; to wet copiously.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

3. To wash with or in a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth in mining.

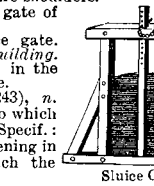
4. To transport in a sluice, or float through a sluiceway, as logs; also, to drive (logs) by releasing a sluice of water.

5. To scour out, as a channel, by means of a flood of water.

sluice, *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice. "Mowgli, with the rain *sluicing* over his bare shoulders." *Kipling.*

sluice gate. The sliding gate of a sluice.

sluice valve. **a** A sluice gate. **b** A gate valve. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A water-tight sliding door in the water-tight floors of a frame.


Sluice Gate.

sluice'way' (slōōs'wā'; 243), *n.* **a** An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specif.: = SLUICE, *n.*, 4. **b** The opening in a splash dam through which the logs pass.

sluic'y (slōōs'ĭ; 243), *a.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice; also, running with or in streams.

sluit (slōōt), *n.* [D. *sloot.*] A depression resembling a cañon on a very small scale, produced by the washing out by heavy rains of a large natural fissure formed by a crack in sun-baked soil. *South Africa.*

slum (slŭm), *n.* [Of cant origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] A foul back street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly and often vicious population; also, esp. in *pl.*, a low or squalid neighborhood.

slum, *n.* [Perh. fr. G. *schlamm. Oxf. E. D.*] *Mining.* = SLIME, *n.*, **4.**

slum, *v. i.*; SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums, esp. out of curiosity, for study, etc. *Colloq.*

slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.*; SLUM'BERED (-bẽrd); SLUM'BER-ING. [ME. *slombren, slumberen, slumeren*, AS. *slumerian*, fr. *sluma* slumber; akin to D. *sluimeren* to slumber, MHG. *slummern, slumen*, G. *schlummern*, Dan. *slumre*, Sw. *slumra*, Goth. *slawan* to be silent.] **1.** To sleep; sometimes, specif., to sleep very lightly; to doze; drowse.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps.* cxxi. 4.

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity; as, the public conscience seemed to *slumber.*

slum'ber, *v. t.* **1** To lay to sleep; — lit. or fig. *Obs.*

2. To stun; stupefy. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

slum'ber, *n.* Sleep; specif., very light sleep; a doze.

He at last fell into a *slumber*, and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place *Bunyan.*

slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inviting slumber; soporiferous.

2. Having the repose of slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

His quiet and almost *slumberous* countenance. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

— **slum'ber-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **slum'ber-ous-ness,** *n.*

slum'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Inducing, or inclined, to sleep; sleepy; also, occurring in sleep.

slum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Slumberous. *Keats.*

slum-gul'lion (slŭm-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Whaling.* The mixed blood, oil, and salt water which collects on the decks of a ship while the valuable parts of a whale are being handled.

2. *Mining.* A muddy, usually red, deposit in the sluices.

3. An insipid drink, as weak tea. *Slang, Local, U. S.*

4. A menial; servant. *Slang. Rare.*

slum'ming (slŭm'ĭng), *vb. n.* The visiting of slums.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* a mass, heap, Dan. *slump* a quantity, and E. *slump*, v. t.] A, or the, gross amount; the mass; lump. *Scot. & Dial.*

Marriages and baptisms are performed . . . by the *slump. Scott.*

slump, *v. t.* [Cf. SLUMP gross amount, LUMP; also Sw. *slumpa* to bargain for the lump.] To lump; to throw into, or group in, a mass. *Scot. & Dial.*

These different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

slump, *n.* **1.** [Cf. dial. *slamp* wet, moist, or E. *slump* to fall through.] A boggy place. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [Prob. imitative.] The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. *Scot.*

3. Act of slumping, or falling or sinking through a surface.

4. Act of sliding or slipping on a declivity so rapidly that the motion is perceptible; — said of earth, rock, etc.

5. A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off; as, a *slump* in trade, in prices, etc. *Colloq.*

slump (slŭmp), *v. i.*; SLUMPED (slŭmpt); SLUMP'ING. [Dial. *slump* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp; prob. imitative.] **1.** To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

2. To slide or slip on a declivity, so that the motion is perceptible; — said of masses of earth or rock.

3. To undergo a slump, or sudden decline or falling off; as, the stock *slumped* ten points. *Colloq.*

slung shot (slŭng). A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

slur (slûr), *v. t.*; SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-ĭng). [Cf. ME. *sloor* mud, clay, Icel. *slōra, sloðra*, to trail or drag one's self along, D. *sleuren, sloren*, to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. *sloor, sloerie*, a sluttish girl.] **1.** To soil, as by smearing; to sully; contaminate; pollute.

2. To disparage; traduce; asperse. *Tennyson.*

3. To pass over lightly or with little notice; to make little or light of; to slight; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by light or careless treatment.

With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes *Dryden*

4. To slide (a die) so as to cheat; to cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. *Obs. or R.*

5. To pass over in pronunciation so lightly or quickly as to obscure or nearly or quite to suppress, as a syllable.

6. *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. See SLUR, *n.*, **4 b.** **b** To mark with a slur, to indicate such performance.

7. *Print.* To blur or double, as an impression; to macule.

slur, *v. i.* **1.** To slip; to drag, as the feet. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. To slur a die; hence, to cheat. *Obs.*

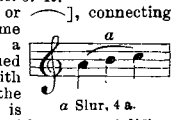
3. *Print.* To slip so as to blur, or make slurs.

slur, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; as, a *slur* on one's name.

2. A slighting intimation; an innuendo; as, the cowardly *slurs* of scandalmongers.

3. A trick; cheat; imposition. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Music.* **a** A curved line [⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow. It resembles the legato mark or phrase mark, but is used for smaller groups, connecting either notes of different pitch, or notes of the same pitch having a smooth but distinct repercussion. Cf. TIE. **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect.



a Slur, 4 a.

5. *Phon.* A weak or very light glide.

6. *Print.* A blurred spot or part in print.

7. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

slur'ry (slŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. SLUR.] **1.** Thin, watery mud, or any substance resembling it; slip; specif.: **a** A thin cement or mortar used to repair furnace linings. **b** A watery mixture of the powdered raw materials of hydraulic cement. **c** The watery grindings from a grindstone. **d** Wash used by molders.

2. *Metal.* A kind of regulus or matte containing sulphur, arsenic, copper, lead, silver, etc.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Now Rare.*

2. A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow.

3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication and protection of wood, esp. of masts and spars.

4. Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard.

5. *Mach.* A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

6. Confused and emotional, but unsubstantial, talk or writing; gush.

slush (slŭsh), *v. t.*; SLUSHED (slŭsht); SLUSH'ING. **1.** To cover with slush, as a mast, or a connecting rod.

2. To fill in with mortar, cement, or the like, as the joints of a wall; — commonly with *up.*

3. To wash roughly or wet copiously; to sluice. *Colloq.*

slush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, characterized by, or resembling, slush; as, *slushy* streets; *slushy* snow; a *slushy* speech. "A dark, drizzling, *slushy* day." *Blackw. Mag.*

slut (slŭt), *n.* [ME. *slutte*; cf. Icel. *slöttr* a heavy, loglike fellow, *slota* to droop.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb.*

2 A woman; esp., a young woman; — of inferiors. *Obs.*

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut.* *Pepys.*

3. A clumsy or inefficient person or thing. *Now Rare.*

4. A female dog; a bitch.

slut'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.

An air of liberal, though *sluttish*, plenty *Scott.*

— **slut'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **slut'tish-ness,** *n.*

sly (slī), *a.*; SLI'ER (slī'ẽr) or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST. [ME. *sli, slegh, sleih*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slægr*, for *slœgr*; also Sw. *slug*, Dan. *slu*, LG. *slou*, G. *schlau*; prob. akin to E. *slay*, v. t.; cf. G. *verschlagen* sly. See SLAY, *v. t.*; cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Wily; cunning; skillful; shrewd; ingenious; — in a good sense. *Obs.*

Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wycliffe (Matt* x. 16).

2. Artfully or meanly cunning; crafty; also, done with, or marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick. *Craig.* "*Sly* wiles." *Spenser.*

3. Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish; as, *sly* jests.

4. Light or delicate; slight; thin. *Obs.*

5. Carried on secretly, as smuggling; hence, illicit. *Cant.*

Syn. — Crafty, subtle, wily. See CUNNING.

by the sly, *or, more often,* **on the sly,** in a sly or secret manner. *Colloq.* — **s. goose,** the common shelldrake. *Local, Eng.*

sly'boots' (slī'bōōts'), *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

sly'ly, sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* In a sly manner.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slipen* to glide. See SLIP, *v. i.*] *Arch.* A narrow passage between the transept and chapter house or deanery in certain English cathedrals.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak*; akin to LG. *smack, smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacke.*] *Naut.* A sailing vessel, commonly a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, any large fishing vessel strictly fore-and-aft-rigged (cf. LUGGER); in the United States, often specif., a fore-and-aft-rigged fishing boat having a well in which fish are kept alive, called more fully **well smack.**

smack, *n.* [ME. *smak*. AS. *smæc* taste, savor; akin to D. *smaak*, G. *geschmack*, OHG. *smac*. Cf. SMACK, *v. i.*] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor; tincture; as, a *smack* of bitter; a *smack* of the Puritan about him.

They felt the *smack* of this world. *Latimer.*

2. A smell; odor *Obs.*

3. A small quantity; a taste; smattering; as, a *smack* of knowledge or wit.

4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and in senses 5 & 6; cf. D. *smak*. Cf. SMACK to kiss.] A loud kiss; a buss. "A clamorous *smack.*" *Shak.*

5. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, as in gusto, or of a whip.

6. A quick, smart blow; a slap.

Syn. — See TASTE.

smack, *v. i.*; SMACKED (smăkt); SMACK'ING. [ME. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, — from the noun; cf. AS. *smeccan* to taste; akin to D. *smaken*, G. *schmecken*, OHG. *smecchen* to taste, *smacchēn* to have a taste (and, perhaps from the same source, G. *schmatzen* to smack the lips, to kiss with a sharp noise, MHG. *smatzen, smackezen*), Icel. *smakka* to taste, Sw. *smaka*, Dan. *smage.* See 2d SMACK, *n.*] **1.** To have a smack; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have a smell or odor. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

3. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality; to suggest by its quality; — usually with *of*; as, his talk *smacked* of the sea.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and the following one; cf. D. *smakken.*] To kiss with a close compression of the lips so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

5. To make a noise by the separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good.

smack, *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

2. To make an inarticulate sound by a quick compression and separation of (parts of the mouth).

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; as, he pounded and *smacked* the desk; also, to crack, as a whip. *Young.*

4. To strike smartly, as with the open palm; to slap. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Vulgar.*

smack, *adv.* As if with a smack or slap; squarely and sharply; as, he ran *smack* into him. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

smack'ing, *n.* A sharp, quick noise, a smack.

smack'ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; as, a *smacking* breeze.

small (smôl), *a.*; SMALL'ER (-ẽr); SMALL'EST. [ME. *smal*, AS. *smæl*; akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Dan. & Sw. *smal*, Goth. *smals* small, Icel. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats; cf. Gr. μῆλον a sheep or goat, OIr. *mil* a beast.] **1.** Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions; as, a *small* man; a *small* river; a *small* house; a *small* fortune.

2. Little, or not large, in quality, number, degree, duration, value, or the like; as, a *small* army; a *small* space of time. "*Small* thoughts have I of sleep." *Coleridge.*

3. Of little consequence, weight, significance, importance, or the like; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* fault; a *small* cause for such a quarrel; it is a *small* matter.

4. Of little ability or importance in one's sphere; not of marked talent or distinction in any line; lesser; as, *small* poets; also, carrying on a small business, or the like; as, *small* tradesmen. "*Small* harpers." *Chaucer.*

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man. *Carlyle.*

5. Of little strength; specif.: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. "A still, *small* voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **b** Diluted or weak; thin; as, *small* beer. **c** Of food, light; — contrasted with *gross.* *Obs.*

6. Not large-minded; petty; ungenerous; mean; as, a *small* revenge; a *small* nature.

7. Of a stream, low; shallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, TINY, MINUTE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But SMALL (which is more frequently than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, and the like) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; LITTLE is more absolute; it may also (cf. GREAT) connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; as, a *small* house; cf. a *little* house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; a *little* boy; cf. the *small* boy; "Sleep, my *little* one" (*Tennyson*); her pathetic *little* smile. Both *small* and *little* may connote in-

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sluic'ing (slōōs'ĭng; *cf.* SLUICE). *n.* The material for or of a sluiceway or mining sluice. [bers.]

slum'ber-er, *n.* One who slumbers.

slum'ber-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

slum'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *slumbering*, p. pr.

slum'ber-land, *n.* The region of slumber or sleep.

slum'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

slume, † SLOUM.

slumeren, † SLUMBER.

slum'mer, *n.* One who slums.

slummir, † SLUMBER.

slum'mock (slŭm'ŭk), **slum'mock-y.** Vars. of SLAMMOCK, SLAMMOCKY.

slum'my, *a.* [Cf. SLOUM.] Sleepy. *Obs.* [in the lump.]

slump'work', *n.* Work done]

slump'y (slŭm'pĭ; slōōm'pĭ), *a.* Easily broken through; marshy; swampy. *Scot. & Dial.*

slung, † SLING, *n.* [SLING.]

slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of **slung'bod'y,** *n.* A truck or dray with crank axles. *Local, U. S.*

slunge (slōōnj; slōnj). Var. of SLOUNGE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slunge (slŭnj), *n. & v.* Plunge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of SLING.]

slungen Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.

slunk (slŭngk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK. [*Obs.*]

slup, *v. t.* To slop or slobber.

slur'bow', *n.* A form of crossbow, said by some writers to have had a barrel. *Obs. or Hist.*

slurd. Slurred. *Ref. Sp.*

slur'ry (slûr'ĭ), *v. t.* To smear; soil; dirty. *Dial. Eng.*

slush'er, *n.* = SLUSHY **b.** *Slang, Australia.*

slush fund *Mil. & Nav.* A fund derived from the sale of slush and other refuse and used, as formerly on war vessels, to obtain small luxuries or pleasures for the men.

slush'y (slŭsh'ĭ), *n. Slang.* **a** *Naut.* A ship's cook. **b** A cook's assistant at a shearing station. *Australia.*

slut, *v. t.* To befoul. *Obs.*

slutch (*dial.* slŭch; slōōch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slich*, and E. SLUDGE.] Mire; slush. — **slutched** (slŭcht; slōōcht), *a.* — **slutch'y** (-ĭ), *a. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slute. † SLUT, *n.*

slute, *a.* Slovenly. *Obs. Scot*

slute (slūt), *n.* A greedy or slovenly fellow. *Scot.*

sluth. † SLOTH.

sluthe † SLEUTH.

sluth'er (slōōth'ẽr; slŭth'ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slip; slide; shuffle; idle. **2.** To coax; cajole.

sluth'er, *n.* Mud; slime — **sluth'er-y,** *a Both Dial Eng.*

slutte. † SLUT. [*or R.*]

slut'ter-y, *n.* Sluttishness. *Obs.*

slutto † SLUT.

slut'ty, *a.* Sluttish. *Obs.*

sluye. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

sly. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

Sly, Christopher. A drunken tinker in the "Induction" to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who is made to believe he is a lord and before whom the play is given.

slyche. † SLEECH.

slyder. † SLIDDER.

slye. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

slyece. † SLICE.

slyk. † SLEECH.

slyne. Var. of SLINE.

sly'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slype. Dial. var. of SLIPE, *v. t.*

sly'ship, *n.* Slyness. *Obs.*

sly'ster. Scot. var. of SLAISTER.

Sm. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sm*]. Samarium.

S. M., *or* **s. m.** *Abbr.* Sa Majesté (F., Her or His Majesty); Sergeant Major; short meter: Society of Mary (the Marists); Sons of Malta; State Militia; Stipendiary Magistrate.

smache, smach. † SMATCH.

smach'rie (smăk'rĭ), *n.* A jumble; trash. *Scot.*

smack boat. An open fishing boat with a fish well. *U. S.*

smack'ee (smăk'ē), *n.* A small fishing smack. *Florida.* [*Obs.*]

smack'er-ing, *n.* A smattering.

smack'less, *a.* Tasteless. *Obs.*

smack'ly, *adv.* With smacking. *Obs.*

smack'man (smăk'măn), **smacks'man** (smăks'-), *n. Naut.* Owner or sailor of a smack.

smack smooth. *Naut.* Quite smooth.

smackt. Smacked. *Ref. Sp.*

smad (smăd), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *smad* smut, *smod* dirt, dust, fr. E. *smut.*] Stain; smear. *Scot.*

smaik (smāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *smeykjum* insinuating, cringing, sleek.] Scoundrel; rascal; puny or contemptible fellow. *Scot.*

smaik'rie (smāk'rĭ), *n.* Roguery; poltroonery. *Scot.*

smak † SMATCH, SMACK, SMAIK

smal. † SMALL.

smalach. † SMALLAGE.

Smal-cal'dic, *a.* = SCHMALKALDIC.

Smal'cald League. The League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE.

smale. † SMALL. [KALDIC.]

Smal-kal'dic, *a.* = SCHMAL-

small, *v. t. & i.* To make or become less; to lessen. *Obs.*

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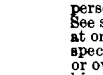
significance or pettiness; as, a matter of *small* (or *little*) **moment**; "Laugh at *small* fools and lash *small* knaves" (*Churchill*); "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of *little* minds" (*Emerson*). DIMINUTIVE is stronger than *small*, and commonly implies comparison; as, "the snug fireside in our own *diminutive* parlor" (*Cowper*); "The horses are so *diminutive* that they might be, with propriety, said to be Lilliputian" (*id.*). TINY is the familiar and colloquial, MINUTE, the exact, word for that which is extremely small; as, "a little *tiny* boy" (*Shak.*); "The new moon put forth a little diamond peak, no bigger than . . . [the] *tiny* point of fairy scimitar" (*Keats*); a *minute* animalcule; "innumerable granules of extreme *minuteness*" (*Huxley*). That is MINIATURE which is on a very small scale; as, "a *miniature* creation" (*Gay*). See PETTY, DWARF, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

in a small way, with small capital or resources; unpretentiously; as, to live or do business *in a small way*. — **s. ale**, ale brewed with little malt and little or no hops, as a mild and cheap drink. — **s. arms**, *Mil. & Nav.*, arms carried on the person and used in the hands, such as a war club, grenade, bow, sword, lance, rifle, carbine, pistol, etc.; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. atlas**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. beer**, weak beer; fig., something of little importance; insignificant matters. "To suckle fools, and chronicle *small beer*." *Shak.* — **s. cap**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. capital**, *Print.*, a letter in the form of, but about two-thirds the size of, a capital. *Abbr.* **s. c.** or **sm. cap.** — **s. cards**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. celandine**, the pilewort. — **s. circle**. See *circle of the sphere*, under CIRCLE, *n.* — **s. cranberry**. See CRANBERRY, 2. — **s. debt**, a debt of small amount; specif., a debt not over a certain small amount, within the jurisdiction of a court of more or less expeditious or summary procedure for facilitating recovery of such debts. *Rare in the U. S.* — **s. deer**, petty game, not worth pursuing; — chiefly fig. — **s. double**, a size of roofing slate. See SLATE. — **s. double cap**, **s. double post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. fruits**, *Hort.*, fruits produced by herbaceous plants, as the strawberry, or by small shrubs, as the raspberry, in distinction from those borne on trees, usually of larger size. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. goods**, smalls. See SMALL, *n.*, 7. *Brit. Trade Cant.* — **s. helm**, *Naut.*, a helm at only a small angle to the keel. — **s. holding**, *Eng. Law*, specif., a piece of land detached from a cottage, and hired or owned by a laboring man and cultivated to supplement his main income; — so called with reference to certain statutes intended to promote the acquisition of such holdings. In this sense the term does not include any farm, however small, from which the occupier derives his main support. — **s. hours, the**, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. intestine**. See INTESTINE. — **s. letter**, a minuscule. — **s. line**. See 3d LINE, 1 **e**. — **s. magnolia**, the evergreen magnolia. — **s. matweed**, matgrass (*Nardus stricta*). — **s. mean**. See MEAN, *n.*, 3 **c**. — **s. money**, small change. *Obs. or R.* — **s.-mouthed black bass**. See BLACK BASS. — **s. octave**. *Music*. See 5th PITCH, 12. *Illust.* — **s. people**. **a** The common people. *Obs.* **b** The fairies. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. pica**, *Print.*, a size of type.



This line is printed in *small pica*.

Double s. pica is a size intermediate between paragon and double pica. See TYPE. — **s. piece**, specif., a Scotch coin worth about 2½d. sterling, or about 4⅓ cents. — **s. planet**, *Astron.*, any of the hundreds (about 700 in 1909) of asteroids, or planetoids, whose orbits lie chiefly between Mars and Jupiter. — **s. pole**, *Forestry*, any tree with a diameter of from four to eight inches. — **s. post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. potatoes**, something trivial in value or importance; hence, something ungenerous or meanly petty. — **s. reed**, *or* **s. reed grass**, the reed bent grass. — **s. register**. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **s. sapling**, *Forestry*, any tree from three to ten feet high. — **s. spelt**, one-grained wheat. — **s. spikenard**, the American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*). — **s. stores**, *Nav.*, small articles like tobacco, soap, sewing materials, etc., issued monthly by the paymaster of a war vessel to members of the crew and charged to their accounts. — **s. stuff**, *Naut.*, spun yarn, marline, and other small rope, designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains. — **s. sword**. See SMALLSWORD. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation; chitchat. — **s. tithes**. See TITHE. — **s. wares**, *Com.*, small textile articles, as tapes, braid, fringe, and the like; also, small accessories for dressmaking, etc., as buttons, hooks, or the like. — **s. world**. = MICROCOSM, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

small (smôl), *adv.* **1**. In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. *Obs.* "I wept but *small*." *Chaucer.*
2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly.
You may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*

small, *n.* **1**. A small or little thing; — now only in *pl.*
Yet have ye won ther-on but a *small*. *Chaucer.*
2. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specif., *Whaling*, the posterior part of a whale between the vent and the flukes of the tail.
3. *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq. & Obs. or Archaic.*
4. *pl.* See RESPONSION, 3.
5. *pl. Mining.* The coal, ore, or ore-bearing rock which passes through small meshes of a certain size.
6. *pl. Railroads.* Articles of freight under a certain weight, formerly 500 lbs., now 300 lbs., for carriage of which an extra charge, or surtax, is made. *Eng.*
7. *pl.* In any trade, or business, the smaller kinds of the articles dealt in; small goods. *Cant, Brit.*
in s., in little; in miniature. *Obs. or R.*

small'age (smôl'āj), *n.* [*small* + F. *ache* smallage. See ACHE parsley.] The wild form of celery. See CELERY.

small'clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'). *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

small'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox, pocks.*] *Med.* A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by vomiting, intense lumbar pains, and a peculiar pustular eruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, often leaving a pit, or scar.

small'sword' (smôl'sōrd'), *n.* A light sword for thrusting; esp., the sword worn by 18th-century civilians of standing.

smal'ly (smôl'lĭ), *adv.* In a small quantity, degree, or manner; also, not numerously or largely. *Obs. or R.*

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum;* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *smalz* grease, butter, G. *schmalz* grease, OHG. *smelzi* enamel, G. *schmelz*, OHG. *smelzan* to melt, G. *schmelzen*. See SMELT, *v. t.*; cf. ENAMEL.] A deep blue pigment or coloring material prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt, and reducing to powder the glass thus formed. In the arts it is now largely replaced by cobalt blue and artificial ultramarine.

smalt'ite (smôl'tīt), **smalt'line** (-tĭn), *n.* [See SMALT.] *Min.* A tin-white or gray isometric mineral of metallic luster, in composition essentially cobalt diarsenide, $CoAs_2$, but usually containing (in addition to iron) some nickel, thus graduating into chloanthite. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 6.4-6.6.

smar'agd (smăr'ăgd), **smaragde**, *n.* [L. *smaragdus:* cf. OF. *esmaragde*. See EMERALD.] The emerald. *Obs. or R.*

sma-rag'dine (smă-răg'dĭn), *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, Gr. σμαράγδινος.] Of or pert. to emerald; emerald. *Obs. or R.*

sma-rag'dite (-dīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *smaragdite;* — from its emerald-green color. See SMARAGD.] *Min.* A green foliated amphibole, often derived from common diallage.

smart (smärt), *v. i.;* SMART'ED; SMART'ING. [ME. *smerten*, AS. *smeortan;* akin to D. *smarten*, *smerten*, G. *schmerzen*, OHG. *smerzan*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smärta*, D. *smart, smert*, a pain, G. *schmerz*, OHG. *smerzo*, and prob. to L. *mordere* to bite, Gr. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, terrible, fearful. Cf. MORSEL.] **1**. To feel, or be the seat of, a lively, pungent local pain; as, my finger *smarts;* these wounds *smart*.
2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain or grief; to suffer; to feel the sting of evil.
He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prov.* xi. 15.
3. To cause a smart; as, the blow *smarted*.

smart, *v. t.* To cause to smart.

smart, *n.* [ME. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. i.*] **1**. A quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. "In pain's *smart*." *Chaucer.*
2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; poignant grief; as, the *smart* of affliction. *Spenser.*
3 A fellow smart in dress or manner. *Slang & Obs. or R.*
4. = SMART MONEY, 2. *Cant.*

smart, *a.;* SMART'ER (smär'tẽr); SMART'EST. [ME. *smerte*. See SMART, *v. i.*] **1**. Causing pain, esp. a sharp pain or smart; painful; stinging; as, a *smart* chastisement. "His wounds, that were so *smart*." *Havelok.*
2. Rough; fierce; harsh; as, *smart* waves. *Obs.*
3. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or grief.
4. Acting, performed, or the like, with vigor; vigorous; sharp; as, a *smart* exercise; *smart* skirmishes.
5. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.
6. Marked by acuteness, pungency, or shrewdness; witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty; as, a *smart* saying. "The poor renown of being *smart*." *Young.*
7. Able to accomplish results quickly or efficiently; active; capable; clever; as, a *smart* business man; sometimes, esp. *Colloq., U. S.*, questionably sharp or shrewd.
8. **a** Of articles of dress, etc., rich, handsome, elegant, or showy. *Now Rare.* **b** Of persons, elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. *Now Rare.* "John, she's so *smart* — with every ribbon new." *Austin Dobson.* **c** Of persons or things, fashionable; in the mode; as, showy and expensive but not *smart;* a *smart* entertainment; the *smart* set. *Colloq.* **d** Of persons, up to an artificial standard of appearance and performance applied in a particular calling or the like; as, a *smart* butler; a *smart* soldier or troop.
9. Considerable; large; as, a *smart* crowd of people; a right *smart* chance; a *smart* price. *Dial.*

Syn. — SMART, CLEVER. SMART, as here compared, suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; CLEVER implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, "a point which, though *smart* enough in the Latin, would, in English, have appeared . . . plain and . . . blunt" (*Cowper*); "Ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious" (*Landor*); "The green coat had been a *smart* dress garment in the days of swallowtails" (*Dickens*); cf. "His hat was pinched up with peculiar *smartness*" (*Goldsmith*); "She was *clever* in her way, and could say *smart* things" (*Trollope*); "The poor girl liked to be thought *clever*, but she hated to be thought bookish" (*H. James*); "circles in whose more precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for knowing and doing, apart from character" (*G. Eliot*); "He could deal competently with effects, but he was not *clever* at assigning causes" (*May Sinclair*). In colloq. usage (esp. in U. S.) *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," "good-natured;" as, "I felt proper sorry for him, for he was a very *clever* man" (*Haliburton*).
Cleverness is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things, which depend more on a particular adroitness and off-hand readiness than on force or perseverance, such as making puns, making epigrams, making extempore verses, mimicking the company, . . . etc. *Cleverness* is either liveliness and *smartness*, or something answering to sleight of hand. *Hazlitt.*
right smart of, much or many of; a large amount, number, or quantity of. *Dial. U. S.*

smart'en (smär't'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually with *up*. — *v. i.* To smarten one's self.

smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart money. **1**. = EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.
2. **a** *Mil. & Nav.* Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the British service, for wounds and injuries received. **b** *Mil.* A sum paid by a recruit for the British army, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service. **c** A sum paid by an employer to an injured employee. *Dial. Eng.*

smart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of *Polygonum* having acrid juice.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.;* SMASHED (smăsht); SMASH'ING. [Prob. imitative, with influence of *mash.*] **1**. To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.
2. To destroy utterly; to break up completely; to shatter; as, to *smash* a theory; to *smash* a corner in stocks.
3. To propel violently; to dash, esp. so as to shatter something; as, to *smash* a stone through glass. *Colloq. or Dial.*
4. *Lawn Tennis.* To hit (the ball) from above the level of the net with a very hard overhand stroke.
5. To hit violently; as, to *smash* one with the fist. *Slang.*

smash, *v. i.* **1**. To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure.
2. To move or be propelled with great violence against something; as, the ship *smashed* on the rocks.
3. To be utterly disrupted, broken up, wrecked, or the like; as, the business *smashed* in the panic. *Colloq.*
4. To utter counterfeit coin. *Cant. Now Rare.*

smash, *n.* **1**. A breaking or dashing to pieces; also, *Colloq.*, a severe collision.
2. Utter or serious disaster; ruin; wreck; as, the *smash* of an enterprise or business. *Colloq.*
3. A drink of spirits, with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a brandy *smash*; a whisky *smash*.

smash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that smashes things.
2. Anything very large or extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.*
3. One who utters counterfeit coin. *Cant, Eng.*
4. A small raised pie of meat or fruit. *Dial. Eng.*
5. = SMASHING MACHINE.

smash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMASH. Hence: *a.* **1**. Crushing or breaking; hence, having great force or violence; as, a *smashing* blow.
2. Forceful; vigorous; as, a *smashing* review. *Colloq.*
3. Large and strong; also, extraordinary. *Cant or Slang.*
smashing machine, a press used by bookbinders to flatten book folds before sewing.

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.;* SMAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SMAT'TER-ING. [ME. *smateren* to chatter, prate; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle; perh. imitative.] **1**. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter.
Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Swift.*
2. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of*. *Now Rare.*
3. To break in pieces; to shatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smat'ter, *v. t.* **1**. To get a slight taste of. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. To talk superficially about.
3. To gain a slight superficial knowledge of. *Chaucer.*

smat'ter, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.
I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. *Burton.*

smat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* [ME. *smere*, AS. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeer*, G. *schmeer*, OHG. *smero*, Icel. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smaírþr* fatness, *smarna* dung; cf. OIr. *smir* marrow, Gr. μύρον an unguent. Cf. SMIRCH.]
1. A fat, oily substance; ointment; grease. *Johnson.*
2. Hence, a spot made by or as by an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.
3. *Pottery Manuf.* Slip glaze.
4. *Card Playing.* A play of a counting card on one's partner's trick. *Colloq.*

smear, *v. t.;* SMEARED (smērd); SMEAR'ING. [ME. *smeren, smerien*, AS. *smierwan, smyrwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, Icel. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*] **1**. To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; specif., *Obs.*, to anoint; as, to *smear* anything with oil. "*Smear* the sleepy grooms with blood." *Shak.*
2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to be *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*
3. To treat with a salve of tar and butter, milk, etc., as young sheep, or hoggets, to destroy vermin and mat the fleece.
4. *Pottery Manuf.* To cover with smear, or slip glaze.
5. *Card Playing.* To play (a counting card) on one's partner's trick. *Slang.*

smear dab. A flatfish (*Microcephalus kitt*) having a slimy skin, found on the European coasts.

smeared (smērd), *a. Zoöl.* Having color markings which are ill defined, as if rubbed.

smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous. *Rowe.*
2. Smeared; soiled, sticky, or greasy, as if smeared.

Smec-tym'nu-us (smĕk-tĭm'nŭ-ŭs), *n.* The professed author of a pamphlet containing an attack on episcopacy, published in 1641. This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names: Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow.

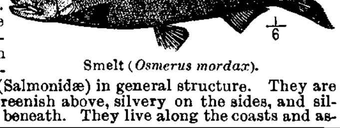
Smee's battery *or* **cell** (smēz). [After Alfred *Smee* (1818-1877), an Englishman.] *Elec.* A simple battery having a silver plate, covered with finely divided platinum to reduce polarization, suspended between two zinc plates in dilute sulphuric acid.

smeg'ma (smĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σμῆγμα soap, fr. σμήχειν to wash off.] **1**. A soapy medicament. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands; specif., the chcesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

smeg-mat'ic (smĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of soap; cleansing; detersive. — *n.* A smegmatic agent. *Obs.*

small'coal', *n.* Charcoal. *Obs*
small'-ease', *n.* Little-ease. *Obs.*
smaller catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.
small'fish', *n.* = CANDLEFISH a.
smalls (smôlz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.*
small'y (smôl'Y; smäl'Y), *a.* Rather small; little. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smare. † SMERE. [*Scot.*
smare, *adv.* In mockery. *Obs.*
smart, *adv.* Smartly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
smart'ful, *a.* Smarting. *Obs.*
smart grass. Smartweed.
smart'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
smart'less, *a.* Without smart.
smart ticket. *Mil.* A certificate for one entitled to smart money.
smart'y (smär'tĭ), *n.* A person who, in a callow fashion, tries to be witty or jocose. *Slang.*
smasher hammer. A light hammer with a narrow peen, used by photo-engravers in beating up zinc, etc.
smash'er-y (smăsh'ẽr-Y), *n.* A smashing; destruction. *Scot.*
smasht. Smashed. *Ref. Sp.*
smash'-up', *n.* A smash; esp., a disastrous collision. *Colloq.*
smat. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smatch (*dial.* smăch, smach), *n.* [ME. *smach, smak*. See SMACK, Taste: smack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smatch, *v. t.* To smack; to give a flavor or taste to. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Smatchet. *Scot.*
smatch'er (smăch'ẽr), *n.* [*Scot.*
smatch'et (-ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* A scurvy, contemptible fellow; also, an unmannerly child. *Scot.*
smate. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smateren. † SMATTER.
smatte. Obs. p. p. of SMOT.
smauhte. Obs. pret. of SMATCH.
smaw (*dial.* smô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMALL.
sm. c. *Abbr.* Small capitals.
sm. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals.
S. M. E. *Abbr.* Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
smeal. † SMELL.
smear'case' (smēr'kās'), *n.* [G. *schmierkäse; schmier* grease (or *schmieren* to smear) + *käse* cheese.] Cottage cheese. *U. S.*
smear culture. See SLANT CULTURE.
smeard. Smeared. *Ref. Sp.*
smear'i-ness (smēr'Ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
smeat, *a.* [Cf. AS. *smēte.*] Refined; pure. *Obs.* [of SMOOTH.]
smeath (smēth). Dial. Eng. var. of SMECH.
smech. † SMATCH, SMEECH.
Smec-tym'nu-an, *n.* Supporter of the opinions of Smectymnuus.
smed'dum (smĕd'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *smedema, smedma, smeodema*, fine flour, meal.] **1**. The flour or powder of ground malt; hence, powder; dust. *Scot.*
2. Sagacity; liveliness. *Scot.*
3. *Mining.* Ore in fine particles, from sifting; slack; also, clay or shale separating coal seams. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
smede, *n.* [Cf. SMEDDUM.] Flour.
smedy, smedye. † SMITHY.
smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** Pintail duck. *U. S.* **b** Widgeon. **c** Pochard. **d** Smew. *Eng.*
smeech (*dial.* smēch), *n. & v. i.* [AS. *smēcan*, v., *smēc*, n. Cf. SMOKE.] Smoke; smell; stink; dust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smeek (*Scot.* smēk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SMEECH, SMOKE.] Smoke. *Obs. or Scot.* — **smeek'y**, *a. Scot.*
smeeth(smēth), *a.* [AS. *smēðian*, v., *smēðe*, a.] Smooth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smeeth (smēth), *v. t.* To smoke or blacken with smoke. *Obs.*
smegh, *a.* [AS. *smēah*; cf. AS. *smūgan* to creep, and E. SMUGGLE.] Subtle; cunning. *Obs.*
smeir (smēr). Var. of SMEAR, potter's slip glaze.
smelth. † SMOOTH.
smek, smeke. † SMEEK.
smel, smele. † SMALL.
smel. Obs. or ref. sp. of SMELL.
smeld, smelt. Smelled. *Ref. Sp.*
Smel-fun'gus (smĕl-fŭn'gŭs), *n.* Smollett, who, in 1766, published a volume of "Travels through

smell (smĕl), *v. t.;* SMELLED (smĕld) or SMELT (smĕlt); SMELL′ING. [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen;* cf. LG. *smellen, smelen, smölen, schmelen,* to smoke, to reek, D. *smeulen* to smolder, and E. *smolder.* Cf. SMELL, *n.*] **1**. To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* fire.
2. To detect, perceive, or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; — often with *out.* *Shak.*
From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*
3. To savor of. *Obs.*
to smell a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly evident; to have suspicion aroused. *Colloq.* — **to s. out**, specif., to detect (a witch or one who causes disease or misfortune) by wizardly powers; — a function of the Kafir "witch doctor" in South Africa.
smell, *v. i.* **1**. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; to have a particular odor; — often followed by *of;* as, to *smell* good; to *smell* of smoke, or of musk.
2. To savor or smack of any quality.
Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft. *Milton.*
3. To exercise the sense of smell; to inhale an odor; — once with *to*, now, *Colloq.*, with *of.* *Ex.* xxx. 38.
4. To pry into, or investigate, something; to go about as if on the scent of something; — usually with *about.* "Brereton 's been *smelling* about this town." *P. L. Ford.*
to smell of the lamp, to bear marks of great study and labor; — said of a literary composition. Cf. ARS EST CELARE ARTEM. — **to s. of the shop**, to suggest too strongly one's occupation or profession; as, his talk *smells of the shop.*
smell, *n.* [ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeol.* See SMELL, *v. t.*] **1**. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. The end organ of the sense of smell consists of the olfactory mucous membrane in the nasal cavities, its stimulation being normally occasioned by the inhalation of volatile substances mixed with minute particles suspended in the air. See OLFACTORY NERVES **a**.
2. Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs.
Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. *Milton.*
3. An act or instance of smelling.
4. A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion; as, a song with the *smell* of the sea.
Syn. — SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. SMELL, the most general word, and ODOR (with which it is often interchangeable) may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression; but *smell* often conveys the more direct or concrete suggestion; as, "the damp earthy *smell* that was everywhere intermingled with the *scents*" (*Stevenson*); "The salt *odor* mingled with the wild garden *scents*" (*W. Pater*); "Then subtle influences of *odor*, the sense of something very foreign . . . came up with the *smell* of the boat" (*John La Farge*); "The flower, which, by the spell peculiar to remembered *odors*, brought innumerable associations along with the *fragrance* that it exhaled" (*Hawthorne*). SCENT often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor;* FRAGRANCE is a fresh and pleasant odor; as, "the *scent* of the first wood fire upon the keen October air" (*W. Pater*); "the warm summer *scent* of a flower" (*H. James*); "not with a wild-flower *scent*, . . . but with the *perfume* of garden roses" (*Hawthorne*); "*fragrance* after showers" (*Milton*); "Flowers laugh before thee on their beds and *fragrance* in thy footing treads" (*Wordsworth*). PERFUME belongs either to natural or prepared objects, and may be either light or heavy; as, "filling the chilly room with *perfume* light" (*Keats*); "A soft and solemn-breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilled *perfumes*" (*Milton*). AROMA suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor; it is frequently used in a fig. sense; as, the *aroma* of coffee; "to enrich the air as with some choice *aroma*" (*W. Pater*); "the delicate *aroma* of his nature" (*Carlyle*). See REDOLENT.
smell′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who smells, or perceives, traces, tests, or the like, by the sense of smell.
2. One that gives out a smell or has an odor.
3. *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** A prying or inquisitive person.
4. A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.
smell′-feast′, *n.* **1**. One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.
2. A Barmecide feast. *Rare.*
smell′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. — **smelling salts**, an aromatic preparation of carbonate of ammonia and, often, some scent, to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, or the like.
smell′y (smĕl′ĭ), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.
smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS. *smelt, smylt;* akin to Dan. *smelt.*] **1**. Any of certain small fishes of the family Argentinidæ, esp. those of the genus *Osmerus*, which closely resemble the trout (Salmonidæ) in general structure. They are translucent greenish above, silvery on the sides, and silvery or white beneath. They live along the coasts and ascend the rivers to spawn, or are landlocked in lakes. Their flesh is delicate, tender, and oily, and has a peculiar odor and taste. Among the important species are: the European smelt, or sparling (*Osmerus eperlanus*); the common smelt (*O. mordax*) of eastern North America, found from Virginia northward; *O. thaleichthys*, of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward; and *Retropinna retropinna*, of New Zealand. The pond smelt (*Mesopus olidus*) of Alaska, Kamchatka, and northern Japan spawns in fresh-water ponds. See also SURF SMELT.


Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). 1/6

2. Any of various other small fishes resembling the smelt; as: **a** Any of certain silversides, esp. *Atherinopsis californiensis* (an important food fish) or *Atherinops affinis. California.* **b** The tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) of the Pacific coast. **c** A sand launce. **d** Any of certain fresh-water cyprinoid fishes. **e** A smolt. *Brit.*
3. A gull; a simpleton. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.;* SMELT′ED; SMELT′ING. [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Sw. *smälta*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, akin to D. *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, v. t., OHG. *smelzan*, v. i., *smelzen*, v. t. (from the v. i.), and prob. to Gr. μέλδειν. Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, SMALT.] *Metal.* To melt or fuse, as ore, to separate and refine the metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to *smelt* tin. See BLAST FURNACE.
smelt, *v. i.* To smelt a metal; to be smelted or fused.
smelt′er (smĕl′tẽr), *n.* One that smelts; a smelting furnace or establishment, or a man who owns or runs one.
smelt′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A smelting establishment.
smer′lin (smûr′lĭn), *n.* A small loach.
smew (smū), *n.* [Perh. fr. a lost word meaning small; cf. D. *smient* smew, Fries. *smēnt*, prob. orig. meaning small duck; cf. OHG. *smāhi* small, Icel. *smār*, and D. *eend* duck, G. *ente*, AS. *ened.* Cf. SMEE, SMEATH.] A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. It is the smallest of mergansers and one of the most expert divers of all ducks. The male is white and black with a large white crest. The name is sometimes extended to the hooded merganser.

Smew (*Mergus albellus*) (1/10)

smick′er (smĭk′ẽr), *v. i.;* SMICK′ERED (-ẽrd); SMICK′ER-ING. [Cf. Sw. *smickra* to flatter, Dan. *smigre*, and E. *smile.* Cf. SMICKER, *a.*] To smirk or smile affectedly; to look amorously or wantonly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smick′er, *a.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, beautiful. Cf. SMICKER, *v.*] *Obs.* **1**. Elegant; gay; spruce. *T. Lodge.*
2. Smug; smirking; finical. *Ford.*
Smi′la-ca′ce-æ (smī′lȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or somewhat woody vines (order Liliales), having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, and diœcious flowers with six perianth segments, succeeded by globose berries. There are three genera, *Smilax* being much the largest. — **smi′la-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
smi′lax (smī′lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμῖλαξ.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of plants typifying the family Smilacaceæ; the greenbriers or cat briers. They have the stems erect or more often climbing by means of petiolar tendrils, and frequently covered with sharp prickles. The flowers are small, greenish, in axillary umbels. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla (which see); the pliant stems of some, as *S. pseudo-china*, are used for basketry. *S. rotundifolia* and *S. glauca* are the common American greenbriers. See GREENBRIER, *Illust.*
2. A delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) with ovate, bright green false leaves (cladophylls).
smile (smīl), *v. i.;* SMILED (smīld); SMIL′ING (smīl′ĭng). [ME. *smilen;* akin to Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, MHG. *smielen, smieren*, L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile; and prob. to E. *smicker.* Cf. ADMIRE, MARVEL.] **1**. To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. See SMILE, *n.*, 1.
When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled.* *Byron.*
2. To look joyous; to have an appearance suggesting joy or good will; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.
3. To be propitious; to favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him.
4. To drink, esp. with others. *Slang, U. S.*
smile, *v. t.* **1**. To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent.
2. To affect in a certain way with a smile or by smiling.
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*
3. To greet or receive with a smile. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
smile, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smiil*, Sw. *smil.* See SMILE, *v. i.*] **1**. A change of facial expression, the most notable components of which are a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. It involves no sound and less muscular distortion of the features than a laugh. It may express amusement, pleasure, tender affection, approval, restrained mirth, irony, derision, or any of various other emotions. It is contrasted esp. with *frown.*
They could not see the bitter *smile*
Behind the painted grin he wore. *E. R. Sill.*
2. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. "The *smile* of heaven." *Shak.*
3. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.
smirch (smûrch), *v. t.;* SMIRCHED (smûrcht); SMIRCH′ING. [Derivative fr. ME. *smeren* to smear. See SMEAR.] To smear with that which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; begrime; soil; sully; — often fig., of reputation, honor, etc.
smirch, *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.
smirk (smûrk), *v. i.;* SMIRKED (smûrkt); SMIRK′ING. [ME. *smirken*, AS. *smercian, smearcian*, to smile; cf. MHG. *smieren, smielen*, to smile. See SMILE, *v. i.*] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.
Syn. — See SIMPER.
smirk, *n.* An affected smile; a simper.
smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smitta* a smear, stain, *smittian* to stain, defile. See SMITE, *v. t.*] **1**. A spot; stain; smut; a dark mark, as on the skin. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
2. An owner's mark put on sheep; also, the fine clay or ruddle used for marking sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
smite (smīt), *v. t.; pret.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMIT′TEN (smĭt′'n), SMIT, or SMOTE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT′ING (smīt′ĭng). [AS. *smītan* to smear, to soil, pollute; akin to OFries. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smiten*, D. *smijten*, G. *schmeissen*, OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, OSw. & Sw. dial. *smita* to smite, Dan. *smide* to throw, Goth. bi*smeitan*, ga*smeitan*, to anoint, besmear. The original sense was, perhaps, to daub on, to smear.] **1**. To strike; to inflict a heavy blow upon with the hand, an instrument held in the hand, or a missile thrown by the hand; — often in the Old Testament, and hence sometimes archaically, involving the idea of putting to death.
He had *smitten* every male in Edom. 1 *Kings* xi. 15.
Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt.* v. 39.
2. To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in striking or hurling. "*Smite* thine hands together." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.
Saul . . *smote* the javelin into the wall. 1 *Sam.* xix. 10.
3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; to affect disastrously; hence, to afflict; chasten; chastise.
The flax and the barley was *smitten.* *Ex.* ix. 31.
Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*
4. To strike or affect with passion or emotion.
Satan, *smitten* with amazement, fell. *Milton.*
5. To bring distress or grief to; to trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him.
6. To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears.
Syn. — See STRIKE.
to smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely; to defeat utterly. *Judg.* xv. 8. — **to s. off**, to cut off at one blow.
smite, *v. i.* **1**. To strike; collide; knock. *Archaic.*
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah* ii. 10.
2. To act like a sudden blow upon something; as, grief *smote* into his heart; a glare of light *smote* on his eyes.
smit′er (smīt′ẽr), *n.* One that smites; specif., *Obs.*, a scimitar. "I gave my back to the *smiters.*" *Is.* l. 6.
smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smið;* akin to D. *smid*, G. *schmied*, OHG. *smid*, Icel. *smiðr*, Dan. & Sw. *smed*, Goth. *smiþa* (in comp.); cf. Gr. σμίλη a sort of knife, σμινύη a hoe.] **1**. One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; as, a black*smith*, gold*smith*, tin*smith*, white*smith*, etc.
2. One who makes or effects anything. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
smith, *v. t.* [AS. *smiðian.* See SMITH, *n.*] To beat into shape; to forge on the anvil after heating. See SMITHING.
smith′er-eens′ (smĭth′ẽr-ēnz′), **smith′ers** (smĭth′ẽrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*
Smash the bottle to *smithers* *Tennyson.*
smith′er-y (smĭth′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. The workshop of a smith, a smithy or stithy.
2. Work done by a smith; smithing.
smith′ing, *vb. n.* Act or art of making forgings, esp. by heating metal in a smith's fire and working on the anvil.
Smith-so′ni-an (smĭth-sō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. Smithson, or the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.
smith′son-ite (smĭth′sŭn-īt), *n.* [See SMITHSONIAN.] *Min.* **a** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, usually white or nearly so (but sometimes green, blue, or brown), and commonly reniform, botryoidal, stalactitic, granular, etc. It may be distinguished from calamine (the silicate) by its effervescence with acids. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.30–4.45. Called also *calamine.* See CALAMINE, 1 **b**, *Note.* **b** = CALAMINE, 1 **a**.
smith′y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SMITH′IES (-ĭz). [AS. *smiððe*, fr. *smið;* akin to D. *smidse, smids*, OHG. *smitta*, G. *schmiede*, Icel. *smiðja.* See SMITH, *n.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy.
smit′ten (smĭt′'n), *p. p.* of SMITE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Struck sharply, deeply, or hard; hence, grievously afflicted. **b** Deeply or powerfully affected.
smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc;* akin to OHG. *smoccho*, Icel. *smokkr*, and from the root of AS. *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close, MHG. *smiegen*, Icel. *smjūga* to creep through, to put on a garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. *smukti* to glide Cf. SMUG, SMUGGLE.] **a** A woman's chemise or similar undergarment; shift. **b** A smock frock. *Carlyle.*

France and Italy," filled with splenetic observations on the institutions and customs of those countries; — so called by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey."
smeliche. † SMOOTHLY.
smell′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
smell′ful, *a.* Abounding in smells; odorous. *Colloq.*
smell′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. Hence: *n.* Sense of smell.
smelling bottle. A bottle filled with smelling salts or some scent.
smell′ing-cheat′, *n.* *Obs. Cant.* **a** A nose. **b** A garden or orchard. **c** A nosegay.
smell′-less, *a.* See -LESS.
smell′-smock′, *n.* **1**. A lady's man; a libertine. *Obs.* **2**. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = CUCKOOFLOWER **a**. **b** Wood anemone.
smelt (smĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SMELL. [*Cant*]
smelt, *n.* A half guinea. *Obs.*
smelt, *a.* Smelted; shining; polished. *Obs.*
smelt′er-man, *n.* A man in charge of a smelting furnace.
smelt′ie (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SMELT fish.] The bib (fish). *Dial. Eng.*
smeol. † SMELL.
smeorte. † SMART.
smeothien. † SMITH, *v.*
smer. † SMEAR.
Smer′al-di′na (smĕr′äl-dē′nä), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.
smere. † SMEAR.
smergh, *n.* Marrow; pith; vigor. *Obs. Scot.* — **smergh′less**, *a.* *Obs. Scot.*
smerien. † SMEAR. [SMIRKY.]
smerk, smerk′y. † SMIRK,
smerl, *n.* [See SMERLES.] Anointing; ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint. *Both Obs.*
smerles, *n.* [AS. *smyrels.* Cf. SMEAR, *v.*] Ointment. *Obs.*
smert, smerte. † SMART.
smervy, *a.* Savory. *Obs. Scot.*
smete. † SMITE.
smeth (smĕth), *a.* [AS. *smēðe.*] = SMOOTH. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A depilatory ointment. *Obs.*
smethe. † SMITH, SMOOTH.
smethe (smēth), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** The smew. *Local, Eng.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
smethous. Obs. pl. of SMITHY.
smeu (smū), **smeuth** (smūth), *n.* The willow warbler. *Scot.*
smeuk. † SMOKE.
S. M. I. *Abbr.* Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His (or Her) Imperial Majesty).
smich (smĭch), *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
smiche † SMEECH.
smick′er-ing, *n.* An amorous inclination. *Obs.*
smick′et (smĭk′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of dial. *smick* a smock. Cf. SMOCK.] A woman's smock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [cally. *Obs.*]
smick′ly, *adv.* Smugly; fini-
smid′dum (smĭd′ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM. [Eng. of SMITHY.]
smid′dy (smĭd′ĭ). Scot. & dial.
smift (smĭft), *n.* A rude match for firing a blasting charge.
smight (smīt), *v. t.* To smite. *Pseudo Archaic.*
smig′ma. † SMEGMA.
smike. † SMEEK, smoke.
Smike (smīk), *n.* A broken-spirited protégé of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby."
smil. † SMELL.
Smi-la′ce-æ (smī-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Var. of SMILACACEÆ. — **smi-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
smi′la-cin (smī′lȧ-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *smilacine.* See SMILAX.] *Chem.* Parillin.
Smi′la-ci′na (smī′lȧ-sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* Syn. of VAGNERA.
smile′ful, *a.* Smiling. *Rare.*
smile′less, *a.* See -LESS.
smil′er (smīl′ẽr), *n.* One who smiles.
smil′et (-ĕt), *n.* Little smile. *R.*
smil′ing (smīl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMILE. — **smil′ing-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **smil′ing-ness**, *n.*
smilie, smillen. † SMELL.
Smi′lo-don (smī′lō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. σμίλη a carving knife + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct, chiefly Brazilian, saber-toothed tigers, having very long canines.
smilt. † SMELT.
‖ **smi-nuen′do** (smē-nwĕn′dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] = DIMINUENDO
smirch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
smire. † SMEAR. [*Obs. or R.*]
smirk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce.
smirk′ing-ly, *adv.* of *smirking*, p. pr. [Smile; smirk. *Scot.*]
smir′kle (smẽr′k'l), *n. & v.*
smirk′ling, *a.* Smirking. *Obs*
smirk′ly, *adv.* Smirkingly. *Obs*
smirkt. Smirked. *Ref. Sp.*
smirk′y (smûr′kĭ), *a.* Smirk; smirking. *Rare or Scot.*
smirl, *n. & v.* [Cf. SMIRK.] Mock; sneer; trick. *Obs. Scot.*
smirles. † SMERLES.
smirr (smẽr; smû). Var. of SMURR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smir′tle (smẽr′t'l), *n. & v.* Smirkle. *Scot.*
smit (smĭt), *p. p. &, rarely, pret.* of SMITE; also, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres.* of SMITE.
smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *smit* a blow, E. SMITE.] A stroke; blow; cut; also, a jingling or clashing sound. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smit, *v. t.* [See SMIT a spot.] To infect. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Scot.*]
smit′a-ble, *a.* Infectious *Obs.*
smitch (smĭch), *n.* Also, *Rare*,
smitch′el A very small quantity: a bit; particle. *Colloq. or Dial.*
smite (smīt), *n.* A smitch; mite. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
smite, *n.* A smiting: a blow. *Dial.*
smith′am (smĭth′ŭm). *Mining.* Var. of SMEDDUM.
smith′craft′, *n.* Art or work of a smith; smithing. *Rare.*
smith′i-an (smĭth′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert to Smith, esp. the Scottish economist Adam Smith.
smith′ler, *n.* [*smith* + *-ier*, equiv. to *-yer* in *bowyer.*] A smith. *Obs.*
smith′um (smĭth′ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM.
smith′y (smĭth′ĭ), *v. t.* To forge in a smithy; smith.
smith′y-dan′der (smĭth′ĭ-dăn′dẽr), *n.* A cinder. *Scot.*
smit′ing line (smīt′ĭng). *Naut.* A line by which a sail stoppered with yarns is broken out, or released, from the deck. *Eng.*
smitt. Var. of SMIT, a spot.
smit′tle (smĭt′'l), *v. t.* [Freq. fr. ME. *smitten* to befoul, AS. *smittian.* See SMITE, *v. t.*] To infect; fig., to possess; seize — *a.* Contagious; infectious; venomous. Hence: **smit′tle-ish**, **smit′tlish** (smĭt′lĭsh), *a.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
S. M. M. *Abbr* Sancta Mater Maria (L., Holy Mother Mary).
smoak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMOKE.
smoc. † SMOCK.

smock (smŏk), *a.* Of or pert. to a smock; hence, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a woman or women. *Obs. or Archaic.*

smock, *v. t.;* SMOCKED (smŏkt); SMOCK'ING. **1.** To provide with, or clothe in, a smock.
2. To gather in lines joined at regular intervals, so as to produce a honeycombed effect. See SMOCKING.

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smock'ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n.* [See SMOCK, *n.*] *Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work which produces a honeycombed effect; — called also, *honeycomb stitch.*

smock marriage. A marriage in which the woman wore nothing more than a smock or shift, in the erroneous belief that thus, in England the man, in New England the woman, was freed from liability for her past debts.

smock mill *or* **windmill.** A windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind. Cf. POST MILL.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, akin to *sméocan* to smoke, and to the derivatives *smēcan* to smoke, *smēc*, *smȳc*, smoke, also to LG. & D. *smook* smoke, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, and perh. to Gr. σμύχειν to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. *smaugti* to choke.] **1.** The gaseous products of burning organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, tobacco, etc., when rendered visible by the presence of small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* Cf. FLAME, 1. Smoke is thus always the result of imperfect combustion. Hence, sometimes, technically, any such incompletely burned volatilized product, whether visible or not.
2. Any substance having the appearance of smoke proper, as the fumes from burning metals, aqueous vapor, etc.
3. Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk; as, his plans ended in *smoke.* *Shak*
4. Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco.
5. *pl.* A dense haze and dust cloud often noticed off the west coast of Africa on the approach of the harmattan.
Syn. — Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

smoke, *v. i.;* SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). [AS. *smocian;* akin to D. *smoken*, G. *schmauchen*, Dan. *zmöge.* See SMOKE, *n.*] **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; to reek.
Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes.* *Milton.*
2. To emit smoke offensively, unduly, or improperly.
3. Fig.: To burn; to be kindled; to rage.
His jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut.* XXIX. 20.
4. To raise a dust like smoke by rapid motion; hence, to move very fast; as, the car *smoked* past.
5. To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc.; to use tobacco in this manner.
6. To suffer severely; to be punished. *Colloq.*
Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

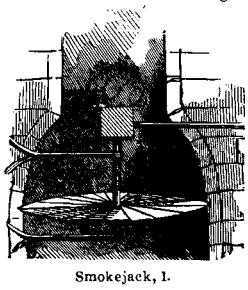
smoke, *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* or fumigate infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams.
2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with incense; to perfume. "*Smoking* the temple." *Chaucer.*
3. To subject to the action of smoke, as for annoying, driving out, or stupefying, as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck.
4. To hunt out; find out; detect; suspect.
He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. *Shak.*
5. To ridicule; quiz. *Old Slang.*
6. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a cigar or a pipe.
to smoke one's coat, jacket, *or the like,* to beat one until the dust rises like smoke. *Obs. Colloq.*

smoke board. A board suspended before a fireplace to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.

smoke box, *or* **smoke'box'**, *n.* A chamber in a steam boiler between the flues or flue tubes and the chimney, or smokestack. See *Illust.* of *locomotive boiler*, under BOILER.

smoke'house' (smōk'hous'), *n.* **1.** A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.
2. *Leather Manuf.* A room in which hides are softened, to facilitate subsequent unhairing, by the action of smoke from a smoldering fire of spent tan.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.
2. A movable stack over the smokestack of a locomotive engine in a roundhouse stall.


Smokejack, 1.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* cartridges.
smokeless powder, one of a class of powders (usually composed of guncotton with or without other substances) producing little or no smoke on explosion. See GUNCOTTON.
—smoke'less-ly, *adv.*— **smoke'less-ness,** *n.*

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that smokes; as: **a** One who dries or preserves by smoke. **b** One who smokes tobacco or the like. **c** An apparatus for making and directing a stream of smoke upon bees to quiet them.
2. A smoking car or compartment.
3. A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*
4. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*

smoke sail. *Naut.* A small sail hoisted close to the galley stovepipe in a head wind, to carry the smoke from the deck.

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke tree. Any anacardiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Cotinus.* The two species are · *C. cotinus*, the European smoke tree, or Venetian sumac; and *C. cotinoides*, the American smoke tree. Both have entire oblong leaves and large panicles of minute flowers on plumose pedicels, resembling a cloud of smoke.

smok'ing (smōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOKE.
smoking bean, the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian bean, sometimes smoked by boys. — **s. car,** a railroad car or carriage in which tobacco smoking is permitted. — **s. duck,** the American widgeon. *Local, N. Amer.* — **s. lamp,** *Nav.*, formerly, a lamp kept lighted during the hours when smoking was allowed, that the men might light their pipes at it; — now only in the phrases *to light, or put out, the smoking lamp,* to allow smoking to begin or to cause it to cease.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.;* SMOK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMOK'I-EST.
1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, *smoky* fires.
2. Like, or of the nature of, smoke; as, a *smoky* fog.
3. Filled with smoke; thick; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.
4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.
5. Tarnished with smoke; also, of the color of smoke.
6. Ready to detect or suspect something; suspicious; also, open to suspicion. *Obs.* Cf. SMOKE, *v. t.*, 4. *Foote.*
Smoky City, the, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; — a nickname. — **s. quartz,** cairngorm stone. — **s. topaz,** smoky quartz, esp. when used for jewelry.

smol'der } (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.;* -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING.
smoul'der }
[ME. *smolderen;* cf. G. dial. *smölen, smelen*, D. *smeulen.* Cf. SMELL.] **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.
2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud.

smol'der } *v. t.* To smother; suffocate; choke; also, to
smoul'der } darken with smolder. *Obs.*

smol'der, smoul'der, *n.* One that smokes; smother.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smolt* serene, quiet.] A salmon between the *parr* and *grilse* stages, when it is about two years old, and first descends to the sea. It is then silvery.

smooth (smōōth), *a.;* SMOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SMOOTH'EST. [ME. *smothe*, AS. *smōð*; cf. LG. *smöde, smöe, smödig;* of uncert. orig. ME. had also *smethe*, fr. AS. *smēðe, smeðe*, derivative forms fr. the same root.] **1.** Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch; not rough.
2. Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair.
3. *Cookery, etc.* Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter or salad dressing.
4. Without hair, either naturally or as a result of shaving.
Esau . . is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen.* XXVII. 11.
5. *Bot.* Not rough or scabrous; not pubescent; glabrous.
6. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or obstructed; as, a *smooth* stream; hence, fig., unruffled; calm; equable; as, a *smooth* disposition.
7. Flowing, uttered, or giving utterance, without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; even; fluent.
Waller was *smooth;* but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*
8. Bland; mild; soothing; hence: **a** Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine. **b** Flattering; free from what is unpleasant; as, *smooth* tidings; *smooth* words.
9. Without jarring, jolting, or the like; — said of motion.
10. a *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing; a *smooth* mute. **b** *Phon.* Characterized in utterance by continuity and musical quality; liquid; vowel-like; as the consonants *l, m, n, ng, r.*
11. *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.
Syn. — SMOOTH, SLEEK, GLOSSY. SMOOTH implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is SLEEK is smooth (or smoothed) and soft; that which is GLOSSY is smooth and shining; as, "that whiter skin of hers than snow, and *smooth* as monumental alabaster" (*Shak.*); "a *smooth* spot of glassy quiet 'mid those battling tides" (*Shelley*); "a beautiful panther . . . so bright of eye, so *sleek* of coat" (*Thackeray*); "hair *sleekly* brushed" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the *sleek* favorites of fortune" (*Coleridge*); "[the] beech, the most lovely of forest trees, whether we consider its *smooth* rind or bark, [or] its *glossy* foliage" (*Gilbert White*); "[The rafters] . . . were as *glossy* as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf. "*smoothed* hair that had the *gloss* of black briony leaves" (*G. Meredith*). All three words are used fig. with the implication of speciousness or plausibility; as, "most smiling, *smooth*, detested parasites" (*Shak*); "with *sleek*, adulterous smile" (*Mickle*); "*glossy* duplicity" (*Boswell*). See LEVEL, SUAVE, LUSTER.
smooth alder, the common alder of the eastern United States (*Alnus rugosa*), with smooth bark, and leaves green on both sides. — **s. blenny,** a European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendages on the head. — **s. breathing,** the spiritus lenis. — **s. dogfish.** See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. holly,** an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Hedycarya angustifolia*). — **s. log,** a clean copy of a ship's log; specif., *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a large book into which are copied the entries in the deck log and which is sent periodically to the Navy Department. — **s. lungwort,** a plant of the genus *Mertensia;* esp., the Virginia cowslip. — **smooth meadow grass.** See KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. — **s. muscle,** *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. skate.** See SKATE, fish. — **s. sole,** the lantern flounder. — **s. sumac,** a common American sumac (*Rhus glabra*) with glaucous stems and leaves. Also, sometimes, the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*). — **s. taper drift.** See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **b**. — **s. tare,** a slender European vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*), with smooth stems, six to twelve leaflets, and pale blue flowers. It is often a weed in meadows. — **s. winterberry.** See WINTERBERRY.

smooth (smōōth), *adv.* Smoothly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Chaucer.*
Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. *Shak.*

smooth, *n.* **1.** Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths; also, *Rare*, condition of smoothness.
2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.
"The *smooth* of his neck." *Gen.* XXVII. 16.

smooth, *v. t.;* SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTH'ING. [ME. *smothen* (cf. ME. *smethen*, AS. *smēðian*). See SMOOTH, *a.*]
1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.
2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*
3. To free from harshness; to make flowing; as, to *smooth* the voice or one's words.
4. To palliate; to gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault.
5. To make calm; to quiet; to soften, esp. with blandishments; also, to make pleasant or agreeable or bland.
"*Smooth* not thy tongue with filed talk." *Shak.*
Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm. *Milton.*
6. To remove or reduce (anything regarded as an obstruction); — usually with *away;* as, to *smooth* away a hillock.
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd. *Dryden.*
7. *Phon.* To change into a simple sound by "smoothing."

smooth, *v. i.* **1.** To flatter; to use blandishment. *Obs. or R.*
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog. *Shak.*
2. To become smooth, in any sense.

smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore'** (smōōth'bōr'; 201), *a. Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.* — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.

smooth'en (smōōth'n), *v. t.* To make smooth.

smooth'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that smooths; a sleeker or slicker, esp. in founding. Specif.: *pl. Paper Making.* A pair of highly polished heated rollers between the two sets of large drying cylinders in one kind of Fourdrinier machine.

smooth'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOOTH. Hence: *n. Phon.* A sound change consisting in the conversion of a diphthong or a consonantal combination into a simple sound; as, *seven* from AS. *seofan*; Ger. *pfeffer* from *pfepfar. H. Sweet.*
smoothing box. = BOX IRON. — **s. iron. a** An iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. **b** An iron slicker used in leather manufacture. — **s. mill,** a revolvable sandstone wheel used with a stream of water for cutting and beveling glass, etc. — **s. plane,** a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work.

smore (smōr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *smorian;* akin to D. & LG. *smoren*, G. *schmoren* to stew. Cf. SMOTHER.] To smother; suffocate; extinguish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *smorther*, fr. AS. *smorian.* See SMORE.] **1.** That which smothers or causes a sensation or suggestion of smothering, as smoke, fog, sea foam in great quantity, a confused multitude of things, etc.
Then they vanished, swallowed up in the grayness of the evening and the smoke and *smother* of the storm. *Century Mag.*
2. A state of smoldering or of suppression.
Not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.;* SMOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); SMOTH'ER-ING. [ME. *smortheren.* See SMOTHER, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of the air necessary for life; to prevent from breathing by; to destroy the life of by suffocation; to suffocate.
2. To affect as by suffocation; to stifle; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes; as, to *smother* a fire.
3. Hence, to repress the action of; to suppress; to conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure; to *smother* a scandal.
4. To cook in a covered pan or dish, or cover thickly with something; as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.
5. To spot or cover with smuts; to daub. *Dial. Eng.*
smothered mate, *Chess*, checkmate given when movement of the king is completely obstructed by his own men.

smoth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled.
2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.
3. To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.

smoth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling. — **smoth'er-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smuds* smut, E. *smutch.*] **1.** A thick or suffocating smoke.
2. A smoldering mass of combustibles placed on the windward side of a house, tent, etc., to keep off insects. *U. S.*
3. A stain; smutch; smear.
4. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBER'S SOIL.

smudge, *v. t.;* SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng).
1. To smoke by means of a smudge.
2. To smutch; smear; soil; to blacken with smoke.

smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Blackened or discolored with or as with smudge or smoke; also, smeared; blurred.
2. (*prob. also* smŏdj'ĭ.) Smoky; stifling; sultry. *Dial. Eng.*

smug (smŭg), *a.;* SMUG'GER (-ẽr); SMUG'GEST. [Of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *smuck*, G. *schmuck*, Dan. *smuk*, OSw. *smuck, smöck*, and E. *smock, smuggle;* cf. G. *schmuck* ornament. See SMOCK.] Primly neat, nice, or proper, softer; dying away; morendo.

smut (smŭt), *n.* & *v.* STAIN; brand; mark. *Scot.* [*p.*] of SMITE.

smote (smōt), *pret* (& *rare p.*) of SMOTERLICH, *a.* [Cf. SMUT.] Dirty; smutched; foul. *Obs.*

smotery, *a.* Dirty. *Obs.*

smothe. ✝ SMOOTH.

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smoth'er-a'tion (smŭth'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A smothering or state of being smothered. *Colloq.*

smother fly. An aphid.

smoth'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *smothering*, p. pr.

smooth'er-kiln', *n.* A kiln in which pottery is blackened by admitting smoke in firing.

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smouch, *n.* A loud buss or kiss; a smack. *Obs. or Dial.*

smouch'er (-ẽr), *n.* A smouch; kiss. *Dial. Eng.*

smoul'der. Var. of SMOLDER.

smoul'dry. ✝ SMOLDERY.

smour'ock (smoōr'ŭk). Var. of SMOORICH. *Scot.*

smous, smouse (smous), *n.* [D. *smous, smousje.*] A Jew. *Slang, Obs., or South Africa.*

smoutch (smouch). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SMUTCH. [SMUTTY.

smout'ie (smoōt'ĭ), Scot. of

smout'ing, *n.* Temporary work when out of regular work. *Obs.*

smowk. ✝ SMOKE.

smowrte, *pret.* of SMORT. *Obs.*

smowt. ✝ SMOLT. [prole.

s. m. p. *Abbr.* Sine mascula Smri'ti (smrĭt'ē), *n.* [Skr. *smrti.*] *Hinduism.* The ceremonial and legal institutes as preserved in record or tradition. Cf. SRUTI.

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smudg'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

smock'-a'gent, *n.* A pander. *Obs*

smock'face', *n.* An effeminate person. *Obs.*

smock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; girlish.

smock'less, *a.* Naked. [*Obs.*

smock'pecked', *a.* Henpecked.

smock'-sa'tyr, *n.* Woman hater. *Obs.* [Wencher. *Obs.*

smock'ster, *n.* [*smock* + *-ster.*]

smod. ✝ SMOT.

smoder. ✝ SMOTHER.

smoge. ✝ SMUDGE.

smoit. ✝ SMOT.

smok. ✝ SMOCK.

smok'a-ble, smoke'a-ble (smōk'-ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

smoke arch. A locomotive smoke box.

smoke ball. **1.** A puffball.
2. A ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, emits thick smoke.

smoke black. Lampblack.

smoke bush. The smoke tree.

smoke condenser. = SMOKE WASHER. [smoke.

smoke'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in

smoke'far'things, *n. pl. Obs.* a Pentecostals. **b** Hearth money.

smoke'loft', *n.* Chimney. *Obs.*

smoke'-oh', *n.* Among certain classes of laborers in Australia, one of several periods of rest, usually of half an hour each, between meal times, for which payment is made; — so called as giving time for a smoke.

smoke pipe. A smokestack.

smoke plant. The smoke tree.

smoke proof. A test impression of a type founder's punch obtained by blackening it in a flame and stamping it on paper.

smoke quartz. Smoky quartz.

smoke rocket. *Plumbing.* A smoke-generating device for testing for leaks in drains.

smoke'stone', *n.* Smoky quartz.

smoke'-tight', *a.* Impervious to smoke.

smoke washer. A device in which smoke is exhausted upwards against a downward spray of water to remove the solid particles of the smoke.

smoke'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The virgin's-bower *Clematis vitalba.* Its porous stems are sometimes smoked by boys. [SMOKY.

smok'i-ly (smōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

smok'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smolde Obs pret. of SMELL.

smol'der-ing-ness, smoul'der-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smol'der-y. *a.* Suffocating. *Obs.*

smolt (smōlt), *a.* [AS., serene, quiet.] Smooth; calm; clear *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smooch (smoōch). Var. of SMUTCH. [smother.

smoor (smōr). Var. of SMORE,

smor (smōr). Dial. Eng. var. of SMEAR. [*& Dial. Eng.*

smoor. Var. of SMURR. *Scot.*

smoor'ich (smōr'ĭk), *n.* & *v.* Kiss; smack. *Scot.*

smoot. ✝ *smote*, pret. of SMITE.

smoot (smōōt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *smutt, smot*, a passageway, Dan. *smutte* an alley, Icel. *smātta* a narrow lane.] A narrow passageway. — *v. i.* To creep through a smoot; to move stealthily. *Both Dial. Eng.*

smooth'-bored' (smōōth'bōrd'), *a. Firearms.* Smoothbore.

smooth'-chinned' (-chĭnd'), *a* Beardless.

smoothd. Smoothed. *Ref. Sp.*

smoother. ✝ SMOTHER.

smooth'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **a** Beardless. **b** Having a smooth surface. **c** Smooth, or bland, in countenance or expression.

smooth'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

smooth'ly, *adv.* of SMOOTH.

smooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smooth'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible.

smooth'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

smop'ple (smŏp'l), *a.* Brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*

smore (smōr), *n.* Smother; dense smoke; stifling air. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **smo-ren'do** (smō-rĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = MORENDO.

smort. *v. t.* Prob., to smart. *Obs.*

smorther. ✝ SMOTHER.

‖ **smor-zan'do** (smōr-tsän'dō), ‖ **smor-za'to** (smōr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Growing fainter and

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smudg'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

esp. in dress; spruce; sleek; as, a *smug*, self-satisfied, countenance; *smug* respectability.
They be so *smug* and smooth *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
Syn. — See SUAVE.

smug (smŭg), *n.* [See SMUG, *a.*] **1.** A student devoted to study to the exclusion of ordinary pleasures. Cf. DIG, *n.*, 2, GRIND, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Eng. School and College Slang.*
2. A person of self-complacent propriety. *Slang.*

smug, *v. t.* To make smug, or spruce. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v. t.*; SMUG'GLED (-'ld); SMUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. LG. *smuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, G. *schmuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, Sw. *smyga* to introduce or convey secretly, Dan. *i smug* secretly, D. *smuigen* to eat in secret, AS. *smūgan* to creep. See SMOCK.] **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to bring into, or take out of, a country (merchandise) contrary to law and with a fraudulent intent; specif., to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to *smuggle* lace; to *smuggle* Chinese laborers.
2. To convey or introduce clandestinely.

smug'gle, *v. i.* To import or export anything in violation of the customs laws.

smug'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles.
2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *smuts*, Dan. *smuds*, MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, D. *smet* a spot or stain, *smoddig*, *smodsig*, *smodderig*, dirty, *smodderen* to smut. Cf. SMUTCH.]
1. Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter.
2. *Mining.* Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found esp. at the outcrop.
3. **a** A destructive disease of various plants, especially of the cereal grasses, caused by parasitic fungi of the order Ustilaginales; also, any fungus producing such disease. The stinking smuts (Tilletiaceæ) attack wheat only, the loose smuts (Ustilaginaceæ) other cereals. The former (see 2d BUNT **b**) have a disagreeable odor and destroy only the kernel; the latter destroy the whole spikelet. On account of the mass of dusty spores a loose smut is also called *dust brand*. The chief loose smuts of grain are: *Ustilago tritici*, of wheat; *U. avenæ*, of oats; *U. hordei* and *U. nuda*, of barley; *U. maydis*, of Indian corn; and *Urocystis occulta*, of rye. See USTILAGINALES. **b** Any of several similar diseases caused by fungi of other groups, as species of *Cercospora*.
4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. *Addison.*

smut (smŭt), *v. t.*; SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. **1.** To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or the like.
2. To taint with smut or mildew, as grain. *Bacon.*
3. Fig.: To blacken; to sully or taint; tarnish.
4. To clear of smut; as, to *smut* grain for the mill.

smut, *v. i.* **1.** To gather smut; to be converted into, or affected by, smut; to become smutted. *Mortimer.*
2. To give off smut; to crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and for *smuts*. See SMUT, *n.*] A dark stain; a smudge; a dirty spot.

smutch, *v. t.*; SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCH'ING. To blacken, as with smoke, soot, coal, or the like; to smudge.

smut fungus. Any fungus of the order Ustilaginales.

smut grass. A grass (*Sporobolus indicus*), of West Indian origin, common in the southern United States. It has tufted wiry stems and narrow panicles usually infested with a black smut of the genus *Cercospora*. See SMUT, 3 **b**.

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.*; SMUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMUT'TI-EST.
1. Soiled or tainted with smut; smutted.
2. Obscene; indecent; as, a *smutty* joke.
— **smut'ti-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

snack (snăk), *n.* [See SNATCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A share; part; portion. *Obs. exc., Colloq.*, **to go snacks**, i. e., to share.
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*
2. A slight, hasty repast. *Dial. & Colloq.*
3. A snap, snatch, or bite, as of a dog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snac'ot (snăk'ŏt), *n.* A pipefish of the genus *Syngnathus*.

snaf'fle (snăf''l), *n.* [D. *snavel* a beak, bill, snout; akin to G. *schnabel*, OHG. *snabul*, D. *sneb*, *snebbe*, OFries. *snavel* mouth, Dan. & Sw. *snabel* beak, bill, Lith. *snapas*, and to E. *snap*, v. See SNAP; cf. NEB.] A bridle bit the mouthpiece of which has one or more joints or links, consisting in its simplest form of two bars tapering to where they are joined by a single ring, sometimes of a chain or chains, or strands of twisted metal. Called also *snaffle bit*. See 1st BIT, 2d *Illust.*

snaf'fle, *v. t.*; SNAF'FLED (-'ld); SNAF'FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle.
2. To steal; pilfer; loot. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

snag (snăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snagi* a clothes peg, Norw. *snage* projecting point or tongue of land.] **1.** A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; a knot; protuberance; also, a rough branch broken off.
2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth. *Prior.*
3. A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of a river or other navigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, very dangerous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.*
4. Fig.: A concealed difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, he ran against a *snag* in his enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. One of the secondary branches of an antler; a small tine or a branch of a tine.

snag, *v. t.*; SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). **1.** To cut snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew or trim roughly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To run upon, or entangle with, a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree, as a vessel. *U. S. & Australia.*
3. To clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. & Australia.*

snag'gy (snăg'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of snags; as: **a** Full of short, rough stumps, protuberances, or knots. **b** Abounding in snags; — said of a river or the like. *U. S. & Australia.*
2. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*

snail (snāl), *n.* [ME. *snaile*, AS. *snægel*, *snegel*, *snægl*; akin to G. *schnecke*, OHG. *snecko*, Dan. *snegl*, Icel. *snigill*.]
1. Any of numerous gastropod molluscs; esp., when used without a qualifying term, one of terrestrial habits having a well-developed spiral shell into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Though not abundant in most parts of the United States, snails are very numerous in Europe and in most warm countries, and are often very destructive to vegetation. The larger and most abundant European forms belong to the Helicidæ (see HELIX, 3). Some are used as food (esp. in France), generally after feeding and fattening. Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various other gastropods, esp. fresh-water kinds, particularly if having a spiral shell (see POND SNAIL, SEA SNAIL).

Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

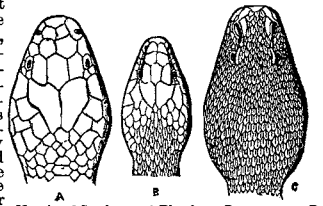
2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.
3. *Mach. & Horol.* A spiral or volute-shaped cam.
4. *Mil.* A kind of testudo. *Obs.*
5. The snail clover or its pod. Also *snails*.

snail clover. Any of several species of medic, as *Medicago scutellata*, having helicoid or spirally coiled pods.

snail'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* An Asiatic fabaceous vine (*Phaseolus caracalla*) sometimes grown for its fragrant flowers, the corolla keel being coiled like a snail shell.

'snails (z'nālz), *interj.* God's nails, or His nails, — the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross. *Obs.*

snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*; akin to LG. *snake*, *schnake*, Icel. *snākr*, *snōkr*, Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snok*; of uncert. origin.]
1. Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very elongate body, that constitute the group Ophidia, ranking as an order, or as a suborder of the Squamata. Geologically, the snakes are of rather recent origin. They are distinguished by the complete absence of the limbs and their supporting arches, except for traces of the hind limbs or pelvic girdle in a few forms; by certain peculiarities of the cranial bones; and especially by the structure of the jaws, the branches of the mandible being generally connected in front by an elastic ligament, and the upper jawbones so connected that the mouth is usually very distensible. Snakes have the tympanum of the ear wanting and the eye permanently covered with a transparent membrane representing the nictitating membrane, but no movable eyelids. One of the lungs is usually reduced or wanting. Reproduction is ovoviviparous or oviparous. The bite of most snakes is not poisonous, but some have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or even tubular fangs, and are among the most dangerous of animals. Snakes are almost exclusively predaceous, generally refusing all but living prey, which consists of large insects, small mammals, birds, and lizards, etc. These they swallow whole, in some cases alive, in others after poisoning them, or strangling them in coils of the body. Though most snakes live on the ground, or in holes or crevices, some are burrowers, some arboreal, and others aquatic or even truly marine in habits. Most of them have the belly covered with broad transverse plates to each of which the ends of a pair of ribs are attached, and movements of the ribs and plates help in locomotion, which is, however, performed chiefly by lateral undulations of the body (pressing against inequalities on the surface, stems of plants, etc.). Most snakes are not only harmless to man, but often useful. None of them can sting with the tail or with the tongue. The name is popularly extended to snakelike limbless lizards, as the *glass snake*. See also CONGO SNAKE, SERPENT, 1.


Heads of Snakes. *A* Elapine (*Bungarus*); *B* Colubrine (*Natrix*); *C* Viperine (*Daboia*).

2. [*cap.*] See SHOSHONE.

snake, *v. t.*; SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; hence, to drag at full length, as a log; to drag forcibly; to jerk; yank, — often with *out*. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
2. To take slyly; to steal; filch. *Dial.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To worm. **b** To bind together with small stuff, as backstays, to prevent one falling if shot in two.
4. To skid (logs).

snake, *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake; to progress in a spiral; also, to move warily or stealthily; to sneak.

snake'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] **1.** Any fish-eating bird of the genus *Anhinga* (syn. *Plotus*), allied to the cormorants but having a very long slender neck, small head, and sharp-pointed bill. The color is mostly blackish brown varied on the upper parts with silvery gray or metallic greenish. They chiefly frequent inland streams, lakes, and swamps and are very expert swimmers and divers. Four species are known, *A. anhinga* of the southern United States and tropical America, *A. rufus* of Africa, *A. melanagaster* of southern Asia, and *A. novæ-hollandiæ* of Australia and New Zealand.
2. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

snake blenny. Any elongated blenny of the genus *Lumpenus*, esp. *L. lampetræformis* of the North Atlantic.

snake cane. A tropical South American palm (*Kunthia montana*) having a ringed, snakelike stem. Its juice is used by the natives as a cure for snake bites.

snake cucumber. A gourd (*Cucumis melo flexuosus*) cultivated as a curiosity for its long, sinuous fruits; also, the fruit itself. Botanically it is a form of the muskmelon.

snake dance. A religious dance in which the handling of snakes is a part of the ceremonial; esp., the dance given by the Hopi Indians every second year as the culmination of a nine days' ritual, to petition the nature deities for rain, the snakes probably representing underworld powers.

snake eel. Any of numerous scaleless eels of the family Ophichthyidæ, having no caudal fin, and the end of the tail projecting beyond the dorsal and anal fins. They abound in tropical seas, and are often spotted like some snakes.

snake fence. A worm fence (which see). *U. S.*

snake'fish' (snāk'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** = RIBBON FISH **b**. **b** A lizard fish.

snake fly. Any of several neuropterous insects of the family *Raphidiidæ*; — so called because of their large head and elongated neck and prothorax.

snake gourd. **a** The snake cucumber. **b** The gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*, with long contorted fruit; also, a form of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*).

snake'head' (snāk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on railroads.
2. **a** The turtlehead. **b** The guinea-hen flower.

snake'head', *or* **snake'-head'**, **mul'let**. Any of several Asiatic and East Indian fresh-water fishes constituting the Ophicephalidæ, having a pikelike head, large mouth, cylindrical body, and long dorsal and anal fins. They are carnivorous, voracious, and extremely tenacious of life. In Hawaii and California, they are known as **China fishes**.

snake mackerel. A long, silvery deep-sea fish (*Gempylus serpens*), related to, but slenderer than, the escolar.

snake'mouth' (snāk'mouth'), *n.* A handsome bog orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) of the eastern United States, having pink flowers suggestive of the open mouth of a snake; — also called *snakemouth pogonia*.

snake nut. The fruit of a sabiaceous tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*) of Guiana. Its embryo resembles a coiled snake.

snake palm. An Asiatic aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with reddish and speckled spathes and palmlike leaves.

snake'piece' (snāk'pēs'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A diagonal timber connecting the afterbody and the stern frame.

snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, most of which have had repute as remedies for snake bites; also, the roots of any of these. Among the more important are: **Virginia snakeroot**, *Aristolochia serpentaria*; **black snakeroot**, *Cimicifuga racemosa* and species of *Sanicula*; **Senega snakeroot**, *Polygala senega*; **button snakeroot**, *Eryngium* and species of *Liatris*; **white snakeroot**, *Eupatorium ageratoides*; **Canada snakeroot**, species of *Asarum*.

snake's'-beard' (snāks'bērd'), *n.* Any Asiatic hæmodoraceous plant of the genus *Ophiopogon*. They have showy white or purple flowers.

snake's'-head', *n.* **a** The guinea-hen flower, having checkered petals. **b** In California, the cichoriaceous plant *Malacothrix coulteri*, which has a spotted involucre.

snake's-head iris. An iridaceous plant (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Ayr stone.
2. An ammonite; — so called from its form.
3. A stone, or stonelike substance as some preparation, popularly thought efficacious when applied to a snake bite.

snake'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* **a** An East Indian loganiaceous vine (*Strychnos colubrina*) supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra. **b** An East Indian apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) whose twisted roots and stems resemble serpents. **c** Trumpetwood. **d** A tropical apocynaceous American shrub (*Plumieria rubra*) with very fragrant red blossoms. **e** The leopardwood.

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; serpentine.
2. Sly; cunning; deceitful. "*Snaky* wiles." *Milton.*
3. Covered with, or having, serpents; as, a *snaky* rod.
That *snaky*-headed, Gorgon shield. *Milton.*
4. Abounding in snakes.

snap (snăp), *v. t.*; SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up, to snatch; akin to G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snaben*, Dan. *snappe*, and to D. *snavel* beak, bill. Cf. SNAFFLE, *n.*] **1.** To grasp, snatch, or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; hence, to bite.
2. To break sharply and suddenly; to break short, as substances that are brittle; as, to *snap* a knife blade.
3. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to treat snappishly; — usually with *up*. *Granville.*

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smuggle. † SMUG.
smugh, *v. t.* [AS. *smūgan*] To creep; crawl. *Obs.*
smug'l, smug'ld. Smuggle; smuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
smug'ly, *adv.* of SMUG.
smug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smug'-skinned', *a.* Sleek. *Obs.*
smuir (smür). Scot. var. of SMORE. [hazy. *Scot.*]
smuis'ty (smüs'tĭ), *a.* Smoky; smuke. † SMOKE.
smul, smulle. † SMELL.
smur. Var. of SMURR.
smure (smōōr; smür). Scot. var. of SMORE, smother.
smurien. † SMEAR.
smurlles. † SMERLES.
smurk (smĕrk; smŭk) Dial. Eng. var. of SMIRK.
murr. smur (smẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* Cf. OD. & Flemish *smoor* mist.] Drizzle; mizzle. — **smur'ry**, *a. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smurthre. † SMORTHER.
smur'tle. Var. of SMIRTLE. *Scot.*
smush (smōōsh), *a.* Smug; smart. — *adv. Both Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n.* & *v.* Mash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n.* & *v.* Smoke; smolder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [A puffball.]
smut ball. **a** Stinking smut. **b**
smutch'in, *n.* Snuff. *Obs.*
smutch'y (smŭch'ĭ), *a.* Dirtied; stained; smudged.
smut mill. A machine to rid grain of smut. [MILL.]
smut'ter (smŭt'ẽr), *n.* = SMUT]
smyche. † SMEECH, smoke.
smyke. † SMEEK, smoke.
Smyr'na fig (smŭr'nä) A superior fig cultivated in Smyrna.
Smyr'na-ite (-ĭt), *or* **Smyr'ne-an** (-nē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = SMYRNIOT.
Smyr'ni-ot (-ŏt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [NGr. Σμυρνιώτης.] Of or pert. to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.
smyth (smĭth), *n.* The European coot. *Orkney Isl.*
smyr'tle (smŭr'tĭ; smŭt'tĭ), *n.* A numerous collection of small individuals. *Scot.*

Sn *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sn*] Stannum (tin).
s. n. *Abbr.* Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).
snab. † SNOB.
snab (snăb), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *snabb* edge, stump.] Projecting part of a hill or rock; brow of a steep ascent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snab'bie. snab'by (snăb'ĭ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot.*
snacche, snacchen. † SNATCH.
snach, snacht. Snatch; snatched. *Ref. Sp.*
snack (snăk), *a.* Alert; quick; adroit; acute. *Scot.*
snack'et, *n.* Snecket. *Obs.*
snack'y (snăk'ĭ), *a.* Snack. *Scot.*
snade, *n.* [AS. *snæd*. Cf. SNATHE, *v.*] A piece; bit. *Obs.*
snaf'fle (snăf''l; snāf''l), *v. t.* To snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*
snaf'l. Snaffle. *Ref. Sp.*
snag (*dial.* snăg; snāg), *n.* [Cf. ME. *snegge*, OLG. *snigge*.] A snail; slug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snag boat. A steamboat with an apparatus for removing snags, etc., in rivers, etc. *U. S.*
snag'bush' (snăg'bōōsh'), *n.* = BLACKTHORN, 1.
snag'ged (-ĕd; -ĕd; 151), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.
snag'ger (snăg'ẽr), *n.* One that snags, as a kind of billhook.
snag'gle-tooth' (snăg''l-tōōth'), *n.* An irregular, broken, or projecting tooth. — **snag'gle-toothed'** (-tōōtht'), *a. Both Dial.*
snag tooth. = SNAG, 2.
snail, *v. i.* To move, act, or go very slowly or lazily.
snail bore *or* **borer.** A boring univalve mollusk; a drill.
snail cloud. The cumulo-stratus.
snail eater. An openbill.
snail'er-y (snāl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where edible snails are kept and fattened for market.
snail'fish', *n.* = SEA SNAIL **b**.
snail'ish, *a.* Snaily.
snail medic. The snail clover.
snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail. [clover.]
snail plant *or* **trefoil.** Snail
snail wheel. = SNAIL, *n.*, 3.
snail'y (snāl'ĭ), *a.* Like a snail; also, infested with snails.
snaip. † SNAPE.
snair. † SNARE.
snaith (snāth; snāth). Dial. Eng. of SNEAD.
snake. † SNACK, *n.*
snake'ber-ry (snāk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A The bryony or its fruit. *Eng.* **b** *U. S.* (1) The red baneberry. (2) The bittersweet or its berry.
snake boat. = PAMBANMANCHE.
snake buzzard. A serpent eagle.
snake crane. The seriema.
snake doctor. *Local, U. S.* **a** The hellgramite. **b** Any dragon fly.
snake eater. **a** A markhor. **b** The secretary bird.
snake feeder. = SNAKE DOCTOR.
snake fern. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake hag. The slowworm.
snake killer. **a** The secretary bird. **b** The chaparral cock.
snake leaf. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake lily. The blue flag.
snake line. *Naut.* A small line passed around or between two ropes in a spiral or zigzag.
snake melon. Snake cucumber.
snake moss. Common club moss.
snake'neck', *n.* A snakebird, 1.
snake pipe. The horsetail.
snake'proof', *a.* Impervious to envy. *Obs.* [mouth.]
snake's'-mouth', *n.* Snake-
snake star. = SERPENT STAR.
snake's'-tongue', *n.* **a** = ADDER'S-TONGUE **a**. **b** = MOONWORT **a**. **c** Spearwort.
snake turtle A box tortoise, reputed to feed on snakes. *Southern Maryland & Virginia.*
snake'weed', *n.* **a** The bistort. **b** The Virginia snakeroot.
snake wire. = FISH WIRE.
snake'worm' (snāk'wûrm'), *n.* A traveling mass of army worms of the genus *Sciara*. [bistort.]
snake'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The
snak'ey (snāk'ĭ). Var. of SNAKY. [GUTTER ROAD.]
snak'ing trail (snāk'ĭng). =
snak'ish (snāk'ĭsh), *a.* Snaky.
snak'y-lock' (snāk'ĭ-), *a.* Snaky-headed. *Obs.*
Sna'na-ya'tra (snä'nä-yä'trä).

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4. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; as, to *snap* a whip; to *snap* one's fingers.
5. To shut, or cause (a thing or one of its parts) to impinge on something, with a sharp sound; as, to *snap* open or shut the lid of a box or the box; to *snap* the hammer of a gun.
6. To project or throw with a quick, jerky motion; as, to *snap* a baseball across the diamond.
7. *Cricket.* To catch out sharply (a batsman who has just snicked a bowled ball).
8. To take an instantaneous photograph of; to snapshot.
snapped work, masonry laid with considerable use of snap headers. — **to snap back**, *American Football*, of the center rush, to pass (the ball) back with the hand or foot to the quarter back on his own side, thus putting it in play. — **to s. off. a** To break suddenly. **b** To bite off suddenly.

snap (snăp), *v. i.* **1.** To grasp or catch eagerly or sharply (at anything); to try to seize something, as with the teeth; — usually with *at;* as, a dog *snaps* at a passer-by; a fish *snaps* at the bait; he *snapped* at the invitation.
2. To break short, or suddenly; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast *snaps;* a needle *snaps.*
3. To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise, to crack; as, blazing firewood *snaps.*
4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with *at;* as, to *snap* at a child; he *snapped* and snarled.
5. Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire, the sound of the falling of the hammer being inaudible when a discharge follows.
6. Of the eyes, to emit sudden, brief sparkles like those of a snapping fire, as sometimes in anger.
to snap back, *American Football*, to snap the ball back.

snap, *n.* [Cf. D. *snap* a snatching. See SNAP, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of grasping, snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth; as, the *snap* of a dog or of the jaws of a trap.
2. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, esp. of anything brittle; also, the crisp sound of such breaking.
3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.
4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the *snap* of the hammer of a gun.
5. That which is, or may be, seized or obtained quickly; hence, a bite, morsel, or scrap; also, a snack, or light meal.
6. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.; a device having such a catch, as a snap hook.
7. Briskness; crispness; vigor; energy; life; as, his style of speaking lacks *snap. Colloq.*
8. A sudden severe interval or spell of (cold) weather.
9. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in *pl.*
10. Any task, labor, set of circumstances, or the like, that yields satisfactory results or gives pleasure with little trouble or effort, as an easy course of study, a job where work is light, a bargain, etc. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
11. *Obs. or R. Cant or Slang.* **a** A cheat; cozener; sharper. **b** A cloyer.
12. In technical uses: **a** A cup-headed tool used in forming rivet heads in riveting. See RIVET, *Illust.* **b** *Engraving.* A figured stamp or puncheon. **c** *Glass Blowing.* An iron rod used in finishing the shapes of bottles, etc. **d** *Molding.* A snap flask.
13. A snap shot with a firearm.
14. *Photog.* A snapshot.
15. Something of no value; as, not worth a *snap. Colloq.*

snap, *a.* Done, performed, made, executed, carried through, or the like, quickly and without deliberation; as, a *snap* judgment or decision; a *snap* political convention. *Colloq.*
snap shot. See SNAPSHOT.

snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1. a** Any garden plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*, whose showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. **b** Toadflax. **c** A West Indian acanthaceous herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*).
2. A game in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON, 1. *Swift.*
3. A kind of tongs used by glassmakers.

snape (snāp), *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To bevel the end of (a timber) to fit against an inclined surface.

snap flask. *Molding.* A flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold.

Snap Flask

snap gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A gauge ground or lapped down to its exact permanent size.

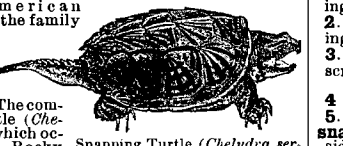
snap'hance' (snăp'hăns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig., the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP; HEN.] **1.** A spring lock carrying a flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock. Cf. FIRELOCK.
2. A curt retort or speech. *Obs.*

snap head, *or* **snap'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a riveting snap.
snap link. A link, as of a chain, with a gap in the side closed by a spring.
snap lock. A lock shutting with a catch or snap.
snap machine. 1. A machine for cutting baker's dough into sizes suitable for gingersnaps or the like.
2. A kind of seed drill in which the feed is effected by a jerking motion, usually by a spring.

snap'per (snăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that snaps, in any sense; as, a *snapper* up of trifles; the *snapper* of a whip.
2. a Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine fishes constituting the family Lutianidæ, esp. those of the large genus *Lutianus*, found in all warm seas. Most snappers are esteemed as food, and to some extent as game fishes. The species inhabiting deep water are often largely bright red or rose color; the shore species are often greenish above with various markings. Some attain a length of two feet or more. Among the important species are the red, gray, or mangrove, snapper, the dog, lane, and mutton snappers (see these terms). **b** In local or popular usage, any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, and the red grouper. **c** The schnapper.
3. a A snapping turtle. **b** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **c** A snapping beetle. **d** The phainopepla.
4. An assistant or helper in a glass factory.
5. *Teleg.* A device with a flexible metal tongue for producing clicks like those of the sounder.
6. A string bean. *Colloq., U. S.*

Snapping Beetle (*Adelocera ob tecta*) slightly enlarged.

snap'ping (snăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNAP, *v.* — **snapping beetle**, any of numerous beetles of the family Elateridæ (which see). — **s. hazel**, the witch-hazel. — **s. turtle. a** Either of two large and voracious American aquatic turtles of the family Chelydridæ, so called from their habit of seizing their prey with a snap of their jaws. They are: (1) The common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), which occurs east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada southward to Ecuador, reaching a length of over two feet and a weight of from 20 to 50 pounds; and (2) the alligator turtle. Both have a strong, musky odor, but are extensively used as food. **b** A soft-shelled turtle.


Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

snap'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things; eager to bite; as, a *snappish* cur.
2. Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish; as, *snappish* manners; a *snappish* vixen.
— **snap'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **snap'pish-ness**, *n.*

snap'py (-ĭ), *a.*; SNAP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNAP'PI-EST. **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.*
2. Emitting, or accompanied by, sharp sounds or "snaps;" as, a *snappy* spark, in electricity.
3. Full of, or characterized by, snap, or life and briskness; as, a *snappy* game. *Colloq., U. S.*

snap riveting. Riveting in which the rivets have snap heads formed by a die or swaging tool.

snap'shot' (snăp'shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Commonly **snap shot. a** A quick offhand shot, made without deliberately taking aim over the sights. **b** *Photog.* Act of taking a snapshot (in sense 2).
2. An instantaneous photograph made, usually with a hand camera, without formal posing of, and often without the foreknowledge of, the subject.

snap'shot', *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

snap switch. An electric switch having a revolving contact working against a spring, turning on or off either way with a snap, usually in a quarter turn.

snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare, noose; akin to D. *snaar* a string, Dan. *snare* a snare, Sw. & Icel. *snara*, D. *snoer* a string, cord, G. *schnur*, OHG. *snuor* a cord, *snarahha* a noose, and prob. to E. *needle.* See NEEDLE; cf. SNARL to entangle.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin. Cf. TRAP.
2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble; as, the *snare* of speculation.
3. One of the gut strings of a snare drum.
4. *Med.* An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.
Syn. — SNARE, TRAP. In their lit. senses, SNARE commonly suggests a noose, TRAP, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., *snare* implies entanglement or inveiglement, *trap*, ambush or surprise. See ALLURE.

snare, *v. t.*; SNARED (snârd); SNAR'ING (snâr'ĭng). To catch with a snare; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to insnare; entangle.
Lest that too heavenly form . . . *snare* them. *Milton.*

snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, sounded by means of wooden sticks; — so called because (for greater resonance) a catgut string or strings is stretched across its lower head. Called also *side drum.*

snar'er (snâr'ẽr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.

snarl (snârl), *v. t.*; SNARLED (snârld); SNARL'ING. [Cf. SNARL to entangle.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the repercussion of a snarling iron.

snarl, *v. t.* [From SNARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. "Her *snarled* hair." *Spenser.*
2. To embarrass; insnare; entangle.
[The] question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.*

snarl, *v. i.* To become tangled or snarled.

snarl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, an intricate complication or difficulty.

snarl (snârl), *v. i.* [From SNAR.] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds.
2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.
It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Vergil himself stands not exempted *Dryden.*

snarl, *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling.

snarl, *n.* Act of snarling; a growl; a surly or peevish expression; also, an angry contention.

snarl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNARL. — **snarling iron**, a tool with a long beak, used in making raised work. One end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the beak within the article worked upon giving the requisite blow for producing the raised work.

snarl'y (snâr'lĭ), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; surly; peevish.

snar'y (snâr'ĭ), *a.* [From SNARE.] Resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

snatch (snăch), *v. t.*; SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCH'ING. [ME. *snacchen, snecchen;* akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, *n.*, SNECK.] **1.** To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a loaf or a kiss; to *snatch* an opportunity.
2. To seize and transport away.
3. *Naut.* To insert (a rope) in a snatch block.
Syn. — Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe.

snatch, *v. i.* To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at;* as, to *snatch* at a rope.

snatch, *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly.
2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower; to work by fits and *snatches.*
3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken part; a scrap; as, a *snatch* of song; a *snatch* of pleasure.
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine *Spectator.*
4 A snack; a light or hasty meal. *Dial.*
5. A strokehall.

snatch block. *Naut.* A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

snatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snatches, or takes abruptly; also, formerly, a plunderer; raider.

snatch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNATCH. — **snatching roller**, *Print.*, in a press using a roll of paper, either of a pair of rollers that revolve faster than the paper is fed to them, so that the paper is torn along perforated lines.

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by breaks in continuity; interrupted; spasmodic.
2. Irritable; peevish; snappish. *Dial. Eng.*

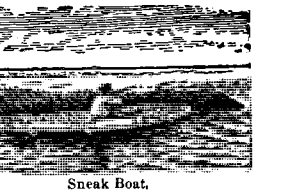
snath (snăth), *n.* [See SNEAD, SNATHE, *v.*] The handle of a scythe; a snead.

snead (snēd; snĕd), *n.* [AS. *snæd*, fr. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] A scythe handle or shaft; a snath. *Scot. & Dial.*

sneak (snēk), *v. i.*; SNEAKED (snēkt); SNEAK'ING. [ME. *sniken*, AS. *snīcan* to creep; akin to Dan. *snige sig;* cf. Icel. *snīkja* to hanker after.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively; to come or go meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company.
2. To act in a furtive and cowardly manner; to behave with pusillanimity; as, to *sneak* out of a difficulty.
Syn. — See LURK.

sneak, *n.* **1.** A mean, sneaking fellow.
A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks. Glanvill.*
2. A sneaking; a furtive move.
3. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground.
4. *pl.* = SNEAKERS, shoes. *Slang.*
5. *Whist.* A singleton.

sneak boat. A flat-bottomed decked boat with a small cockpit amidships used by wild-fowl shooters. It is often masked with rushes or the like and stationed among the sedges in a bay or inlet.


Sneak Boat.

sneak current. *Elec.* A current which, though too feeble to blow the usual fuse or to injure at once telegraph or telephone instruments, will in time burn them out.

sneak'er (snēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sneaks; specif., in *Cricket*, a sneak.
2. *pl.* Shoes with rubber or other soft soles which give no warning of one's approach, esp. such shoes as are worn in games, as tennis. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A punch bowl. *Obs.* *Spectator.*

sneak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEAK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Cowardly; furtive; deficient in openness and courage; underhand.
2. Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed, as if something to be ashamed of; shamefaced; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal; a *sneaking* fondness for homely food.
— **sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sneak'ing-ness**, *n.*

sneak thief. A thief who steals whatever he can reach without using violence or forcibly breaking into buildings.

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneck (snĕk), *v. t.*; SNECKED (snĕkt); SNECK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] *Masonry.* To lay (rubblework) with spalls and fragments to fill the interstices.

sneck, *v. t.* [See SNACK, SNATCH.] To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

[Skr. *snāna* bathing + *yātrā* procession.] See JAGANNATH.
snap'-back', *n. Football.* Act of snapping back the ball; also, sometimes, the center rush.
snap beans. String beans.
snap beetle, *or* **snap bug.** = SNAPPING BEETLE.
snap dog. Whippet *Local, Eng.*
snape (snāp), *n.* A marshy place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snape, *a.* Sharp; severe. *Obs.*
snape (*dial.* snāp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sneypa* to disgrace.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To chide; blame. **2.** To check; repress; stint. **3.** To nip; pinch; starve.
snaper. † SNAPPER. [GER.]
snap'-fin'ger, *n.* = SPRING-FINGER.
snap header. *Masonry.* A half-brick appearing like a header, but not extending in beyond the facework; hence, a bond stone not extending through the wall.
snap hook. = SPRING HOOK &c.
snapir. † SNAPPER, to stumble.
snap'jack', *n.* Stitchwort *Alsine holostea. Dial. Eng.* [bluefish.]
snap mackerel. The common
snap molding *or* **moulding.** Molding with snap flasks. — **snap molder** *or* **moulder.**
snap'page, *n.* A share in the profits of sharping. *Obs.*
snap'per, *n. & v. i.* Stumble; trip; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snap'per-back', *n. American Football.* The player who snaps back the ball; the center rush.
snap'pers (snăp'ẽrz), *n. s.* = SNAPJACK. **b** Snap or string beans. *Colloq., U. S.*
snapping tool. A stamp for forcing a metal plate into a die to make the impression.
snap point. A snap head, of a rivet, bolt, etc.
snapre. † SNAPPER, to stumble.
snaps (snăps), *n. pl.* Kidney beans. *Dial. Eng.*
snap'sack', *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snappsäck* knapsack, G. *schnappsack.*] A knapsack. *Obs.*
snap'-shoot'er, *n.* A gunner skilled in making snap shots. — **snap'-shoot'ing**, *n.*
snapt. Snapped. *Ref. Sp.*
snap'-the-whip', *n.* See CRACK-THE-WHIP.
snap tool. A riveting snap.
snap turtle. A snapping turtle.
snap'weed', *n.* Jewelweed.
snap willow. The crack willow.
snap'work', *n.* The firing device of a snaphance. *Obs. Scot.*
snap'wort' (snăp'wûrt'), *n.* Snapjack.
snar (snär), *v. i.* [Akin to LG. & OD. *snarren*, G *schnarren*, and E. *snort.* See SNORT; cf. SNARL to growl.] To snarl. *Obs.*
snare. *n.* Snared. *Obs. Scot.*
snare'ful, *a.* Full of snares. *Obs.*
snare'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The lower head of a side drum, across which the "snares" are stretched.
snark (snärk). Var. of SNORK. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
snarld. Snarled. *Ref. Sp.*
snarl'er, *n.* One that snarls.
snarl'er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.
snarl'ey ow (snär'lĭ-ou), *n.* A dog. *Jocose.* [p. pr., growling.]
snarl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *snarling*, snart, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *snarr* keen, swift, Dan. & Sw. *snart* quick.] Keen; severe. *Obs.*
snase. † SNAST.
snash (snăsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw *snäsa* to snub, talk insolently.] Abuse; insolence; gibing. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk insolently or abusively. *Scot.*
snast, snaste (*dial.* snāst), *n.* [Cf. GNAST a spark, or SNITE, *v. t.*] The snuff of a candle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [var. of SNOT.]
snat (snăt). Obs or dial. Eng.
snatch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *snatching*, p. pr.
snatch team. = TOW TEAM.
snath, *v. i.* To snatch. *Obs.*
snathe (snāth). Var. of SNATH.
snathe (snāth), *v. t.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sneiða* to cut into slices, fr. *snīða* to cut; akin to AS *snēdan* to snathe, *snīðan* to cut, G. *schneiden*, OHG. *snīdan*, Goth. *sneiþan* to cut, to reap, and E. *snath.*] To lop; prune. *Obs.* [stumble. *Obs.*]
snatir, *v. i.* To stagger; to
snat'ted, *a.* Snub-nosed. *Obs.*
snat'tock, *n.* [Cf. SNATHE.] A fragment; remnant. *Obs.*
snau. † SNOW. [SNATCH.]
snaught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
snauwhit. † SNOW-WHITE.
snav'el (snăv'l), *n. & v.* Snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*
snaw (*dial.* snô, snä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOW.
snawile. † SNAIL. [WHITE.]
snawith, snawhwite. † SNOW-
Sneak, Jerry. A pitiful henpecked husband in Foote's farce "The Mayor of Garratt."
sneak box. A sneak boat.
sneak'-cup', *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass. *Obs.*
sneakebill. † SNEAKSBILL.
sneak'i-ness (snēk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs. Cant.*]
sneak'ing-budge', *n.* Pilfering.
sneaks'bill', *n.* Sneaksby. *Obs.*
sneaks'by (snēks'bĭ), *n.* A mean fellow; a sneak. *Obs.*
sneak shooting. Act or practice of shooting from a sneak boat.
sneakt. Sneaked. *Ref. Sp.*
sneap (snēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SNAPE, chide. [SNEER.]
snear (snēr). Scot. var. of
sneath (snēth), **sneathe** (snēth). Vars. of SNATH.
sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* [See SNIB.] To reprimand; rebuke; snub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snecchen. † SNATCH.
sneck (snĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of SNACK, bite. [SNICK.]
sneck. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

sneck (snĕk), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The latch or catch of a door. **b** A projecting part, as a tongue of land.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.;* SNEERED (snērd); SNEER′ING. [ME. *sneren;* cf. E. dial. *sneer* to grin, to grimace, to snort, *snert* to sneer, Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog). Cf. SNARL to growl.] **1.** To grin, grimace, or manifest mirth or the like with awkward facial contortions. *Obs.* *Tatler.* **2.** To show contempt by change of facial expression, as by curling the lip, turning up the nose, or the like. **3.** To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to speak in a manner suggesting derision.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

Syn. — Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF.

sneer, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly; as, to *sneer* ironical praise at a person. *Congreve.* **2.** To treat with sneers; to sneer at. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To affect in some specified way by sneering.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage.*

sneer, *n.* **1.** Act of sneering. **2.** A change of countenance indicative of contempt. **3.** A verbal indirect expression or insinuation of contempt.

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.;* SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ′ING (snēz′ĭng). [ME. *snesen;* cf. ME. *fnesen,* AS. *gefnēsan, fnēosan* (akin to D. *fniezen*), and cf. E. NEESE.] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. It is usually a reflex act due to irritation of the nasal branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. — **to sneeze at,** to despise or contemn; to treat lightly; — usually in *not to be sneezed at.* *Colloq.*

sneeze, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of sneezing; a sudden, violent, audible, spasmodic expiration, chiefly through the nose. **2.** Snuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sneeze′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A yellow-flowered asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of *Helenium.* **b** An asteraceous weed (*Centipeda orbicularis*), of Australia and Tasmania, a specific for a prurient ophthalmia called *blight* or *sandy blight.*

sneeze′wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* [Cf. *nieshout.*] A South African sapindaceous tree (*Ptæroxylon utile*); also, its hard, valuable timber. The sawdust of this wood causes sneezing.

sneeze′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** White hellebore. *Obs.* **b** The strong-scented European *Achillea ptarmica,* resembling yarrow, but having simple leaves and large flower heads.

sneez′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEEZE. Hence: *n.* Formerly, a substance used to induce sneezing.

snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS. *snell;* akin to D. *snel,* G. *schnell,* OHG. *snel,* Icel. *snjallr* valiant.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Quick; swift; active; eager. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.* **2.** Keen; sharp, piercing. Hence: **a** Painful; severe; cruel. **b** Loud; shrill. *Obs.* **c** Cold. **d** Pungent; biting. **e** Severe or sarcastic in speech; acrimonious.

snell, *adv.* Quickly; swiftly; energetically; immediately; exceedingly. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*

snell, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snell's law (snĕlz). [After Willebrord *Snell,* or *Snellius,* Dutch mathematician.] *Optics.* The law that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction is constant for all incidences in any given pair of media.

snick (snĭk), *v. t.;* SNICKED (snĭkt); SNICK′ING. [E. dial. *snick* notch, cut; cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] **1.** To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting. **2.** *Cricket.* **a** To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. **b** To take (a bowled ball) sharply for the purpose of stumping; — said of a wicket keeper.

snick, *n.* **1.** A small cut or snip; a nick. **2.** *Cricket.* A light glancing blow given to a bowled ball. **3.** A knot or irregularity in yarn.

snick and snee [cf. D. *snee, snede,* a cut]. **a** A combat with knives. *Obs.* **b** Hence, jocosely, a knife, as a bowie knife; — corrupted into *snick-a-snee, snickersnee,* etc.

snick′er (snĭk′ẽr), *v. i.;* SNICK′ERED (-ẽrd); SNICK′ER-ING. [Cf. D. *snikken* to sob, to sigh, or E. dial. *nicker* to neigh, to snicker.] To laugh in a partially suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice; to giggle.

snick′er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

Sni′der ri′fle, *or* **Sni′der** (snī′dẽr), *n.* [After Jacob *Snider* (d. 1866), American inventor.] The first breechloader used in the British service (1866–76), being a simple conversion of the muzzle-loading rifle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.;* SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFF′ING. [ME. *sneven;* akin to *snivel, snuff;* cf. Dan. *snive* to sniff. Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff, as in suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. *M. Arnold.*

sniff (snĭf), *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country. **2.** To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff; scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger.

sniff, *n.* [See SNIFF, *v.*] Act or sound of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is sniffed; as, a *sniff* of air.

snif′fle (snĭf′'l), *v. i.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *sniff.* Cf. SNIVEL.] **1.** To snuffle, as one with catarrh. **2.** To snivel; whine; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*

sniff′y (snĭf′ĭ), *a.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest contempt or disdain; evincing such an inclination; supercilious; as, a *sniffy* person or manner. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snift (snĭft), *v. i.;* SNIFT′ED; SNIFT′ING. [Cf. SNIFF.] To sniff; sniffle; snivel; whimper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snift′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNIFT. — **snifting valve. a** *Steam Engin.* A valve opening into the atmosphere from a cylinder or condenser to allow the escape of air or water when the piston makes a stroke; — so called from the noise made by its action. **b** A similar valve in other machinery.

snig′ger (snĭg′ẽr), *v. i.* To snicker. — *n.* A snicker.

snig′gle (snĭg′'l), *v. i.;* SNIG′GLED (-'ld); SNIG′GLING (-lĭng). [See SNIG an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places.

snig′gle (snĭg′'l), *v. t.* [Cf. SNIG an eel.] To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to insnare. *Beau. & Fl.*

snip (snĭp), *v. t.;* SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP′PING. [D. *snippen;* akin to G. *schnippen.*] **1.** To cut off at one stroke with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip. **2.** To break off or snatch away; hence, to filch. *Obs. or R.*

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores, . . . but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. *De Foe.*

3. To cut (a hole) by or as if by a snip.

snip, *v. i.* **1.** To make a snip or quick cut. **2.** To break off as if snipped; — usually with *off.*

snip, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. *Shak.* **2.** A small shred; a bit cut off; hence: **a** Any small or insignificant person or thing. *Colloq.* **b** A tailor. *Slang.* **3.** A share; a snack; as, to go *snips.* *Slang.* **4.** Usually *pl.* Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal. **5.** A small stripe or spot of white on a horse's face. *Dial*

snipe (snīp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL). [ME. *snipe;* akin to D. *snep, snip,* LG. *sneppe, snippe,* G. *schnepfe,* Icel. *snīpa* (in comp.), Dan. *sneppe;* cf. Sw. *snäppa* a sandpiper.] **1. a** Any of certain limicoline birds constituting the genus *Gallinago,* related to, but slenderer than, the woodcocks, and like them having a very long straight bill, sensitive at the tip, with which they probe in the mud after worms and larvæ. They frequent bogs and marshes, and are highly valued as game birds on account of their swift irregular flight. Most species have plumage handsomely variegated with blackish brown, buff, and chestnut above, and barred on the tail and sides. The **common,** or **whole, snipe** (*G. gallinago*), of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, is smaller than the **great,** or **double, snipe** (*G. major*) of the same region, and about equal to the **American,** or **Wilson's, snipe** (*G. delicata*), of North and South America, from which it differs chiefly in having only 14 tail feathers instead of 16. Among sportsmen the Wilson's snipe is often called **English snipe.** The Old World **jacksnipe,** or **half snipe,** is still smaller, and is often placed in the genus *Limnocryptes.* Other species are known, including no less than eight inhabiting South America, among them the largest of snipe (*G. gigantea*). **b** In a broader sense (usually with a qualifying term), any of various other limicoline birds, esp. slender-billed forms, as the dowitchers (or red-breasted snipe), certain sandpipers, and tattlers. Often, any member of the family Scolopacidæ of some authorities. See SCOLOPACIDÆ. **2.** A fool; blockhead; goose. *Now Rare.* *Shak.* **3.** A butt of a smoked cigar or cigarette. *Slang.* **4.** The Tahoe trout. *Local, U. S.*

1/7

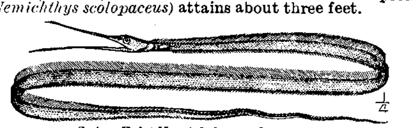
Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

snipe (snīp), *v. i.;* SNIPED (snīpt); SNIP′ING (snīp′ĭng). **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe. **2.** To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range, esp. when not in action; — often with *at.*

snipe (snīp), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot at (detached men of an enemy's force) at long range, esp. when not in action. **2.** To nose (a log) to make it drag or slip easily in skidding.

snipe′bill′ (snīp′bĭl′), *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings. **2. a** A bolt to fasten the body of a cart to the axle. *U. S.* **b** A hinge beneath the body of a dumping cart, consisting of two interlinked eyebolts.

snipe eel. Any of certain long, very slender, deep-sea eels of the family Nemichthyidæ, having long, sometimes recurved, beaks; a thread eel. The best-known species (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) attains about three feet.



1/4

Snipe Eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*)

snipe′fish′ (snīp′fĭsh′), *n.* **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a**. **b** A snipe eel. **c** A garfish of the family Belonidæ.

snip′er (snīp′ẽr), *n.* One who snipes; specif.: **a** One who snipes at detached men of an enemy's force. **b** One who snipes, or noses, logs.

snip′pet (snĭp′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A small part or piece.

To be cut into *snippets* and shreds. *F. Harrison.*

snip′pet-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty.

snip′ping (snĭp′ĭng), *n.* Something snipped or cut off or out; a clipping; — usually in *pl.*

snip′py (-ĭ), *a.;* SNIP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNIP′PI-EST. **1.** Fragmentary; cut short; as, *snippy* paragraphs or remarks. **2.** Short-tempered; tart; pettish. *Colloq., Scot., & Dial.* **3.** Mean; stingy; close-fisted. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** Putting on airs; sniffy. *Slang.*

sniv′el (snĭv′'l), *v. i.;* -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *snivelen, snevelen, snuvelen;* cf. AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNUFFLE.] **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To snuff mucus up the nose audibly; to snuffle. **3.** To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; hence, to express sorrow or repentance, esp. when affected, in a whining manner. "Put a stop to thy *sniveling* ditty." *Scott.*

sniv′el, *n.* **1.** Mucus from the nose. **2.** *pl. Veter.* The sound produced in the nostrils of animals as a result of a collection of thick mucus. **3.** Act of crying, whining, or the like, with sniveling; weak or affected expression of sorrow, repentance, etc.

sniv′el-er, sniv′el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who snivels, esp. one who habitually snivels, or whines affectedly or weakly.

snob (snŏb), *n.* [E. dial. *snob, snab,* a cobbler, shoemaker's apprentice, a term of contempt for a tailor.] **1.** A cobbler or shoemaker; a shoemaker's apprentice *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.* **2.** A townsman. *Cambridge Univ. Slang, Obs., Eng.* **3.** A person who does not belong to the upper classes; one obviously without rank or gentility; hence, a vulgar, ostentatious person. *Eng.* **4.** A person who has an excessive and vulgar or mean regard for wealth and social standing; one who vulgarly affects the manners or station of those of superior rank, esp. by a display of wealth.

He who meanly admires mean things is a *snob.* *Thackeray.*

5. A scab; rat; knobstick. *Trade-union Cant, Eng.*

snob′ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The quality of being snobbish; snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snob′bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or befitting, a snob. — **snob′bish-ly,** *adv.* — **snob′bish-ness,** *n.*

snob′bism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Snobbery.

snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd,* akin to D. *snoer* cord, G. *schnur.* Cf. SNARE.] **1.** A fillet worn around the hair of a young woman, formerly strictly emblematic of maidenhood. **2.** A snell for a fishing line.

snood, *v. t.* **1.** To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood. **2.** To fasten (a hook) with a snood, or snell.

snook (snōōk), *n.* [D. *snoek.*] **a** A robalo, esp. *Oxylabrax undecimalis.* **b** The barracouta *Thyrsites atun.* *S. Africa.* **c** The sergeant fish. **d** Any of certain garfishes.

snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [E. dial. *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent, ME. *snoken* to sniff, smell; cf. Sw. *snoka* to search, LG. *snöggen, snuckern, snökern,* to snuffle, smell about, search for.] **1.** To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To sniff; smell; to pry about; to search. *Scot. & Dial.*

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sneck band. A latchstring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck′draw′, *n.,* or **sneck drawer.** A sly person; a cozener; a cheat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck′draw′ing, *a.* Sly; crafty. *Scot.* — *n.* Craftiness. *Scot.*

sneck′drawn′, *a* Mean; stingy; narrow. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

sneck′et (snĕk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See SNECK.] A latch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sneck head. The catch of a latch. *Scot.*

sneck posset The treatment of one who has the door shut in his face; a rebuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sneck up. An exclamation of contemptuous dismissal from consideration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sned (snĕd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.

sned (snĕd), *v. t.* [See SNEAD a snath.] To lop; prune; snathe. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

snede. † SNADE.

snee (snē), **sny** (snī), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *snew* to abound, to snow, AS. *snīwan* to snow.] To abound; swarm. *Dial. Eng.*

sneek′bill′. † SNEAKSBILL.

sneel (snēl). Dial. of SNAIL.

Sneer, *n.* A carping character in Sheridan's "Critic," with just wit enough to be mischievous.

sneerd. Sneered. *Ref. Sp.*

sneer′er, *n.* One who sneers.

sneer′ful, *a* Given to sneering. *Obs.*

sneer′ing-ly, *adv.* of *sneering,* p. pr.

Sneer′well′, Lady (snēr′wĕl′). A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," given to gossip and slander.

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* Snuff; a pinch of snuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To take snuff. *Scot.*

sneesh′ing (-ĭn), *n.* Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. *Scot.*

sneeshing box, mill, *or* **mull.** A snuffbox. *Scot.*

sneest, *n. & v.* Taunt; sneer. *Obs.* *Scot.* Hence: **snees′ty** (snēs′tĭ), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneeth (snēth). Var. of SNATH.

sneez, sneezd. Sneeze; sneezed. *Ref. Sp.*

sneez′er, *n.* One who sneezes.

sneg (snĕg), *n. & v.* Neigh. *Scot.*

sneg, *n. & v.* Cut. *Obs. Scot.*

snegge. † SNAG, a snail.

sneith, *a.* Comely. *Obs.* *Scot.*

snek. † SNEAK.

snek. Var. of SNECK, latch.

snele. † SNAIL.

snell, *v. t.* [Cf. SNELL, *a.*] To incite. *Obs.*

snell, *v. t.* To fasten to or with a snell, as a hook.

snel′ly (snĕl′lĭ), *adv.* Quickly; bitterly; keenly; severely. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snell′y (snĕl′ĭ), *a.* Chill; — of the night air. *Scot.*

snepe, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*

snere. † SNEER.

snerp (snẽrp; snûp). Dial. Eng. var. of SNURP.

snese. † SNEEZE.

snese, *v. t.* [AS. *snǣsan,* fr. *snās* a spit.] To pierce (with a weapon); to run through. *Obs.*

snet. † SNITE, *v.*

sneve. † SNIFF, *v. i.*

snevel, snevil. † SNIVEL.

snew (*dial.* snū, snōō), *v. i.* To snow; fig., to swarm; to abound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snew. Obs or dial. pret. of SNOW.

sneyd (snād). Dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.

snib (snĭb), *v. t.* [ME. *snibben;* cf. Dan. *snibbe,* and E. SNUB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To check; restrain; rebuke; snub. **2.** To fasten; bolt; bar. **3.** To cut short; to make an end of.

snib, *n.* **1** A reprimand; a rebuff; a snub. *Obs.* **2.** A fastening; a bolt; catch. *Scot.*

sni′bel (snī′bĕl), *n.* Corrupt. of SNIPEBILL.

snick (snĭk). Var. of SNECK, latch.

snick (snĭk; snĕk), *v. t.* To take hastily and sneakingly. Cf. SNAKE, *v. t.,* 2. *Scot.*

snick′er, *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.*

snick′er-snee′ (snĭk′ẽr-snē′), *n.* See *snick and snee* **b**, under SNICK, *n.*

snickfall. † CINQUEFOIL.

snick′le (snĭk′'l), *n. & v.* Snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snid′dle (snĭd′'l), *n.* Coarse grass or sedges. *Dial. Eng.*

snide (snīd), *a.* Spurious; deceptively inferior; tricky; mean; base. — *n.* A snide person or thing. *Both Slang.*

snif. Sniff. *Ref. Sp.*

snif′fle (snĭf′'l), *n.* A snuffle.

sniffle valve. = SNIFTING VALVE. *Rare.*

snift. Sniffed *Ref. Sp.*

snift′er (snĭf′tẽr), *n.* *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* **1.** A sniff; a snort; also, *pl.* a cold in the head. **2.** A sharp or severe blow, storm, or the like. **3.** A reverse or dilemma. **4.** A dram of liquor. *Slang.*

snift′er (snĭf′tẽr), *v. i.* To sniff; snort; snivel *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snifter valve. = SNIFTING VALVE.

snif′ty (-tĭ), *a.* Having a pleasant smell. *Slang, U. S.*

snig (snĭg), *n.* [Cf. SNEAK.] A small eel. *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

snig, *v. t.* [See SNICK to cut.] To chop off; lop; also, to jerk; drag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snig, *v. t. & i.* [See SNEAK.] To sneak; pilfer. *Slang & Dial.*

snig′ger-er, *n.* One who sniggers.

snigs, *interj.* An old popular oath. *Obs.*

sniken. † SNEAK.

snile. † SNAIL.

snille. † SNELL.

snip, *a.* Of a dazzling whiteness. *Obs.* *Scot.*

snipe fly. See LEPTIDÆ.

snipe hawk. Marsh harrier. *Ir.*

snipe′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Having a slender, elongate, straight nose; — said of some dogs.

snipe's′-bill′, *n.* = SNIPEBILL.

snip′-nose′ mul′let. The rudder fish **b**.

snip′per (snĭp′ẽr), *n.* One that snips.

snip′per-a′do, *n.* [As if a Sp. word See -ADE.] One who works with scissors. *Obs.*

snip′per-snap′per, *n.* A whippersnapper. *Colloq.*

snip′-snap′, *n.* [Reduplication of *snap.*] A smart dialogue with quick replies. *Rare.*

snip′snap′sno′rum (snĭp′snăp′-snō′rŭm; 201), *n.* *Cards.* A round game of matching sequences; — so called from words said in turn by the players.

snip′y (snīp′ĭ), *a.* Resembling a snipe's bill; snipe-nosed.

snirl (snẽrl; snûl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SNARL to tangle.] Tangle; gnarl; snare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snirp (snẽrp; snûp). Dial. Eng. var. of SNURP.

snirt (snẽrt; snût), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SNORT.] Snort; sneer; snicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snir′tle (snẽr′t'l), *n. & v.* Snirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snish′ing (snĭsh′ĭng). Var. of SNEESHING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snitch (snĭch), *n.* A smitch. *Colloq. or Dial.*

snitch (snĭch), *v. i.* To inform; betray. — **snitch′er,** *n.* *Both Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

snite (snīt), *n.* [AS. *snīte.*] A snipe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snite (*dial.* snīt, snoit), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *snȳta.* See SNOUT.] To blow or pull (the nose); to snuff (a candle). — *v. i.* To blow or pull the nose. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snitel, *n.* Also **sniter.** *pl.* Snuffers. *Obs.*

snithe (snīth), *v. t.* [AS. *snīðan.*] To cut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snithe (snīth), **snith′y** (snĭth′-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; — of the wind or weather. *Dial. Eng.*

sniv′el (snĭv′'l), *v. t.* To utter or express with or by sniveling.

sniv′el-ard, *n.* [*snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Obs.*

sniv′eld. Sniveled. *Ref. Sp.*

sniv′eled, sniv′elled (snĭv′'ld), *a.* Covered or stained with snivel. *Obs. or R.*

sniv′el-y, sniv′el-ly (-'l-ĭ), *a.* Sniveling; pitiful; whining.

snoa. † SNOW.

snoak (snōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SNOOK.

snob (snŏb), *v. i.* [ME. *snobben,* prob. of D. or LG. origin; cf. D. *snuiven, snoeven,* to snort, G. *schnaufen, schnauben.* Cf. SNUFF to sniff.] To sob violently. — *n.* A violent sob. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snob′by (snŏb′ĭ), *a.* Snobbish. *Rare.*

snob′ling, *n.* A little snob. *Jocose.*

snob-oc′ra-cy (snŏb-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*snob* + *-cracy.*] Snobs taken collectively. *Jocose.*

snob-og′ra-pher (-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*snob* + *-grapher.*] One who writes of snobs. — **snob-og′ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* *Both Humorous.*

snock (snŏk), *n.* [Cf. SNOOK, *n.*] = BARRACOUTA, 2. *Australia.*

snock′er (snŏk′ẽr), *n. & v.* Snort; snore. *Scot.*

snod (snŏd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SNOOD.

snod (snŏd), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. Icel. *snoðinn* bald.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; snug; cunning; demure. — *v. t.* To make snod. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snode. † SNADE.

Snod′grass, Augustus (snŏd′-gräs). One of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — a poetic nonentity.

snoff (snŏf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SNUFF (of a candle).

snof′fle (snŏf′'l). Dial. Eng. var. of SNUFFLE.

snog (snŏg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNUG. *Obs.* *Scot.*

snoif, *v. t.* To whirl (a spindle).

snoke (snōk), Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOOK.

snoke′horn′, *n.* A sneak. *Obs.*

snood′ed, *a.* Having a snood.

snood′ing, *n.* *Angling.* The material for the snood, or snell.

snook (*dial.* snōōk), *n.* A peak or promontory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snook′ered (snōōk′ẽrd), *a.* In snooker pool, in a position inaccessible for a direct shot. *Eng.*

snook′er pool, *or* **snook′er** (snōōk′ẽr), *n.* A modification of the game of pyramids, played with the fifteen red balls and various colored balls. *Eng.*

snool (snōōl), *v. t. & i.* To cow; snub; cringe. *Both Scot.*

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snoop (snōōp), *v. i.* [Cf. SNOOK, *v. i.*] To look or pry about or into others' affairs in a sneaking way. — *n.* One who snoops; a prying sneak. — **snoop'er** (-ẽr), *n. All U. S.*

snooze (snōōz), *n.* [E. dial.; orig. uncert.] A short sleep; a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snooze, *v. i.*; SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING (snōōz'ĭng). To doze; to drowse; to take a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snore (snōr; 201), *v. i.*; SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING (snōr'ĭng). [ME. *snoren*; cf. AS. *fnora* a sneezing, and E. *sneeze*, or LG. *snoren, snorken, snurken*, to snore, D. *snorken*, G. *schnarchen* to snore, *schnarren* to rattle, MHG. *snarren*, Sw. *snarka* to snore, Icel. *snarka* to sputter, fizzle, and E. *snarl* to growl.] To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse noise, due to vibration of the uvula and the soft palate.

snore, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of snoring. **2.** *pl. Veter.* The snivels.

snore piece. In a mine pump, a cylinder, usually of cast iron, terminating in a flat or conoidal bottom and having suction holes (**snore holes**) in the bottom or side.

snort (snôrt), *v. i.*; SNORT'ED; SNORT'ING. [ME. *snorten, snurten*, to snort, snore; prob. akin to E. *snarl* to growl, or *snore*.] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses. **2.** To snore. *Obs.* "The *snorting* citizens." *Shak.* **3.** To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snort, *v. t.* **1.** To expel with or as with a snort. **2.** To utter with, or express by, a snort.

snort, *n.* Act of snorting, or the sound produced.

snort'er (snôr't'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snorts or snores loudly. **2.** The wheatear; — so called from its cry. *Local, Eng.* **3.** Anything big, noisy, exciting, or the like, as a storm, a fight, a large harvest, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *n.* Also **snort'er.** [Orig uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A flat rope, usually of sennit, secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used to strip the lower lift and brace from the yardarm in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war. **b** A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.

snout (snout), *n.* [ME. *snoute*, perh. of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *snute*, D. *snuit*, G. *schnauze*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, Icel. *snȳta* to blow the nose. Cf. SNITE, *v.*, SNOT.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum. **2.** The nose of a person; also, formerly, a worthless man. **3** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc. **4.** The face, or front, of a glacier.

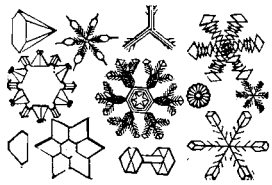
snout beetle. Any beetle of the group Rhynchophora; — so called because the head is usually produced into a rostrum bearing the mouth at its end and the antennæ on its sides; a weevil. See WEEVIL.

snout moth. **a** Any pyralid moth. **b** Any of various moths (mostly of the Pyralidæ or allied families) having labial palpi held out forward like a snout.

snout'y (snout'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *snaue*, or D. *snaauw*.] *Naut.* A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing from a brig only in having a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast.

snow, *n.* [ME. *snow, snaw*, AS. *snāw*; akin to D. *sneeuw*, OS. & OHG. *snēo*, G. *schnee*, Icel. *snær*, Sw. *snö*, Dan. *snee*, Goth. *snaiws*, Lith. *snēgas*, Russ. *snyeg*, Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*, W. *nyf*, L. *niz, nivis*, Gr. acc. *νιφα*, also AS. *snīwan* to snow, G. *schneien*, OHG. *snīwan*, Lith. *snigti*, L. *ningit, ninguit*, it snows, Gr. *νίφει*, Avestan *snizh* to snow.] **1.** White or transparent crystals or flakes of ice, congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling to the earth; also, the fallen material. Snow crystals exhibit beautiful and perfect hexagonal forms, whose whiteness is due to the reflection of light from their many facets. By continued pressure snow is converted into ice, as in glaciers (cf. REGELATION).



Crystals of Snow.

2. Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, carbon dioxide *snow*; acetylene *snow*. **3.** A fall of snow or of something resembling snow. **4.** *Her.* Argent. *Obs. & R. Chaucer.* **5.** Whiteness, as of snow. *Poetic.* **6.** Those admitted to a theater on passes. *Theat. Slang.*

snow (snō), *v. i.*; SNOWED (snōd); SNOW'ING. To fall in or as snow; — chiefly used impersonally; as, *it snows.*

snow, *v. t.* **1.** To scatter or shower down like snow. **2.** To cover, or shut in, with snow; — used with adverbs; as, the train was *snowed* under. **3.** To make white like snow. *Obs.*

to snow under, fig., to defeat by an overwhelming aggregate of votes, tallies, or the like. *Colloq.*

snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such a mass. **2.** Any of certain cultivated white-flowered species of *Viburnum*. The common snowball is the cultivated cranberry tree, or guelder-rose. See JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

snow'ball', *v. t.*; SNOW'BALLED' (-bôld'); SNOW'BALL'ING. To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

snow'ball', *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'ber-ry (snō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), with white berries. **b** A rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of Florida and the West Indies, with evergreen leaves, racemes of white flowers, and white berries. **c** See CREEPING SNOWBERRY. **d** In Australia, the ericaceous shrub *Gaultheria hispida*.

snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The snowflake. **b** Any finch of the genus *Junco*; a junco. The common form of eastern North America is *J. hyemalis*, often called *slate-colored*, or *black, snowbird*. **c** The fieldfare. *Eng.* **d** The ivory gull.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with snow blindness.

snow blindness. *Med.* Defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow; niphablepsia.

snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in, or blockaded, by snow.

snow'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** A melting of snow; a thaw. **2.** A breaking of trees by snow; also, an area over which there has been such breakage. **3.** Anything to prevent the piling up or drifting of snow, as a fence, a row of bushes or trees, or the like.

snow'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs; as: **a** Any Californian species of *Ceanothus* having white flowers, as *C. velutinus*. **b** The Australian asteraceous shrub *Olearia stellulata*. **2.** A Polynesian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Phyllanthus nivosus*), cultivated for its white and green mottled foliage.

snow'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A very small humming bird of the genus *Microchera* having a shining white crown. There are two species, *M. albocoronata*, inhabiting Panama, and *M. parvirostris*, of Costa Rica and Panama.

Snowcap (*Microchera albocoronata*).

snow cock. Any of several large gallinaceous birds (genus *Tetraogallus*) living almost exclusively above timber line in the mountains of central and western Asia. The Himalayan snow cock (*T. himalayensis*) has a chestnut pectoral band and a white chest with black bars.

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A bank of drifted snow; also, rarely, drifting snow.

snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* **a** Any species of *Galanthus*; esp., a bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*G. nivalis*) bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.

Snowdrop

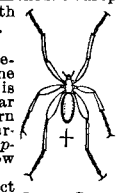
snowdrop tree. **a** Any species of *Mohrodendron*, esp. *M. dipterum* or *M. carolinum*. **b** Any of several West Indian oleaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Mayepea*. **c** See AFRICAN SNOWDROP TREE.

snow'fall' (snō'fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow, specif., the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period. It is usually expressed in terms of inches of water, the number being obtained roughly by dividing the number of inches of snow by 10.

snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow. **2.** A finch (*Passerina*, or *Plectrophenax, nivalis*) of northern regions, allied to the longspurs. It breeds in the Arctic regions and in winter often appears in large flocks both in Europe and the United States, frequently during snowstorms. Much of the plumage (notably large areas on the wings very conspicuous in flight) is white, the upper parts being overcast with brown and rufous in ordinary winter plumage. The male in summer is entirely white and black. Called also *snow bunting*. **3.** **a** Any bulbous amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Leucojum*, esp. *L. vernum*, which differs from the snowdrop in having larger flowers with equal perianth segments. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant. **4.** *Weaving.* = BOURETTE.

Snowflake. 2. Summer plumage.

snow fly *or* **insect.** **a** Any of several mecopterous insects of the genus *Boreus*. The male has rudimentary wings; the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear on the snow in great numbers in the northern United States. **b** Any of certain small American stone flies, as *Perla nivicola* and *Capnia pygmæa*, often seen on snow. **c** A snow gnat.



Snow Gnat (*Chionea valga*). Enlarged.

snow gnat. **a** A wingless dipterous insect (genus *Chionea*) chiefly found on snow. **b** Any species of gnats of the family Chironomidæ, often seen on snow in spring.

snow goose. Any of several geese of the genus *Chen*, most of which are white with blackish primaries and a yellowish bill. They breed chiefly in Arctic America and migrate south. The **greater snow goose** (*C. hyperborea nivalis*) occurs chiefly on the Atlantic coast; the **lesser snow goose** (*C. hyperborea*) on the Pacific coast and in the Mississippi Valley. See Ross's SNOW GOOSE. The blue goose is often called *blue snow goose*.

snow grass. **a** Any of several tall New Zealand grasses of the genus *Danthonia*, as *D. flavescens* and *D. raoulii*. **b** New Zealand tussock grass (*Poa cæspitosa*).

snow ice. **a** Ice formed by the compacting of snow, as in glaciers. **b** Whitish, porous ice formed by the freezing of half-melted snow or ice.

Lesser Snow Goose.

snow line *or* **limit.** **a** The lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of about 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, about 16,000 feet, above the sea. **b** The extreme limit from the equator within which no snow falls unmelted, varying according to elevation, nearness to the sea, and other physical conditions. Canton, China, 23° N., and Brownsville, Texas, 26° N., represent extreme points at sea level in the Northern Hemisphere.

snow mouse. **a** A European vole (*Microtus nivalis*) of the Alps and other high mountains. **b** A pied lemming.

snow'-on-the-moun'tain, *n.* **a** = SNOW-IN-HARVEST. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, having showy white bracts.

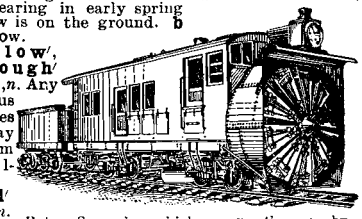
snow partridge. **a** A Himalayan gallinaceous bird (*Lerwa lerwa*) having the upper half of the legs feathered and the reddish shanks spurred. Its upper parts are blackish, narrowly barred with white and rufous, the under parts chestnut. **b** A snow cock. **c** A ptarmigan, or snow grouse.

snow pheasant. **a** A snow cock. **b** An eared pheasant.

snow pigeon. A pigeon (*Columba leuconota*) of Tibet and the Himalayas. Its back, neck, and rump are white; the top of the head, ear coverts, and tail are blackish.

snow plant. **a** A fleshy, bright red monotropaceous herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing as a saprophyte in coniferous woods at high altitudes on the Sierras of California, often appearing in early spring while snow is on the ground. **b** The red snow.

snow plow', snow' plough' (snō'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances to clear away snow from roads, railroads, etc.



Rotary Snowplow which removes the snow by a rotary fanlike device.

snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad, esp. one on a mountain side or other slope, to afford protection against snowslides.

snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* Any of various contrivances worn under the shoes to enable the wearer to walk on soft snow without sinking; esp.: **a** A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, strung like a tennis racket, and having a support and holder for the foot. **b** A ski. *Rare or Local.*

Snowshoe **a**.

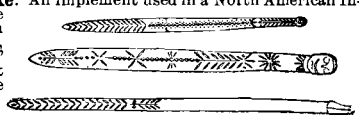
snow'shoe', *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes.

snowshoe rabbit. An American varying hare (*Lepus bairdi*) of the central Rocky Mountain region, which in winter is white and in summer brownish with white feet.

snow'slide' (-slīd'), *n.* A snow avalanche; snowslip.

snow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

snow snake. An implement used in a North American Indian game in the form of a staff, or "snake," several feet long, to be hurled along ice or snowy ground.



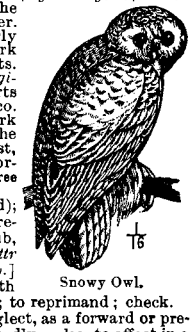
Snow Snakes.

snow'storm' (snō'stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The *snowy* top of cold Olympus." *Milton.* **2.** White like snow; as, *snowy* hair. *Shak.* **3.** Fig.: Pure; unblemished; unstained; spotless.

There did he lose his *snowy* innocence. *J. Hall* (1646).

snowy heron, a small white heron or egret (*Egretta candidissima*) about two feet long, formerly abundant in the southern United States, and southward to Chile, but now very rare on account of its pursuit for its plumes or aigrettes. — **s. lemming,** a pied lemming. See LEMMING. — **s. owl,** a large diurnal arctic owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which enters the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but usually has dark brownish spots. It has no ear tufts. — **s. plover,** a small plover (*Ægialitis nivosa*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with a dark patch on the crown, sides of the head, and each side of the breast, and with the under parts and portions of the head white. — **s. tree cricket.** See TREE CRICKET.



Snowy Owl.

snub (snŭb), *v. t.*; SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. [ME. *snubben* to reprove; cf. Icel. *snubba* to snub, chide, Sw. *snubba*, Icel. *snubbōttr* snubbed, nipped, and E. *snib*.] **1.** To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to reprimand; check. **2.** To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person; to slight designedly; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence. **3.** To check the motion of suddenly by a tautened rope,

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snool (snōōl), *n.* A cringing person; a craven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snoop'y (snōōp'ĭ), *a.* Prying; sneaking. *Colloq. & Dial. U. S.*

snoot (snŏŏt), *n.* Scot. & dial. var. of SNOUT. — **to make a snoot** [*snoot* here is either influenced by, or is a phonetic English spelling of, D. *snuit*, lit., snout; hence, face], to look sulky. *Colloq. or Slang, South Africa.* [*Scot.*]

snoove (snōōv), *v. i.* To glide.

snooz, snoozd. Snooze; snoozed. *Ref. Sp.*

snoo'zle (snōō'z'l), *v. i. Dial.* **1.** To cuddle; snuggle. **2.** To nuzzle, as a dog. **3.** To snooze; doze; sleep.

snore, *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often with *away*. **snore hole.** See SNORE PIECE.

snor'er (snōr'ẽr), *n.* One who snores.

snor'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNORE.

snork (*dial.* snôrk; snôk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. D. & OLG. *snorken*, v., Dan. *snorke*.] Snore; snort. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snort'er. Var. of SNOTTER.

snor'tle (snôr't'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort*.] To grunt; snort. *Obs.*

snort'y, *a.* Characterized by snorting. *Obs. or Colloq.*

snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *gesnot*; akin to D. *snot*, LG. *snotte*, Dan. *snot*, and to E. *snout*. See SNOUT.] Nasal mucus.—*v. t.* To blow, wipe, or clear (the nose). *Both Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

snoter, *a.* [AS. *snotor*.] Prudent; wise. — **snoterly,** *adv.* — **snoterness,** *n. All Obs.*

snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [From SNOT.] To snivel; sob; cry; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snot'ter-y, *n.* Snot; filth. *Obs.*

snot'ty (snŏt'ĭ), *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty. — **snot'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **snot'ti-ness,** *n. All Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

snouh. + SNOW.

snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point [NÆ.]

snout butterfly. See LIBYTHEIDÆ.

snout'er (snout'ẽr), *n.* Shears to remove cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.

snout'fair', *a.* Having a fair face; handsome. *Obs.*

snow apple. = FAMEUSE.

snowball bush, *or* **snowball tree.** = SNOWBALL, 2.

snow bear. The isabelline bear.

snow blink. Reflection of sunlight from a field of snow or ice.

snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

snow bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2.

snow chukor. A snow cock.

snow'craft', *n.* Skill and experience in traveling over snow.

snowd. Snowed. *Ref. Sp.*

Snow-do'ni-an (snō-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the mountain of Snowdon, in Wales. [*n.*, 2.]

Snow'down', *n.* See HERALD.

snow eater. A chinook wind, which melts the snow rapidly. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

snow eyes. A kind of Eskimo snow goggles. [*Eng.*]

snow finch. The brambling.

snow flange. = FLANGER, 2.

snow flea. A small black leaping poduran insect (*Achorutes nivicola*) often found in early spring on the snow in vast numbers in the eastern States. *U. S.*

snow'flight' (-flīt'), *n.* The snowflake (bird). *Local, Brit.*

snow'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* a The snowdrop. b A cultivated shrub of the genus *Deutzia* (*D. gracilis*). c The fringe tree.

snowflower tree. Fringe tree.

snow'fowl', *n.* The snowflake. (bird). *Local, Brit.*

snow gem *or* **glory.** The glory-of-the-snow. See CHIONODOXA.

snow grouse. A ptarmigan.

snow gum. A scrubby eucalypt (*Eucalyptus coriacea*). *Australia.* [SNOWY.]

snow'ily (snō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SNOWY-NESS. *n.* See -NESS.

snow'-in-har'vest, *or* **snow'-in-sum'mer,** *n.* Any of several white-flowered plants blossoming at harvest time, as the mouse-ear chickweed and the English virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

snow'ish, *a.* See -ISH; SNOWY.

snowk (snouk; snōk; snōōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SNOOK, *v.*

Snow King. Gustavus Adolphus, king (1611–32) of Sweden; — so called by Austrians.

snow knife. A scraper used by Eskimos to clear ice from furs.

snowl (snoul), *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

snow leopard. The ounce.

snow'less, *a.* See -LESS.

snow owl. The snowy owl.

snow panther. The ounce.

snow pear. A European pear which ripens after snowfall.

snow pudding. A cold pudding, resembling snow, made of gelatin, lemon juice, water, sugar, and whipped whites of eggs.

snow'scape', *n.* A landscape of a snow-covered scene.

snow'sho'er (-shō'ẽr), *n.* One who uses snowshoes.

snowte. + SNOUT.

snow tree. Snow-pear tree.

snow'-white', *a.* [*AS. snāw-hwīt.*] White as snow.

snow white. Zinc white.

snow wreath. The rosaceous shrub *Neviusa alabamensis*.

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chain, or the like; as, a boat is *snubbed* as she comes to a wharf by taking a turn with a bowline around a post; a horse is *snubbed* by running to the limit of a picket rope. **4.** To fasten, usually with a turn about a post, as a rope. **5.** To clip or break off the end of; to check the growth of; to nip. *Obs. or R.*

snub (snŭb), *n.* **1.** A knot; protuberance in wood. *Obs.* **2.** A check or rebuke; an intended slight. *J. Foster.* **3.** A snub nose. *Colloq.* **4.** Act or result of snubbing, as a vessel with the bowline. **5.** A snubbing post. *Local.*

snub, *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and a little turned up at the end; — said of the nose.

snub cube, *Geom.*, a solid bounded by 32 triangles and 6 squares, and having at each vertex 4 triangles and a square. — **s. dodecahedron,** *Geom.*, a solid having at each vertex a pentagon and 4 triangles, and bounded by 12 pentagons, which belong to the regular dodecahedron, and 80 triangles, of which 20 are faces of the regular icosahedron.

snub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNUB. — **snubbing post,** a post around which a line is thrown to snub, or check, anything.

snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.

snub-nosed cachalot, a pygmy sperm whale.

snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*, to sniff, SNUFF, *v.* (of a candle).] **1.** The charred part of a candle wick. **2.** *Mining.* A candle end used to ignite a fuse. **3.** A fit of resentment or indignation; a huff. *Obs. or Scot.*

to take it in snuff, to take offense; to be angry or provoked.

snuff, *v. t.;* SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFF'ING. [ME. *snuffen.* See SNUFF to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.

to snuff out, to extinguish by or as by snuffing.

snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [Akin to *D. snuffen*, G. *schnupfen, schnuppen*, to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. SNIFF, SNUFFLE, SNUB, *v. i.*] **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff.

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite. *Dryden.*

2. To perceive by smelling; to scent; to smell. **3.** To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.

to snuff pepper, to get angry. *Obs.*

snuff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc. **2.** To sniff in or as in disgust; hence, to chafe. *Obs.*

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff?* *Bp. Hall.*

3. To take snuff; esp., to take snuff habitually.

snuff, *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing; a sniff. **2.** Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch. **3.** Scent; smell; aroma; odor. *Obs.*

up to snuff, not easily deceived; worldly-wise. *Slang.*

snuff'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box for holding snuff, usually carried about the person. **2.** A puffball.

snuffbox bean. **a** The large seed of a tropical mimosaceous liana (*Lens phaseoloides*). It is one of the sea beans. It is used medicinally. **b** The plant which bears this seed. It has tough, ropelike stems, pinnate leaves ending in a tendril, small spicate flowers, and gigantic sword-shaped woody pods divided into boxlike compartments.

snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** The common porpoise.

snuff'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle. The *sing.* form, **snuff'er,** is used attributively, as in *snuffer* dish, *snuffer* tray, etc.

snuf'fle (snŭf''l), *v. i.;* SNUF'FLED (-'ld); SNUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snuff*, v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln*, G. *schnüffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Dan. *snövle*, AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNIFFLE.] **1.** To breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, making a broken sound; to inhale through the nose noisily, as if the nose were partially stopped up; also, to speak through or as through the nose; to speak nasally; — often used of hypocritical, canting persons. **2.** To chaff; fret; fume. *Rare.*

snuf'fle, *n.* [See SNUFFLE, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of snuffling; the sound made in snuffling. **2.** An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy. **3.** *pl.* Nasal catarrh, esp. of infants or children. *Colloq.*

snuf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who snuffles; esp., a canter.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc. **2.** Soiled with snuff.

snuff'y, *a.* Sulky; angry; vexed. *Obs. or Scot.*

snug (snŭg), *a.;* SNUG'GER (-ẽr); SNUG'GEST (-ĕst). [E. dial. *snug* compact, close, secret, private, handsome; cf. Icel. *snöggr* smooth, ODan. *snög* neat, Sw. *snygg.*] **1.** Trim; tidy; compact; as, a *snug* little farm; make all things *snug;* by extension, sheltered or protected in any way, as against poverty by a fortune, or against intrusion by natural privacy; cozy; as, a *snug* life; a *snug* corner.

Right and proper for a *snug* man like him. *Lover.*

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a garment.

Syn. — Close, compact, neat, trim; comfortable. — SNUG, COZY. SNUG implies trimness, closeness, or security; COZY suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat, a *cozy* armchair; "There is hardly to be found upon the earth, I suppose, so *snug* a creature as an Englishman by his fireside in the winter" (*Cowper*); "I kept myself *snug* and silent, watching" (*Boswell*); "the *cozy* talk by the fireside" (*J. R. Green*); "'*Snug* little crib,' said Mr. Pynsent, 'pretty *cozy* little lawn'" (*Thackeray*). See NEAT.

snug fit. See 5th FIT, 2 **a.**

snug, *n.* **1.** A small private room in an inn or public house. *Dial. Eng.*

Bolt Head with Snug.

2. *Mach.* A projecting piece or lug, as one forged under a cup head of a bolt in order to prevent rotation in screwing up the nut; also, a stop or catch of a loose eccentric. Cf. 4th GAB.

snug (snŭg), *v. i.;* SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING (-ĭng). To lie close; to snuggle; — often with *up*, or *together.*

snug, *v. t.* **1.** To place in a snug position. *R.* **2.** To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish; to finish; slick. **3.** To arrange neatly and smoothly.

to snug down, *Naut.*, to reduce sail, lower topmasts, lash movables, etc., to prepare for a gale.

snug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SNUGGERIES (-ĭz). A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room or den. *Colloq.*

snug'gle (snŭg''l), *v. i.;* SNUG'GLED (-'ld); SNUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snug.*] To move one way and the other so as to get close; to cuddle; nestle.

snug'gle, *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; to cuddle.

so (sō), *adv.* [ME. *so, sa, swa*, AS. *swā;* akin to OFries. *sā, sō*, D. *zoo*, OS. & OHG. *sō*, G. *so*, Icel. *svā, svō, svo, so*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, Goth. *swa* so, *swē* as; cf. L. *suus* one's own, Skr. *sva* one's own, one's self. Cf. AS, CUSTOM, ETHIC, SUCH.] **1.** In that manner or degree; in this or that condition or state; as has been stated or suggested; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known; as, why did he come *so* late? "*So* spake the apostate angel." *Milton.* *So* formerly sometimes meant, in or to the degree, manner, etc., following. It sometimes indicates an amount as indeterminate or as regarded distributively; as in, to work for *so* much an hour; one can walk only *so* far. It is often used with a pronominal force, esp. to avoid repetition; as in, he said they would come, and I thought *so* too. After the verb *be* it is often equivalent to a predicate adjective with the sense of *true, accordant with fact;* as, what he says is sure to be *so.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

2. In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. with *as.* See under AS, 1.

So clear as to leave no hope of acquittal. *Froude.*

3. Very; in a high degree; i. e., in such a degree as cannot well be expressed; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.* **4.** For that reason; for like reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws; *so* shalt thou prosper.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in *Swift.*

5. The case being such, therefore; on this account; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion *Locke.*

6. (Abbr. from *so be it.*) It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; — used to express assent.

And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so* *Shak.*

7. Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it?

8. (Abbr. from *is it so?*) Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward inflection; as, "Do you say he refuses? *So?*" *Colloq.*

9. About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less; — after *or;* as, I will spend a week or *so* in the country; I have read only a page or *so.*

10. In strong asseveration; as, *so* help me God, I deny it.

11. Ever; — now only in composition; as, *whatso, whatsoever, whichsoever,* etc.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

and so on, and so forth. See under AND. — **so as.** **a** Such as. *Obs.* "*So as* thou art." *Shak.* **b** Provided that. **c** So that. — **so . . . as.** *So* is now commonly used as a demonstrative correlative of *as* in emphasizing the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer, where it is preferred to *as.* Formerly *so . . . as* was much used where *as . . . as* is now common. See under AS, 1.

As a flower of the field, *so* he flourisheth *Ps.* ciii. 15.

Had women been *so* strong *as* men. *Shak.*

No country suffered *so* much *as* England. *Macaulay.*

— **so far forth, as far;** to such a degree. — **so fashion,** in that way; so. *Dial. U.S.* — **so forth.** See *and so forth,* under AND. — **so, so,** well, well. "*So, so,* it works." *Dryden.* — **so so.** See SOSO, in the *Vocab.* — **so that.** **a** To the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that. **b** Provided that. — **so then,** thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. — **so to say, so to speak,** to use such an expression.

so (sō), *conj.* **1.** As; thus, soon *so*, i. e., soon as. *Obs.* **2.** Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied. **3.** So that; in such a way that; — with clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet.

so, *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will do.

soak (sōk), *v. t.;* SOAKED (sōkt); SOAK'ING. [ME. *soken*, AS. *socian* to soak, steep, fr. *sūcan* to suck. See SUCK.] **1.** To cause to lie in a fluid till saturated; to steep. **2.** To drench; to wet thoroughly. **3.** To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; the skin *soaks* in moisture. **4.** To penetrate by percolating through pores or interstices. **5.** To absorb; drain; exhaust. *Obs.* **6.** To subject (a metal) to prolonged heat treatment. **7.** *Slang Uses.* **a** To damage by or as by striking; to strike; punch. **b** To send or throw swiftly, as a baseball. **c** To charge, esp. exorbitantly. **d** To pawn. **e** *College.* To assign as a lesson; also, to assign a difficult lesson to. **8.** To bake thoroughly, as bread. *Dial.*

Syn. — See SATURATE.

soak, *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeping in water or other liquid; to become saturated; as, let the cloth lie and *soak.* **2.** To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth or other porous material. **3.** To drink intemperately or gluttonously. *Slang.* **4.** To remain for a considerable time under heat treatment; — said esp. of a metal, as in annealing.

soak (sōk), *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked. **2.** The liquid in which anything is soaked; a **steep;** specif., *Tanning*, a bath for softening dry hides. **3.** **a** A piece of boggy land about a spring. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Wet land, as at the foot of a hill; a temporary swamp due to overflow of water usually near the surface of damp soil; also, the water in such a marsh. *Australia.* **4.** *Slang Uses.* **a** A hard blow; a punch. **b** A sot; a drunkard; also, a spree. **c** *College.* An instructor who assigns hard lessons; also, a difficult lesson. **d** Pawn; as, to put in *soak.* **e** Cost; charge; esp., overcharge.

soak'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked; also, the amount entering or issuing by soaking.

soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that soaks, in any sense of the verb. **2.** *Plumbing.* A sheet of lead used as a covering from the weather, as at the angle of a wall and roof.

soak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAK. — **soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soaking pit, *Metal.*, a heated upright chamber in which a steel ingot, the interior of which is still molten, is allowed to stand until completely solid and equalized in temperature throughout. A number of such chambers connected with a heating apparatus constitute a **soaking furnace.**

so'-and-so', *n.* An indefinite or imaginary person or thing. "Number *so-and-so.*" *Freeman.*

soap (sōp), *n.* [ME. *sope*, AS. *sāpe;* akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, Icel. *sāpa*, Sw. *såpa*, Dan. *sæbe*, and perh. to AS. *sīpan* to drip, MHG. *sīfen*, and L. *sebum* tallow; cf. AS. *sāp* resin, pomade. Cf. SAPONACEOUS, SEBACEOUS, SUET.] **1.** A cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids; by extension, any salt of such an acid. Cf. SAPONIFICATION. Solid or hard **soap** is usually made with soda only, and the best semifluid or **soft,** or **potash, soap** with potash. The fats are treated with lye either at a heat short of boiling (**cold process**), or by boiling in open vessels, or by heating under pressure. In the common yellow or **rosin soap,** rosin is substituted for the fat in part. Many other substances, as glycerin, are often added to soap, some to assist in cleansing or forming a lather, to give color or perfume, etc., and others to add weight. The cleansing power of *soap* is largely due to its power of emulsifying oily substances; of wetting and penetrating into oily textures; and of lubricating. Cf. CASTILE SOAP, MARINE SOAP.

2. Flattery; — short for SOFT SOAP.

soap (sōp), *v. t.;* SOAPED (sōpt); SOAP'ING. **1.** To rub or wash over with soap. **2.** To flatter; to wheedle. *Slang.*

soap'bark' (-bärk'), *n., or* **soapbark tree.** **a** A Chilean rosaceous tree (*Quillaja saponaria*), with shining leaves and terminal white flowers. See QUILLAI. **b** Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*, as *P. bigeminum*, having saponaceous bark.

soap'ber-ry (sōp'bĕr-ĭ), *n., or* **soapberry tree.** Any tree of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria;* also, its saponaceous fruit, used in the West Indies for cleaning clothes.

soap bubble. A hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; hence, something attractive, but unsubstantial.

This *soap bubble* of the metaphysicians. *J. C. Shairp.*

soap fat. Refuse fat used in making soap.

soap film. The film composing the wall of a soap bubble.

soap'fish' (sōp'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several serranoid fishes constituting the genus *Rhypticus* of the warmer coasts of America, whose scales are smooth and feel soapy. The best-known species (*R. saponaceus*) occurs as far north as Long Island. **b** A lizard fish of the genus *Synodus.*

soap glue. *Soap Making.* The gelatinous mass formed by boiling tallow and strong lye together.

soap liniment. *Med.* A liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

soap nut. **a** The seed of the soapberry, used for making beads, buttons, etc. **b** The flat saponaceous pod of an East Indian mimosaceous climbing shrub (*Acacia concinna*); also, the shrub itself.

soap plant. Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif., the Californian liliaceous plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* See AMOLE.

soap'root' (sōp'rōōt'), *n.* **a** Any of several South European silenaceous herbs of the genus *Gypsophila*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for soap. *G. struthium* is often distinguished as *Egyptian*, and *G. vaccaria* as *Spanish, soaproot.* **b** The sand lily. *U. S.*

soap'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of soft stone with a soapy feel. See STEATITE.

soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

soap test. A rapid test for estimating the hardness of water by determining the amount of a standard soap solution required to produce a persistent lather.

soap'wort' (sōp'wŭrt'), *n.* A silenaceous plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) native of Europe and widely naturalized or escaped in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers; the bruised leaves are detergent. Also called *bouncing Bet.* Also, any of the Sapindaceæ. *Lindley.*

soapwort gentian. An eastern North American gentian (*Gentiana saponaria*), whose leaves and unexpanded flower buds resemble those of soapwort.

soap'y (-ĭ), *a.;* SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOAP'I-EST. **1.** Like, or having the qualities of, soap; soft and smooth. **2.** Smeared with soap; covered with soap. **3.** Unctuous, oily; — said of a person. *Slang.*

soar (sōr; 201), *v. i.;* SOARED (sōrd); SOAR'ING. [ME. *soren*, OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying), fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* the air, a breeze; akin to Gr. *αὔρα.*] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on or as on wings. *Chaucer.*

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snub'ber (snŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that snubs; esp., *Naut.*, a device for snubbing a cable.

snub'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to snub, or rebuff. *Rare.*

snub'by (-ĭ), *a.* **a** Snub; as, a *snubby* nose. **b** Snubbish.

snubd. Snubbed. *Ref. Sp.*

snub post. = SNUBBING POST.

snucks (snŭks), *n. pl.* Dial. var. of *snacks*, pl. of SNACK, share, portion. *U. S.*

snude (snōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOOD.

snudge (snŭj; *dial. also* snōōj), *n.* A miser; a sneaking fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snudge, *v. i.* [Cf. SNUG.] To sneak; sulk; also, to lie snug or quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snudg'er-y, *n.* Miserliness. *Obs.*

snuf. Snuff. *Ref. Sp.*

snuff dipping = DIPPING, *n.*, 1 b.

snuff'i-ness (snŭf'ĭ-nĕs). See -NESS. [SNUFF.]

snuff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNUFFING.

snuff'ing-ly, *adv.* of SNUFFING.

snuff'kin, *n.* A lady's muff. *Obs.*

snuff'less, *a.* Not requiring snuffing, as a candle.

snuf'l, snuf'ld. Snuffle; snuffled. *Ref. Sp.*

snuft. Snuffed. *Ref. Sp.*

snug'ger (snŭg'ẽr), *n.* A device for snugging. See SNUG, *v. t.*, 2.

snug'l, snug'ld. Snuggle; snuggled. *Ref. Sp.*

snug'ly, *adv.* of SNUG.

snug'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

snuk, snuke. † SNOOK, peak.

snurl (*dial* snĕrl, snûl), *n. & v. i.* Snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

snurp (*dial.* snĕrp, snŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *snärpa*, Norw. dial. *snerpa.*] To shrivel; pine away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snurr (snĕr), *v. i.* To make a whirring noise. *Obs. or Scot.*

snurten. † SNORT.

snush, *n. & v.* Snuff. *Obs.*

snute. † SNOUT.

snuvelen † SNIVEL.

snuz'zle (snŭz'z'l; snōōz'z'l). Dial. var. of SNOOZLE.

sny, *v. i.* To cut. *Obs.*

sny (snĭ), *n.* A downward bend in a timber. [tailor. *Obs.*]

sny'der, *n.* [D. *snijder.*] A

sny'ing, *n. Naut.* A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows. *Rare.* [option

S. O., *or* **s. o.** *Abbr.* Seller's

so. soa. Vars. of SOE.

soacie. † SUSI, a fabric.

soak hole. A place in a stream inclosed and used for washing sheep. *Australia.*

soakt. Soaked. *Ref. Sp.*

soak'y (sōk'ĭ), *a.* Moist; soppy.

soal. † SOLE, fish. [to pull.]

soal (sōl). Dial. Eng. of SOWL,

soal, *n.* [AS *sol* mire.] A dirty pond. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

soal, soale. † SOLE (of the foot).

soam, *n.* [LL. *sauma*, through OF. *some*, F. *somme*, or OLG. *sōm.* See SEAM a measure.] A horseload; a burden. *Obs.*

soam, *n.* A draft rope or chain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soap. Dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.

soap apple *or* **bulb.** The bulb of the soap plant; also, the plant.

soap'bush' (sōp'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A California rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus integerrimus*).

soap cerate. A cerate of soap, olive oil, white wax, and subacetate of lead, used to allay inflammation.

soap earth. Steatite.

soap engine. A machine for cutting soap slabs into bars.

soap'er, *n.* A maker or dealer in soap. *Obs.* [factory.]

soap'er-y (sōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A soap

soap'-fast', *a.* Resisting, or able to resist, the action of soap.

soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

soap'less, *a.* Without soap; hence, unwashed.

soap orange. A wild orange (*Citrus aurantium saponacea*) of Guam and other Pacific islands. The pulp of its inedible fruit is saponaceous.

soap paste. A washing paste of soda lye and farinaceous matter.

soap pod. a Saponaceous pod of any of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia.* b = SOAP NUT b.

soap'rock', *n.* Soap earth. *Rare.*

soapt. Soaped. *Ref. Sp.*

soap tree. The soapberry.

soap weed. = SOAP PLANT.

soap'wood' (sōp'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wild pear of tropical America (*Clethra tinifolia*).

soar, soare. † SORE.

2. To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination; to rise or elevate one's self in any way, as mentally or morally.

Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FLOAT.

soar (sōr), *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

sob (sŏb), *v. i.*; SOBBED (sŏbd); SOB'BING. [ME. *sobben;* prob. akin to AS. *sēofian, siofian,* to complain, bewail, *sēofung, siofung,* sobbing, lamentation; cf. OHG. *sūftōn, sūftjōn,* to sigh, MHG. *siuften, siufzen,* G. *seufzen,* MHG. *sūft* a sigh, properly, a drawing in of breath, prob. fr. *sūfen* to drink, OHG. *sūfan* (cf. SUP).] **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or with a kind of convulsive motion; to weep with a convulsive catching of the breath.

Sobbing is the same thing [as sighing], stronger. *Bacon.*

2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh, as the wind or waves or green wood when burning.

sob, *v. t.* To effect or utter with sobs; reflexively, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep.

sob, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of sobbing.

2. Act of a horse in recovering its wind, or opportunity for this; hence, a rest or respite. *Obs. Shak.*

sob'bing (-Ing), *n.* Act of one that sobs.

so-be'it (sō-bē'ĭt), *conj.* Provided; if it be so that.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.;* SO'BER-ER (-ẽr); SO'BER-EST. [ME. *sobre,* F. *sobre,* fr. L. *sobrius,* prob. from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. *se-,* as in L. *securus,* E. *secure*) + *ebrius* drunken. Cf. EBRIETY.] **1.** Not so influenced by alcoholic liquors as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; also, habitually temperate in the use of liquor.

2. Temperate or moderate in thought or action; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled.

3. Characterized by dispassionate reason or judgment; rational; as, *sober* judgment.

4. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments.

5. Unpretentious; humble; also, poor; feeble; weakly. *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — Abstinent, abstemious; moderate, regular, steady, calm, quiet, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, serious, solemn, somber, grave. See EARNEST.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *v. t. & i.;* SO'BERED (sō'bẽrd); SO'BER-ING. To make or become sober; also, *Obs.,* to cleanse.

so'ber-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Of a sober disposition. — **so'ber-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **so'ber-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

So-bran'je (sō-brän'yĕ), *n.* [Bulgarian, lit., assembly.] The unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria, elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage of adult males.

so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sobrietas:* cf. F. *sobriété.* See SOBER.] The state or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Habitual temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. **b** Habitual moderation in thought and action. **c** Soundness; reasonableness. **d** Sedateness; seriousness; gravity.

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

‖ **so'bri'quet'** (sō'brē'kā'; *Angl.* sō'brĭ-kā), *n.* [F. *sobriquet,* OF. *soubriquet, solbriquet,* perh. fr. OF. *soubriquet,* a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname; of uncertain origin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname.

soc (sŏk; sōk), *n.* [See SOKE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A seeking; an investigating or pursuing; hence, jurisdiction; duty of submitting to, or right of exercising, jurisdiction. See SOKE, 1.

soc and sac, soke and sake. *Rare.* See 1st SAKE, 1; SOKE, 1.

soc'age (sŏk'ăj), *n.* [From soc; cf. LL. *socagium.*] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, the status, tenure, or holding of a sokeman; later, any tenure having the main incidents of such tenure, which were fealty, relief, suit of court, and escheat, with freedom from scutage, wardship, and marriage. Orig. the tenure was by service fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; but, with later commutation, *socage* came to include also any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with any military service. **Villein socage** (by services not of an honorable nature) included copyhold tenures and tenures by ancient demesne; **free, or free and common, socage** (by services of an honorable nature) came to include any free tenure not spiritual, military, nor serviential.

soc'ag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

so'-called' (sō'kôld'; 87), *a.* Commonly named; thus termed; — implying a doubtful propriety in thus designating the object; as, the *so-called* king was a tyrant.

so'cia-ble (sō'shă-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *sociabilis,* fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *sociable.* See SOCIAL.] **1.** Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable; also, friendly. *Obs.*

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; fond of, or in a mood for, companions; companionable; social.

3. Affording opportunities for, or characterized by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* house party; a *sociable* spirit.

Syn. — Companionable, conversible, friendly, familiar, affable, communicative, accessible. See SOCIAL.

sociable weaver bird, a South African weaver bird (*Philetærus socius*) which breeds in colonies, nesting in one great umbrella-shaped structure of grass placed in a tree. — **so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

A Sociable Weaver Bird; *B* Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

so'cia-ble (sō'shă-b'l; 277), *n.* **1.** An open four-wheeled carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

2. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal reception; as, a church *sociable. Colloq., U. S.*

so'cial (sō'shăl), *a.* [L. *socialis,* fr. *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *social.* See SUE to follow.]

1. Of or pertaining to companionship or mutual relationship of more or less like and equal individuals; relating to the natural understanding and intercourse of individuals whose lives are distinctively shaped with reference to one another.

2. Hence, disposed to friendliness or the society of one's kind; companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions; adapted to society; as, *social* tastes; *social* graces.

3. Of or pertaining to society, esp. human society or a social organism; relating to a society (in sense 3) of living beings, or to the individual in his group relations.

Of all effects, none depend on so great a complication of causes as *social* phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*

4. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of individual plants of certain species. **b** *Zoöl.* Living together and breeding in more or less organized communities; as, *social* birds, ants, bees, etc. **c** *Civil Law.* Of or pert. to a society, partnership, or corporation.

Syn. — SOCIAL, SOCIABLE, CONVIVIAL. That is SOCIAL (the general term) which pertains to society in general, or which has to do with human intercourse; one is SOCIABLE who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others; as, "the desire for removing human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery . . . — motives eminently such as are called *social*" (*M. Arnold*); *social* instincts; "Preserve him *social,* cheerful, and serene" (*Pope*); "You can always either find something to say, or can amuse me and yourself with a *sociable* and friendly way of saying nothing" (*Cowper*); cf. "Forester seemed to have relapsed into his former *unsociable* humor" (*Miss Edgeworth*). CONVIVIAL implies festive or jovial fellowship; as, "the plump *convivial* parson" (*Cowper*); "dinners *convivial* and political" (*Shelley*).

social ascidian, any of certain ascidians that reproduce by budding like the ordinary compound ascidians, the zooids so produced, however, each being surrounded by a separate test, though remaining connected by stolons. — **s. bee,** any of numerous bees belonging to the group Sociales of the family Apidæ which live together in colonies, as the honeybees, bumblebees, etc. — **s. contract** *or* **compact,** *Polit. Sci.,* an agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. The theory of the existence of such a contract (called an **original contract**) as the basis of modern organized human society was propounded by Hobbes and Locke, who assumed that men voluntarily made an agreement limiting their individual liberty so far as was necessary for the common good; and J. J. Rousseau (1712-78) and other later writers assumed such an agreement as the basis of the organization of all political societies. The doctrine is now very generally rejected. — **s. democracy,** the socialism advocated by the social democrats of Germany (see SOCIALISM, 1); also, the social-democratic movement. — **s. democrat.** **a** A member of the socialist party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, and in 1875 united with the followers of Karl Marx, aiming to secure the ultimate adoption of state socialism and the immediate betterment of the living conditions of workingmen and the grant of equal suffrage rights for all. **b** A member of any party styled Social Democratic. — **S. Democratic party.** **a** *U. S. Politics.* A socialistic party organized in 1897 and later merged in the Socialist party. **b** *Brit. Politics.* A radical socialist party. — **S. Democratic Workingmen's party.** See SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. — **s. dividend theory of taxation.** *Economics.* See *benefit theory of taxation,* under BENEFIT. — **s. dynamics,** the branch of sociology treating of disturbances in the social order; — a term proposed by Auguste Comte. — **s. evil,** prostitution. — **s. organism,** *Sociol.,* society considered as an organization, or organic unit, analogous to a physiological organism. — **s. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **s. sanction.** See SANCTION, 2 **c.** — **s. science** *or* **sciences,** the science or sciences of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. *Social science* has been used to designate what in ancient philosophy passed as *politics* and what in more recent years has received the name of *sociology.* It is also used under the form *social sciences* to designate the special departments or sciences into which *sociology* tends to divide. — **s. selection,** the conscious selection of an individual under the influence of social forces or instincts and as a factor in social evolution. — **s. self.** *Psychol.* = SOCIUS, 2. — **s. settlement,** a house or settlement, esp. in the poorer districts of a large city, where men and women of education reside to better, by example and aid, the lives of those about them. — **s. statics,** the study of conditions as they exist under a given or assumed social order, by treating the essential factors, such as sociability, benevolence, labor, family life, coöperative activity, etc., in analogy with the conceptions of physical statics; — opp. to *social dynamics.* — **s. unit,** the unit essential to, or employed in the consideration of, a social organism, as an individual, a family, or a group. — **s. wasp,** any wasp of the family Vespidæ, whose members live in communities. — **s. weaver bird,** the sociable weaver bird. — **s. whale.** = BLACKFISH, 1 **a.**

so'cial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialisme.*] **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. Its various theories and various programs have received many distinctive names. Such are *Christian socialism,* promulgated in England by Thomas Hughes, Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and others; *Owenism* and *Fabianism* in the same country; *collectivism, Saint-Simonianism,* and *Fourierism* in France; the *communism* of the Brook Farm and the *nationalism* of the followers of Edward Bellamy in America; the *socialism of the chair, state socialism,* and the *social democracy* of Germany. Often, however, *socialism* is used to denote specifically the economic theories developed especially by Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, advocating the annulment of private ownership of capital and land, and maintaining that all values are the creation and just due of labor. *Socialism* of a more idealistic sort appears in the antiutilitarian and æsthetic theories of production of Ruskin and William Morris, which have also found some following in America. In questions of policy, opportunist or conservative socialists are distinguished from revolutionists or radicals. The latter have been more or less associated with anarchists, and *socialism* is often confounded with *anarchism* (which see). *Socialism,* however, advocates a powerful central government, *anarchism* opposes all government as evil; both, however, are forms of *communism,* sharing the ideal of a coöperative society.

The word *socialism* dates from about 1835, and seems to have originated in several quarters simultaneously. Leroux claims to have invented it as an antithesis to individualism.
A. T. Hadley (*Dict. of Philos.*).

For the purposes of modern discussion, *socialism* may be described as that policy which aims at a more equal distribution and, in subordination thereto, a better production of wealth by means of the direct action of the central authority.
James Bonar (*Encyc. Brit.*).

2. Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory; as, the municipal *socialism* of England; the aggressions of *socialism* in German politics.

3. The ideal state or system resulting from the practice of socialistic principles; as, *socialism* is a Utopian conception.

4. The disposition to seek social reform through political activities or agencies; the trait or character shown in this disposition; — opposed to *individualism.*

socialism of the chair [G. *katheder-socialismus*], a term applied about 1872, at first in ridicule, to a group of German political economists who advocated state aid for the betterment of the working classes.

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-Ist), *n.* [Cf. *socialiste.*] One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.

Syn. — SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST. A SOCIALIST has a definite economic theory or political program indicating what will be the results of the action which he advocates. A COMMUNIST, as a rule, has no such theory. He is content to accept the principles of common or communal ownership and let the future take care of itself. Hence *communist* may apply to men whose ideas are cruder or whose measures are more revolutionary than those of *socialism.*

socialist of the chair, an advocate of socialism of the chair.

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-Ist) } *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of,
so'cial-is'tic (-Is'tĭk) } socialism; relating to socialists.

Socialist Labor party. *U. S. Politics.* **a** A socialistic party formed in 1874, orig. called the Social Democratic Workingmen's party, but changing the name in 1877. **b** A party organized by Pennsylvania socialists which aims to unite all socialist parties. — **s. party,** *U. S. Politics,* a socialistic party formed by fusion, after 1899, of the Social Democratic party and seceders from the Socialist Labor party.

so'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialité,* L. *socialitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being social; sociability; also, the state or occurrence of social intercourse; association.

Cheerful human *sociality* and friendliness. *T. Carlyle.*

2. The social instinct or impulse; the tendencies in human nature which make for advantageous social organization.

so'cial-i-za'tion (sō'shăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A becoming social; state of being social or socialized.

so'cial-ize (sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing). **1.** To render social; to incorporate in, or make subject to, the uses or influences of society.

2. To render socialistic in nature; to conform to, or regulate by, the theories or practices of socialism.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *societas,* fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *société.* See SOCIAL.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way to one another; companionship; fellowship; company.

2. Association; connection; participation. *Obs.*

3. *Sociol.* A group of individuals united by some form of common interest and having some organization; also, in an abstract sense, the union or sum of relations by which the individuals of a group are associated. Cf. SOCIAL ORGANISM.

Without this intersubjective intercourse mankind would remain a herd; with it they become a *society.* *James Ward.*

4. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; as, a missionary *society.*

5. Specif., the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively.

6. *Eccl.* In congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the ownership of the church buildings and the determination and payment of the minister's salary; — called also *parish.* Besides church members, it includes pewholders and adult regular attendants, admission being secured by election, etc. The institution is falling into disuse in many places, the church itself becoming incorporated and assuming the rights of the society.

7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A relation or contract answering in general to English common-law law partnership, including the community of goods between husband and wife as well as ordinary business partnership relations.

8. *Phytogeog.* See PLANT SOCIETY.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

Society for Ethical Culture, a society aiming to teach the supremacy of moral ends above all others, to teach the immediate authority of the moral law, and to advance the science and art of right living. The first society was formed in New York by Prof. Felix Adler in 1876. — **S. of Friends,** the sect of Friends, or "Quakers;" — their proper designation. See FRIEND, 6. — **S. of Jesus.** See JESUIT, 1. — **S. of Separatists.**

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soard. Soared. *Ref. Sp.*
soare. † SORE.
soar'er, *n.* One that soars.
soar falcon *or* **hawk.** A sore falcon. [— **soar'ing-ly,** *adv.*]
soar'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAR.
soary. † SORRY.
‖ **so-a've** (sō-ä'vā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweet; gently.
‖ **so-a've-men'te** (-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweetly.
sob (sŏb), *v. t.* [Cf. SOP.] To soak. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
sob, *v. t.* To comfort. *Obs.*
Sob'a-i (sŏb'ă-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sob'ben. †SOB. [**bing-ly,** *adv.*]
sob'bing, *p. pr.* of SOB. — **sob'-Sob'bo-chaj** (-ō-käj; -kăj). *D. Bib.*

sob'by (sŏb'Y), *a.* [Cf. SOB to soak.] Wet; damp. *Dial.*
sob'by, *a.* [From SOB to sigh.] Tending to cause tears. *Colloq.*
sobd. Sobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
so'berd. Sobered. *Ref. Sp.*
so'ber-ize, *v. t. & i.* To sober. *R.*
so'ber-ly, *adv.* of SOBER.
so'ber-ly, *a.* Grave; sad. *Obs.*
so'ber-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so'ber-sides' (-sīdz'), *n.* A grave or serious person. *Colloq.*
So-bies'ki's Shield (sō-bY'ĕs'-kēz). *Astron.* The constellation Scutum Sobieskii.
sobirte, sobirtee. † SOBRIETY.
Sobk. Var. of SEBAK.
So-bo'ba (sō-bō'bä). *D. Bib.*

Sob'o-chai (sŏb'ō-kĭ; sŏb'ō-kā'ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sob'o-les (sŏb'ō-lēz), *n.* [L., a shoot.] *Bot.* A sucker or stolon; also, a shoot. *Obs.*
sob'o-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soboles* a shoot + E. *-ferous.*] Producing shoots or suckers.
so'bre. † SOBER. [*Obs.*]
sobressault, *n.* = SOMERSAULT.
soc. *Abbr.* Society.
so-cal'o-in (sō-kă'l'ō-Yn), *n. Chem.* See ALOIN.
soc'cage, soc'cag-er. Vars. of SOCAGE, SOCAGER. [SOCKETED.]
soc'cat-ed. Obs. corrupt. of
soc'cer (sŏk'ẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association.*] Association foot-

ball. See FOOTBALL, 2. *Slang.*
soc-dol'a-ger. Var. of SOCK-DOLAGER.
soce (sōs; sŏs), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *socii,* pl. of *socius* companion.] Comrades; friends; — used in address. *Dial. Eng.*
socery. † SORCERY.
soche. † SUCH.
So'cho, So'choh (sō'kō). *Bib.*
So'choth-be'noth (sō'kŏth-bē'-nŏth; sō'kōth-bē'nŏth). *D. Bib.*
socht (sŏkt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of SEEK.
So'ci-a'les (sō'shY-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The social bees.
so'cial-ly, *adv.* of SOCIAL.
so'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

so'ci-ate. *a.* [L. *sociatus,* p. p. of *sociare* to associate.] Associated. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
so'ci-ate, *n. & v. t.* Associate.
so'ci-a'tion, *n.* Association. *Obs.*
so'ci-a-tive (sō'shY-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sociatif.* See SOCIATE.] Expressing association or accompaniment. *Rare.*
socie, *n. t.* [Cf. OF. *socier.*] To associate. *Obs.*
so-ci'e-ta'ri-an (sō-sī'ĕ-tā'rY-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to society; social. *Archaic.*
so-ci'e-ta'ri-an, *n.* A Fourierite. See FOURIERISM.
so-ci'e-ta-ry (sō-sī'ĕ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Societarian. *Rare.*

‖ **so-ci'e-tas** (-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A society (which see); partnership. — **so-ci'e-tas le'o-nī'na** (lē'ō-nī'nä), a leonine partnership. — **s. u'ni-ver-so'rum bo-no'rum** (ū'nĭ-vẽr-sō'rŭm bō-nō'rŭm; 201), a partnership including all the property of the partners, however acquired.
‖ **so'ci-é'té'** (sō'sY-ā'tā'), *n.* [F.] Society; company. — **so'ci-é'té en com'man'dite'** (ĕn kō'mäN'-dēt'). = COMMANDITE, *n.*
‖ **so'cie-teit'** (sō'sY-ē-tāt'), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* A society or partnership.
so-ci'o-tal'o-gy (sō-sY-ō-tŏl'ō-jY), *n.* [*society* + *-logy.*] The sci-

See SEPARATIST, 2 **b**. — **Society of the Cincinnati**, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male descendants, in the direct line, of the original members. — **S. of the Sacred Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. The members devote themselves to the higher branches of female education. — **the Societies**, *Eccl.*, the Cameronians; — their earliest name.

society verse. [F. *vers de société*.] A light, finished kind of lyrical poetry, suited to amuse polite society.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socinus, the Socinians, or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Socinus or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian (1539–1604), originated by him on the basis of hints and suggestions found in the papers left by his uncle Lælius Socinus (1525–1562). Socinus denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His tenets were that Christ was a man miraculously conceived by the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit is a power or influence exerted by *God*; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and salvation the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible is to be interpreted by human reason.

So-cin'i-an-ize (-Iz), *v. t.*; So-CIN'I-AN-IZED (-Izd); So-CIN'I-AN-IZ'ING (-Iz'Ing). To cause to conform to, or to imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

so'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + E. *-logy*.] The science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society. Both the term *sociology* and the science, in its modern acceptation, date from Comte's discrimination of it in 1838 as the science of the associated life of humanity. After Comte, Herbert Spencer was the chief founder of the science, his application of the doctrine of evolution to social development and his view of society as a "social organism" contributing the main impetus and trend to its modern development. Cf. SOCIAL SCIENCE. — **so'ci-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'Ik), **so'ci-o-log'i-cal** (-I-kăl), *a.* — **so'ci-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

so'ci-o-nom'ic (-ō-nŏm'Ik), *a.* Of or pert. to socionomy.

socionomic forces, forces which influence or determine the organization and development of social groups, while not intrinsically of a social nature, as physical environment.

so'ci-o-nom'ics (-Iks), *n.* Theory of socionomic forces.

so'ci-on'o-my (sō'shĭ-ŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + Gr. *νόμος* law.] Theory or formulation of the organic laws exemplified in the organization and development of society, esp. of socionomic forces.

so'ci-us (sō'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *socius* companion.]
1. Member; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*
2. *Psychol.* The social self, or the individual's consciousness of his relations and duties to other individuals; also, the other individual, or alter ego, with which the social self feels relationship.

> The impulse to pray is a necessary consequence of the fact that whilst the innermost of the empirical selves of a man is a self of the social sort, it yet can find its only adequate *socius* in an ideal world. *Wm James*

3. A social group conceived as the primitive social unit.

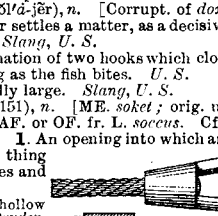
sock (sŏk), *n.* [ME. *sock*, AS. *socc* a sock, kind of shoe, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] **1**. The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy. Cf. BUSKIN, 2.
2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; a stocking with a short leg.
3. A warm inner sole or pad to be inserted in a shoe.

sock-dol'a-ger (sŏk-dŏl'ă-jĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *doxology*.]
1. That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow, answer, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*
2. *Angling.* A combination of two hooks which close upon each other by a spring as the fish bites. *U. S.*
3. Something unusually large. *Slang, U. S.*

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; -Ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *soket*; orig. uncert.; perh. a dim. through AF. or OF. fr. L. *soccus*. Cf. SOCK a covering for the foot.] **1**. An opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink *Dryden*

2. Specif., the hollow for the candle in a candlestick.
3. Any of various devices to receive or to grip the end of some object, as of a timber, a rope, a tool, an incandescent lamp, etc.



Sockets (3) for the end of a rope. 1 Common Form; 2 Step Socket.

sock'et, *v. t.* To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.

so'cle (sŏk''l; sō'k'l; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, also, wooden shoe. Cf. zocco.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like. It is distinguished from the base proper, or plinth.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'Ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Socraticus*, Gr. *Σωκρατικός*.]
So-crat'i-cal (-Ĭ-kăl) }
Of or pert. to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (B. C. 469–399), or Socratism.

Socratic induction. See SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. irony**, pretended humility or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning. Socrates is represented by Plato as employing this method in his tilts with the Sophists. Cf. SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. method**, the method of inquiry and instruction employed by Socrates, esp. as represented in the dialogues of Plato. It consists of a series of questionings the object of which is to elicit point by point concessions or expressions of opinion eventually establishing the general truth which is the object of the inquiry. — **S. philosophy**, the philosophy of Socrates and his followers; — often used to denote, esp., the teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, which form a consistent development, and sometimes to denote the teachings of all Greek schools directly influenced by Socrates, particularly the Academy, and the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Megarian, and Elian schools, which were founded by his immediate disciples. To Socrates himself are usually ascribed, besides an intense ethical devotion which influenced all later Greek philosophy, the development of the inductive method and the conception of knowledge orinsight as the foundation of virtue.

So-crat'ic, *n.* A follower of Socrates; esp., any of the Greek philosophers directly influenced by him.

Soc'ra-tism (sŏk'ra-tĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

sod (sŏd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *sode*, D. *zode*, OD. *sode*, *soode*, OFries. *satha*, and E. *seethe*. So named from its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] **1**. That stratum of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of such surface cut or pulled off; a turf.
2. A kind of saddle stuffed with straw. *Obs.*

sod, *v. t.*; SOD'DED; SOD'DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dă), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass; orig. uncert.] **1**. Sodium carbonate, esp. the decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, called specif. *washing soda*, *sal soda*, *soda crystals*.
2. Sodium bicarbonate, called specif. *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *soda saleratus*.
3. Sodium hydroxide, usually called *caustic soda*.
4. Sodium oxide, Na_2O; — equiv., in *carbonate of soda*, *soda alum*, *soda salts*, etc., to *sodium*. Cf. 1st LIME, 2.
5. Short for SODA WATER.

soda alum. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $NaAl(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, differing from ordinary alum in containing sodium in place of potassium.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate. Its value is usually expressed in *degrees*, which in England are supposed to denote parts per 100 of available sodium oxide (Na_2O), while on the Continent they represent the parts per 100 of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), or, again, the weight of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) required to neutralize 100 parts of soda ash. A pure sodium carbonate should have a strength of 58.5°, 100°, and 92.5° by the three systems, respectively.

soda fountain. An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

soda lime. A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime.

so'da-lite (sō'dă-lit), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite*: cf. F. *sodalithe*.] *Min.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, in color white, greenish, gray, blue, etc., found in certain igneous rocks. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium with some chlorine, $Na_4(AlCl)Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, and occurs commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.14–2.30.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'I-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] A fellowship or fraternity; a brotherhood; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

soda lye. A lye consisting essentially of a solution of sodium hydroxide, used in soap making.

sod-am'ide (sŏd-ăm'Id; -Id), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sodium* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white, waxy, crystalline substance, $NaNH_2$, obtained bypassing ammonia over heated sodium. At 155°C. (311°F.) it melts to a greenish liquid and partially sublimes.

soda pulp. A wood pulp for paper making prepared by boiling crushed wood under pressure with a caustic soda solution. Cf. SULPHITE PULP.

soda water. Orig., a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit sirups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor.

sod'den (sŏd'n), *a.* [*P. p.* of SEETHE.] **1**. Boiled; seethed.
2. Soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated.
3. Not well cooked; heavy, as bread.
4. Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing the effects of habitual intemperance; as, *sodden* features.

sod'den, *v. i.* To be seethed; to become sodden.

sod'den, *v. t.* To soak; to make heavy with water.

so'dic (sō'dĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sodium.

so'di-o- (sō'dĭ-ō-). Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sodium* or *one of its compounds*.

so'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda*.] *Chem.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, soda niter (Chile saltpeter), trona, borax, glauberite, albite, etc. Salts of it are found in the animal body, esp. in the fluids, and in most plants. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*). At. wt., 23. Metallic sodium was first obtained by Davy in 1807 by electrolysis. It is prepared commercially by heating the carbonate with carbon, and also by electrolysis of fused caustic soda. Sp. gr., 0.97. Melting point, 97.5° C. Sodium oxidizes readily in air; it also reacts violently with water, producing caustic soda and hydrogen; hence it is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, sodium is univalent, forming a large and important series of soluble salts. It and its compounds impart an intense yellow color to flames.

sodium bicarbonate. A white crystalline substance, $HNaCO_3$, less soluble than sodium carbonate and having only a slight alkaline taste. It is found in many mineral springs, and is produced artificially by treating the neutral carbonate with carbon dioxide, and, in the Solvay process, as an intermediate product. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, in medicine, etc. Called also *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *saleratus*, and technically, *acid sodium carbonate*, *primary sodium carbonate*, etc.

sodium carbonate. A salt of strong alkaline taste, found to some extent in nature, as in soda lakes, but for the most part made artificially, as by the burning of sea plants, by the Leblanc and the Solvay processes (which see), and electrolytically. It is obtained in the anhydrous state (as in soda ash) and with various proportions of water of crystallization. In its ordinary state, that of a decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, it forms transparent crystals easily whitening by efflorescence. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc., and as an alkaline agent in various industries, in medicine, photography, etc. See SODA, 1.

sodium ethylate *or* **ethoxide**. *Chem.* An alcoholate, C_2H_5ONa, obtained as a white, voluminous powder by dissolving sodium in ethyl alcohol and removing the excess of alcohol. It is used as a synthetic agent in organic chemistry and as a caustic in surgery.

sodium hydroxide. A white, brittle, deliquescent solid, NaOH, prepared chiefly by the electrolysis of common salt and by treating sodium carbonate with slaked lime; caustic soda. It is a strong alkali and caustic. It is used in making soap, in bleaching, dyeing, etc.

sodium light. *Physics.* The yellow light of glowing sodium vapor. It consists chiefly of two monochromatic portions of wave length 5890 and 5896 respectively.

sodium peroxide. A white or yellowish substance, Na_2O_2, obtained by passing heated air over metallic sodium. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide, which latter, when heated, is decomposed into water and oxygen. It is used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.

sodium phosphate. Specif., disodium hydrogen phosphate, Na_2HPO_4, obtained in the form of colorless prisms containing twelve molecules of water, part of which they lose on exposure to the air. It is used in dyeing as a fixing agent, in medicine as a purgative and cholagogue, etc.

sodium salicylate. A white amorphous salt with a sweetish saline taste, used in medicine as an antirheumatic.

sodium sulphate. A salt well known as a cathartic under the name of *Glauber's salt*, which term is properly applied to the decahydrate, $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$. This forms colorless prisms with a cooling, slightly bitter taste, which whiten in the air by loss of water. It occurs abundantly in some mineral springs and in many salt deposits. It is used in the Leblanc process for making soda, and in glass making.

sodium sulphite. A salt (Na_2SO_3) forming, with seven molecules of water, transparent prisms, which have a cooling, saline taste and decompose slowly in air. It is a reducing agent, and is used in photography (chiefly to prevent "pyro" from becoming discolored), in medicine, and in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium thiosulphate. A salt ($Na_2S_2O_3$) crystallizing, with five molecules of water, in transparent prisms having a cooling and afterward bitter taste, less correctly called *sodium hyposulphite*. It is the "hypo" of the photographer, and is extensively used as a fixing agent. It is also used in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium tungstate. Specif., a colorless crystalline salt, $Na_2WO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, used in preparing uninflammable fabrics, in weighting silk, in photographic toning, etc.

sod oil (sŏd). A substance of the nature of dégras but of inferior grade, made by treating with acid the lyes in which oiled skins have been washed. See DÉGRAS.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŏm-īt), *n.* [F. *Sodomite*, or L. *Sodomita*.]
1. An inhabitant of Sodom.
2. [*l. c.*] One guilty of sodomy.

sod'om-it'i-cal (-Ĭt'I-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — **sod'om-it'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sod'om-y (sŏd'ŏm-Ĭ), *n.* [F. *sodomie*, fr. *Sodome* Sodom, a country mentioned in the Bible.] Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner; buggery. *Gen.* **xix.** *5.*

so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ĕr). [*so* + *ever*.] A word used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronominal adjective or adverb.

> For unto whom*soever* much is given, of him shall be much required *Luke* xii. 48.

so'fa (sō'fă), *n.* [Ar. *ṣuffah:* cf. F. *sofa*, It. *sofà*.] A long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

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ence of society; — a term philologically more correct than *sociology*, but rare in use.

society goods. *Roman & Civil Law* Goods of a society, or partnership; specif., the community property of husband and wife.

so-ci'e-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

society screw. *Microscopy.* A standard screw thread adopted by the Royal Microscopical Society for objectives and nose pieces.

so'ci-oc'ra-cy (sō'shĭ-ŏk'ra-sĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-cracy*.] Government by society or the social group; the sovereign rights of society.

so'ci-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-graphy*.] Descriptive sociology. *R*

so'ci-o-po-lit'i-cal (sō'shĭ-ō-), *a.* Pert. to sociology and politics.

‖ **so'ci-us cri'mi-nis** (sō'shĭ-ŭs krĭm'ĭ-nĭs) [L.] An associate or accomplice in crime.

sock. † SOAK, SORE.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [F. *soc*, LL. *soccus*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *soc*, Bret. *souc'h*, *souc'h.*] A plowshare. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* [*tege Slang, Eng.*]

sock. *n.* Food, esp. pastry. *Colloq.*

ock, *v. t.* [Perh. shortened fr. *sockdolager*.] To hurl, drive, or strike violently; — often with *it* as an object *Dial. or Vulgar.*

society goods. *Roman & Civil Law* Goods of a society, or partnership; specif., the community property of husband and wife.

sock'er. *Var.* of SOCCER.

sock'et-ed, *a.* Having a socket.

socket pole. A pole armed with iron fixed on by a socket. *U. S.*

socket punch. A die or punch with a cutting edge forming a closed curve.

socket screw. A screw used as a socket bolt; also, a screw having a recess or socket to fit a wrench for turning.

socket spanner = BOX WRENCH.

socket washer. A washer countersunk to receive a bolt head.

socket wrench = BOX WRENCH.

sock'eye', *n.*, **sockeye salmon**. The blueback salmon.

sockle, socle † SUCKLE.

sock'less, *a.* See -LESS. [MAN.]

sock'man. † SOCMAN, SOKE-

sock'y (sŏk'Ĭ), *a.* Soaky. *Dial.*

soc'man (sŏk'măn; sōk'-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* a Earlier form of SOKEMAN. b Specif., a tenant by socage; a socager.

soc'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* a Earlierform of SOKEMANRY. b Specif., tenure hy socage.

so'co (sō'kō), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several Brazilian herons; esp, any of certain night herons and hitterns. [SOCHO.]

So'coh (sō'kō). *Bib* Var. of SOCHO.

socome, *n.* [See SOKEN.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Soke. *Obs.*

seconde † SECOND.

socord. *n.* [L. *socordia*, n., *socors*, *socordis*, a.] Slothfulness; idleness. *Obs.* — *a.* Idle. *Obs.*

So-co'tran, So-co'trine. Vars. of SOKOTRAN, etc.

socoure. † SUCCOR.

So-crat'i-cal-ly. *adv.* In the Socratic method.

So-crat'i-cism (sō-krăt'Ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Socratic trait.

Soc'ra-tist (sŏk'ra-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *Σωκρατιστής*.] A Socratic.

Soc'ra-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To practice the Socratic method.

socur. † SUCCOR.

socy. *Abbr.* Society.

sod. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sod (sŏd), *n.* The rock dove. *Local, Scot.* [ENS.]

soda ball. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

soda crystals. See SODA, 1.

so-da'ic (sō-dā'Ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, soda.

sodain, sodaine. † SUDDEN.

soda lake. A lakecontainingdissolved soda (sodium carbonate).

so'da-list (sō'dă-lĭst), *n.* A member of a sodality.

so-da-li'tious (-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to sodality.

sodan. † SOUDAN, sultan.

sodand. † SUDDEN

soda niter *or* **nitre**. Sodium nitrate. [*sola soda*).]

soda plant. The saltwort (*Salsola soda*).

soda saleratus. Sodium hicarbonate. [DENLY.]

soddaine'ly, soddenly. † SUD-

sod'den-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

sod'den-wit'ted, *a.* Dull-witted.

sod'ding, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of SOD.

sod'dy (sŏd'Ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

sode. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sodein, sodeine. † SUDDEN.

sodekne. † SUBDEACON.

soden. † SODDEN, SUDDEN.

sodene. † SUBDEAN.

soder. † SOLDER.

sodeuwe, sodewe. † SUBDUE.

so'dger (sō'jĕr). Dial. & slang var. of SOLDIER.

So'di (sō'dĭ). *Bib.*

sodiak. † ZODIAC.

sodiour. † SOLDIER.

so'di-po-tas'sic (sō'dĭ-pō-tăs'Ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

sodium alum. = SODA ALUM.

sodium aluminate. *Chem.* A substance, Na_3AlO_3, used as a mordant in dyeing cotton, etc.

sodium benzoate. An antiseptic salt, $C_6H_5CO_2Na$, got by neutralizing benzoic acid with sodium carbonate.

sodium biborate. = BORAX.

sodium bichromate. = SODIUM DICHROMATE.

sodium borate. Specif., borax.

sodium chloride. Common salt.

sodium dicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate.

sodium dichromate. A salt resembling potassium dichromate, but cheaper and more soluble.

sodium dioxide. = SODIUM PEROXIDE. [droxide.]

sodium hydrate. Sodium hydroxide.

sodium hyposulphite. a See SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. b The sodium salt of hyposulphurous acid proper. [SALTPETER]

sodium nitrate. See CHILE]

sodium nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless, white, or yellowish salt, $NaNO_2$, used for diazotizing.

sodium nitroprusside. A red crystalline salt, $Na_2Fe(CN)_5NO{\cdot}2H_2O$, used in testing for alkaline sulphides, giving a purple color.

sodium tetraborate. = BORAX.

sod'n. Sodden. *Ref. Sp.*

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n.* *Bib* A city or country the account of whose wickedness and consequent destruction, with the neighboring city or country of **Gomorrah**, is given in Genesis xviii. and xix. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.

Sod'o-ma (sŏd'ō-mà). *Bib.* Var. of SODOM. [SODOM.]

Sodom apples. = APPLES OF

Sod'om-ist, *n.* A Sodomite.

Sod'om-it'ish (sŏd'ŏm-Ĭt'Ĭsh), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pert. to Sodom.

Sod'om-it'ry, *n.* Sodomy. *Obs.*

sod plow *or* **plough**. A plow with a long share and moldboard, to cut and turn sods.

sodue soduwe † SUBDUE.

sod webworm Grass webworm.

soe (sō), *n.* [AS *sū*, akin to Icel. *sār* a large cask, Sw *så* a tub, Dan *saa*.] A large wooden tub; a milk pail; a cowl. *Obs or Dial Eng.*

soeffre. † SUFFER.

soer. † SOAR.

soe'stang' (sō'stăng'; -stăng'), *n.* The stang or pole used in carrying a soe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

so'fane (sō'fān), *a.* Of or pert. to a sofa. *Nonce Word. Dickens.*

soferand. † SOVEREIGN.

sof'fit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta, soffitto*, fr. *soffiggere* to hide, prop., to fix or fasten under, L. *suffigere* to fasten beneath or below ; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten : cf. F. *soffite.*] *Arch.* The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, sucb as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

soft (sŏft ; 205), *a.* ; SOFT'ER (sŏf'tẽr) ; SOFT'EST. [ME. *softe*, a. & adv., AS. *sōfte*, a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *sēfte ;* akin to OS. *sāfto*, adv., D. *zacht*, a. & adv., OHG. *samfto*, adv., *semfti*, a., G. *sanft*, LG. *sacht ;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure ; easily impressed, molded, or cut ; not firm in resisting ; impressible ; yielding ; also, malleable ; — opposed to *hard ;* as, a *soft* road, i. e., a miry or sandy road ; *soft* wood or metal.

2 Susceptible to influence ; easily affected ; esp., gentle ; kind ; tender ; mild ; as, a *soft* heart.

3. Affecting the senses in a gentle or soothing way ; specif.: **a** Not rough, rugged, or harsh in texture or quality ; smooth ; delicate ; fine ; not irritating ; as, *soft* silk ; a *soft* skin ; *soft* wines. "The *soft* delicious air." *Milton.*

They that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses. *Matt.* xi. 8.

b Not harsh or offensive to the sight ; not glaring ; pleasing to the eye ; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast ; as, *soft* hues or tints. **c** Not harsh or rough in sound ; gentle and pleasing to the ear ; flowing.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

4. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like ; mild ; conciliatory ; courteous ; kind ; as, *soft* eyes.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1.

5. Gentle in action or motion ; easy ; also, of the weather, damp ; wet ; drizzly ; more rarely, mild ; warm.

6. Yielding to tears ; weeping; tearful. *Archaic or Slang.*

7. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curves ; not angular or abrupt ; as, *soft* outlines.

8. Quiet ; undisturbed ; peaceful ; as, *soft* slumbers.

9. Too gentle or too easily affected; hence,lacking strength; weak; feeble ; specif. : **a** Lacking strength of character ; weak ; impressible ; esp., *Slang*, amorous ; spoony ; also, effeminate ; not courageous or manly. **b** Lacking in intellect ; simple ; foolish. *Colloq.* **c** With muscles not hardened by exercise ; undertrained for or as for a contest. *Collog. or Sporting Cant.* **d** *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays of low penetrating power. **e** *Metal. & Founding.* Of a blast, feeble ; lacking force or pressure. **f** Of beverages, not spirituous or alcoholic. *Colloq.*

10. Characterized by the practical absence of substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent formation of lather with soap ; — said of water and water solutions.

11. *Pron.* Of consonants : **a** Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go*, *c* in *cone*, etc.) ; — opposed to *hard.* **b** Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless ; flat ; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, etc. — opposed to *sharp* or *hard.*

soft bast, *Bot.*, the sieve-tube portion of the bast or phloëm. — **s. brome,** *or* **s. brome grass.** = SOFT CHESS. — **s. cement,** a cement of beeswax and turpentine in equal parts. — **s. chancre.** = CHANCROID. — **s. chess,** a European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*, syn. *B. mollis*), with pubescent leaves and spikelets, naturalized as a weed in the United States. — **s. clam,** the long clam (*Mya arenaria*). See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. coal,** bituminous coal. — **s. commissure,** *Anat.*, the middle commissure of the brain. See COMMISSURE, 2 **c**. — **s. core,** the animal and vegetable matter iu town refuse. *Eng.* — **s. crab,** a soft-shelled crab. — **s. drink.** See SOFT, *a.*, 9 **f**. — **s. goods,** woolen or cotton goods. *Brit.* — **s. grass,** velvet grass. — **s. maple.** **a** The silver maple. **b** The red maple. **c** The Rocky Mountain maple. — **s. money,** paper money. *Collog., U. S.* — **s. mute.** *Phon.* See MEDIA, 1. — **s. palate.** See PALATE, 1. — **s. paste.** See PASTE, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s.-paste porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **s. patch,** a patch for a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast. — **s. pedal.** *Music.* See PEDAL, 1 **b** (2). — **s. pine,** any soft-wooded pine ; specif., the American white pine. — **s. poplar,** the large-toothed poplar (*Populus grandidentata*), used in the manufacture of wood pulp. — **s. porcelain.** = SOFT-PASTE PORCELAIN. — **s. ray,** *Zoöl.*, a fin ray made up of numerous short, slightly movable joints, giving it some flexibility. Such rays usually divide into two or more slightly diverging branches. Opposed to *spine* or *spiny ray.* — **s. roe,** the sperm or testes of a fish ; the milt. — **s. rot,** a destructive rot of sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Rhizopus nigricans.* — **s. sawder,** lit., soft solder ; fig., seductive praise ; flattery ; blarney. *Slang.* — **s. scale.** See LECANIUM. — **s. silk,** silk with the natural gum removed by scouring, distinguished from *hard silk.* — **s. snap (thing, place,** etc.), a sinecure yielding large returns. *Slang.* — **s. soap.** See SOAP. Fig., flattery ; wheedling ; blarney. *Colloq.* — **s. solder.** See SOLDER, *n.*, 1. — **s. steel.** See STEEL, *n.*, 1. — **s. tommy,** bread, as distinguished from hard-tack. *Slang, Now Rare.* — **s. turtle** *or* **tortoise,** a soft-shelled turtle. — **s. ware.** = SOFT GOODS. — **s. wheat,** any variety of wheat with kernels especially rich in starch.

soft, *n.* **1.** A weak-minded person ; an idiot. *Colloq.*

2. [*cap.*] = BARNBURNER ; — a later name. Cf. HARD, *n.*, **d**.

soft, *adv.* [See SOFT, *a.*] Softly ; gently ; quietly.

soft (sŏft; 205), *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

sof'ta (sŏf'tä), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *sōkhtah* burnt, inflamed, a student.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque; esp., a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school.

sof'ten (sŏf'n ; 205 : *cf.* OFTEN), *v. t.* ; SOF'TENED (-nd) ; SOF'TEN-ING (sŏf'n-ĭng). To make soft or softer. Specif. : **a** To render less hard ; — said of matter. **b** To mollify ; to make less harsh, rude, violent, offensive, etc. ; to render mild and gentle. **c** To make less glaring ; to tone down ; as, to *soften* coloring. **d** To make less harsh or rough in sound ; to render less loud. **e** To make effeminate ; to enervate ; as, *softened* by luxury. **f** To palliate ; to represent as less enormous ; as, to *soften* a fault.

sof'ten, *v. i.* To become soft or softened.

sof'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that softens ; as : **a** An apparatus in which water is softened. **b** Any of various constituents added to molten iron to soften it. **c** *Lithographic Printing.* A long-haired brush to remove gold. **d** *Ceram.* A similar brush to spread color on biscuit before firing.

sof'ten-ing (sŏf'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOFTEN. Specif. : *n.* **a** *Phon.* (1) Vocalizing of a consonantal *i* or *u* before a vowel ; as, Lat. *siliæ* for *silvæ.* (2) Modification of a vowel sound, as through the influence of a neighboring vowel, as in umlaut. **b** In the graphic arts, the rendering of a part soft as to light and shade ; hence, attrib., in *softening* hammer, *softening* punch, tools used for the softening of parts of worn half-tone plates.

softening of the brain, *Med.*, a localized softening of the brain substance dne to hemorrhage or inflammation. There are three stages, known as *red*, *yellow*, and *white*, *softening.*

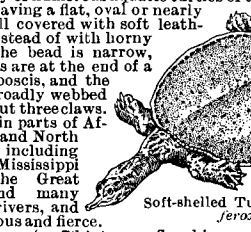
soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

soft'ness, *n.* [AS. *sōftnesS*, *sēftnyss*, ease, repose.] Quality or state of being soft ; — opposed to *hardness.*

soft'-rayed' (-rād'), *a. Zoöl.* Having soft or articulated fin rays ; — said of some fishes or of their fins. Cf. MALACOPTERYGII. Opposed to *spiny-rayed.*

soft'-shell' (sŏft'shĕl') } *a.* Having a soft or fragile
soft'-shelled' (-shĕld') } shell.

soft-shell, *or* **soft-shelled, clam,** the long clam. See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. crab.** See BLUE CRAB. — **s. democrats,** the Barnburners. — **s. turtle,** any of numerous aquatic turtles of the family Trionychidæ having a flat, oval or nearly round shell covered with soft leathery skin instead of with horny plates. The bead is narrow, the nostrils are at the end of a fleshy proboscis, and the feet are broadly webbed and have but three claws. They live in parts of Africa, Asia, and North America, including the whole Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes, and many southern rivers, and are voracious and fierce.



Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx ferox*).

soft'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking softly ; having a mild or gentle voice ; hence, mild ; affable.

soft wood, *or* **soft'wood'** (sŏft'wōōd' ; 205), *n.* **1.** Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked.

2. *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree ; also, the tree itself. Cf. HARD WOOD, 2.

soft'wood', *a.* Having soft wood, or made of soft wood.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.* ; SOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; SOG'GI-EST. [Cf. Icel. *söggr* damp, wet, or E. *soak.*] Saturated with moisture ; heavy and wet ; sodden ; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho ; — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise ; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **soi'-di'sant'** (swä'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F. ; *soi* one's self + *disant*, p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named ; self-styled ; — used disparagingly ; hence, pretended ; would-be.

soil (soil), *v. t.* ; SOILED (soild) ; SOIL'ING. [OF. *saoler, saouler*, to satiate, F. *soûler*, L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated. See SATIRE.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them ; to fatten ; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil, *n.* [ME. *soile*, prob. fr. OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place, soil of a boar (see SOIL a miry place), confused with L. *solum* bottom, ground, earth (cf. SOLE of the foot), or LL. *solium* a threshing floor.] **1.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic matter. Soil may be formed *in situ*, in which case a gradual transition may be traced downward through the *subsoil* and rotten rock to the solid rock, or be derived from sediment transported and deposited by water, ice, or wind. See HUMUS, NITRIFICATION.

2. Firm land ; earth ; ground ; also, land ; country.

3. Dung ; feces ; compost ; manure ; as, night *soil.*

4. *Brickmaking.* Sifted ashes.

5. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBERS' SOIL.

soil, *n.* [See SOIL to make dirty, SOIL a miry place.] That which soils or pollutes ; also, a soiled place ; a stain.

soil, *v. t.* **1.** To enrich with soil or muck ; to manure.

2. *Plumbing.* To paint, as a pipe, with plumbers' soil.

3. *Brickmaking.* To cover with soil (sifted ashes).

soil (soil), *n.* [OF. *soil, souil*, F. *souille*, fr. OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller.* See SOIL to make dirty.] A miry place to which a hunted boar flees ; hence, a marshy place, or a tract of water, sought by other game, as deer.

soil, *v. i.* To take soil. See SOIL, a miry place.

soil, *v. t.* [ME. *soilen*, OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller*, orig. uncert. ; perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *suculare*, fr. L. *sucula* a little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine. See sow, *n.*] **1** To make dirty or unclean on the surface ; to foul ; dirty ; defile.

2. To stain or mar, as with disgrace ; to sully.

Syn. — Foul, dirty, begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully, defile, pollute. Cf. CONTAMINATE.

soil, *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty.

soil cap. The mantle of disintegrated rock, or earth, usually covering the firm and unaltered rocks.

soil'ing, *n.* Act of one that soils an animal (see 1st SOIL) ; also, any green food used to soil cattle, horses, etc.

soil pipe. A pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

soil'ure (soil'ūr), *n.* [OF. *soilleüre*, F. *souilure.* See SOIL to make dirty.] Act of soiling ; also, a stain ; pollution.

‖ **soi'rée'** (swä'rā' ; *also* swŏ-rā', swŏ-rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late, *serum* late time.] An evening party. Cf. 3d LEVEE, 1, MATINÉE.

so'journ (sō'jûrn ; sŏ-jûrn' ; 277 : *in British usage often* sŭj'ẽrn, sŭj'ẽrn), *v. i.* ; SO'JOURNED (-jûrnd ; -jûrnd') ; SO'JOURN-ING. [ME. *sojornen, sojournen*, OF. *sojorner, sejorner*, F. *séjourner*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day. See JOURNAL, DIURNAL.] To dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger ; to delay ; tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. *Gen.* xii. 10.

Syn. — See RESIDE.

so'journ, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojorn, sojor, sejor*, F. *séjour.* See SOJOURN, *v. i.*] **1.** A temporary residence, as of a traveler in a foreign land ; hence, a delay ; stay.

2. A sojourner. *Obs. & R.* *Lyly.*

soke (sōk), *n.* [LL. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōcn*, prop., a seeking, attendance, resort ; akin to E. *sake*, *seek.* See SAKE, SEEK ; cf. SAC (the legal term).] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Lit., a seeking ; hence, either a right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit. Hence, as commonly used : **a** The right to hold court and do justice, with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it ; jurisdiction (more or less wide) over a certain territory or over certain men, or the right to exercise such jurisdiction or receive certain fees or fines belonging to that right, or the territory over which the jurisdiction exists. **b** The duty of submitting to such jurisdiction, or fact of being subject to it ; also, a district or territory subject to it. **c** A jurisdiction or franchise of any of other sorts ; esp., fold soke or mill soke. **d** The district over which such jurisdiction or franchise extended. Such districts are retained, in some cases, as modern administrative divisions.

soke'man (sōk'măn), *n.* [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A man who is under the soke of another. Cf. SOCMAN.

soke'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* State of being a sokeman ; the relation of a sokeman to the one having soke over him ; tenure of land subject to the soke of another. Cf. SOCAGE.

sok'en (sōk'n), *n.* [AS. *sōcn* searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See SOKE.] **1.** A toll. *Obs.*

2. A district held by socage.

So-ko'tran (sō-kō'trăn ; sŏk'ō-trăn), *or* **So-ko'trine** (-trĭn ; -trĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sokotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off Cape Guardafui, Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sokotra, the people of which are mostly Arabs and Negroes, the latter being largely fugitive slaves.

Sokotrine aloes, *Pharm.*, aloes yielded by the plant *Aloe perryi*, of the island of Sokotra. See ALOE, 3.

sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The sun god, represented as driving four horses and hence patron of the races in which teams of four participated. Cf. LUNA, 1.

3. *Alchem.* Gold.

sol (sōl ; 277), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in *solmization* (which see) to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. **b** The tone G (as fifth in the scale of C) ; — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

sol (sōl), *n. ; pl.* E. SOLS (sōlz), Sp. SOLES (sō'lās). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru ; also, a former gold coin. The silver *sol*, containing about 347 grains of fine silver, was the standard coin until 1897, when its value was fixed at one tenth of the gold pound (48.7 cents or 2s.).

sol } (sŏl), *n.* [From *hydrosol*, confused with G. *sole, soole*,
sole } salt water from which salt is obtained.] *Chem.* A fluid mixture of a colloid and a liquid ; a liquid colloidal solution or suspension.

so'la (sō'lä), *n.* [Hind. *çōlā.*] The East Indian plant *Æschynomene aspera.* See ÆSCHYNOMENE. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming jackets, etc.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* [ME. also *solas*, OF. *solas, soulaz*, L. *solacium, solatium*, fr. *solari* to comfort, console. Cf. CON-

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soferforth, *conj.* So far forth ; to such a degree *Obs.*
Sof-fa'rid Var. of SAFFARID.
soffem + SOPHISM.
soffer. + SUFFER.
sofferayne + SOVEREIGN.
‖ **sof-fi-o'ne** (sŏf-fĭ-yō'nā), *n. ; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A jet of steam, charged with other vapors, issuing from the ground in a volcanic region. [soffit. *Obs.*
sof-fi'to, *n.* [It. *soffitto.*] A **soffrage, soffraunce, soffren.** + SUFFRAGE, SUFFERANCE, etc.
soffy. + SOPHY.
So'fi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
soffice. + SUFFICE. [*Ref. Sp.*
sof'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm). Sophism.]
So'fism (sō'fĭz'm) Var. of SUFISM.
sof'ist (sŏf'ĭst), **so-fis'ti-cate.** Sophist ; sophisticate. *Ref. Sp.*
sofistre. + SOPHISTER.
sof'is-try, sof'o-mor'ic, sof'o-mor'ic. Sophistry ; sophomore ; sophomoric. *Ref. Sp.*
So-fro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ä), *n.* A young Christian heroine of Jerusalem, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She and her lover Olindo, condemned to death for rescuing an image of the Virgin from a mosque, are saved by the entreaties of Clorinda.
S. of Sol. *Abbr* Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
soft, *v. t.* To soften. *Obs.*
soft'-bone', *n. Veter.* Osteomalacia or osteoporosis. *Colloq.*
sof'tend (sŏf'tnd). Softened. *Ref. Sp.*
soft'-finned' (sŏft'-fĭnd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the fins almost entirely or entirely soft-rayed.
soft'-head'ed, *a.* Weak in intellect.
soft'-heart'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted. — **soft'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **soft'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*
softhede, *n.* [See SOFT; -HEAD.] Softness ; delicacy. *Obs.*
soft'horn', *n.* Greenhorn. *Slang.*
soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.
soft'ling, *n.* [*soft* + 1st *-ling.*] An effeminate or silly person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
soft'ly, *a.* Soft ; gentle. *Obs.*
soft'ner (sŏf'nẽr). *n.* Less correct spelling of SOFTENER.
soft'-shell', *n.* **1.** A soft-shelled crab.
2 [*cap.*] = SOFT, *n.*, 2.
soft'-tack', *n.* Leavened bread, in distinction from *hard-tack.*
soft'y (sŏf'tĭ), *n.* A silly, foolish person ; also, an effeminate man or boy. *Colloq. or Slang.*
sofyme. + SOPHISM.
sog (sŏg), *n. & v. t.* Drowse. *Dial.*
sog, *v. i.* [Cf. SOGGY.] To soak ; saturate. — *n.* Boggy or muddy ground. *Both Scot & Dial. Eng.*
so'gate, *adv.* Also **so'gates.** [Cf. GATE a way.] In such a manner ; thus. *Obs.*
soge. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sogeer. + SOJOURN.
so'ger (sō'jẽr). Var.of SOLDIER. *Dial. or Slang.*
soget. + SUBJECT.
sog'garth (sŏg'ärt), *n.* [Ir. *sagart.*] A priest. *Ir.*
‖ **sog-get'to** (sŏd-jĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See SUBJECT, *n.*] *Music.* Subject ; theme.
sog'gi-ness (sŏg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SOGGY, *a.* -NESS.
soghe. + SAW, *pret.* ; SOW.
soghe. + SIGH, SOUGH.
soght. + SOUGHT, *pret.*
soght, *n.* [Cf. AS. *suht.* See SICK.] Sickness. *Obs.*
soh Var of SO, *interj.*
soh-ma[Var. of SAMAL.
So'ho-ri'a (sō'hō-rĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*
Soh-rab' (sō-rĭb'), *n.* [Per. *Suhrāb.*] See RUSTAM.
soht. + SOOTH.
sohte Obs. pret. of SEEK.
soidge. + SIEGE, stool.
soiet. + SUBJECT.
soigne. + SOIN. [of SILE.]
soil (soil ; sĭl). Dial. Eng. var.
soil (soil, *dial.* : sĭl, *obs.*), *v. t. Hunting.* To take soil ; to take refuge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
soil. soile, *n. t.* To absolve : also, to refute. Cf. ASSOIL. *Obs.*
soil'age, *n.* Sewage. *Obs.*
soild. Soiled. *Ref. Sp.*
soiled (soild), *pret. & p. p.* of SOIL, to make dirty. — **soiled dove,** a prostitute. *Euphemistic.*
soil'i-fy, *v. t.* [*soil* + *-fy.*] To pollute ; sully. *Obs.*
soil'i-ness. *n* State of being soiled ; stain ; foulness. *Obs.*
soil'less, *a.* See -LESS.
soil rot. A rot affecting sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Ac ocrystis batatatas.*
soil'y, *a.* Dirty ; soiled. *Obs.*
soin. soine, *n.* [F. *soin*, cf. ESSOIN.] *Obs.* a Care. **b** Remedy ; exculpation ; excuse.
soin, soine, *v. t.* To excuse ; to absolve. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To care or be anxious ; also, to be diligent. *Obs. or Scot.*
soine. + SOON.
soin'ous, *a.* Busy ; careful. *Obs.* — **soin'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
So-iot'. Var. of SOYOT.
soir. + SOAR, SORE.
soit. + SUIT.
soithede. + SOTHED.
so'ja (sō'jä ; sō'yä), *n., or* **soja bean.** [NL. See SOY.] Soy bean.
so'ja-bean' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
so'jer (sō'jẽr). Dial. or slang var of SOLDIER.
sojournant. *n.* [OF. *sojornant*, p. pr.] A sojourner. *Obs.*
so'journ-er (sō'jûr-nẽr ; sō-jûr'-nẽr ; *in British usage commonly* sŭj'ẽr-nẽr, sŭj'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* One who sojourns. [n. of SOJOURN.]
so'journ-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.* of SOJOURN. **so'journ-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojornement.*] Sojourn.
so'jurn, so'jurnd, so'jurn-er. Sojourn ; sojourned ; sojourner. *Ref. Sp.*
sok. + SUCK, *n.*
sok, *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE.
so'ka (sō'kä), *n.* [Hind. *sōkā.*] *India.* A blight of drought.
So-ka'ris (sō-kā'rĭs), **So-ka'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Egypt. *Sokar.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A hawk-headed sun god, representing the night sun, whose chief festival was at the winter solstice. He was worshiped esp. in the western suburb of Memphis. Cf. RA.
soke Obs or dial. Eng. var of SOAK ; obs pret. of SUCK
soke'ma-ne-mot' (sō'k'mä-n ē-mŏt'), *n.* [See SOKEMAN; MOOT, *n.*] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A court (of uncertain character) attended by free sokemen.
soker. + SUCCOR.
soke reeve. *O. Eng. Law.* The reeve of a soken.
sokerel. *n.* [Cf. SUCK.] An unweaned child. *Obs.*
sokerles. + SUCCORLESS.
sokesessor. + SUCCESSOR.
soket. sokett. + SOCKET.
sokkat. + SOCKET.
Sokk'va bekk (sŏk'vä-bĕk), **Sökk'va-bek'kr** (sŏk'vä-bĕk'kr), *n.* [Icel. *Sökkvabekkr.*] See ÆSGARD.
so'ko (sō'kō), *n.* The opah.
sokor. + SUCCOR.
So-ko'tri (sō-kō'trĭ), *n.* The Arab dialect of the Sokotras. See SEMITIC.
sol, *n.* [See SOU.] A sou. *Obs.*
sol, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sol* mire.] Soiled ; foul ; dirty. *Obs.*
sol, *n.* Solution. Cf. OB. *Obs.*
Sol., *or* **sol** *Abbr.* Solomon ; solution.
‖ **so'la** (sō'lä), *a.* [L., fem. of *solus.*] See SOLUS.
so'la (sō'lä), *n. Com.* A foreign

SOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves or consoles; relief. **2.** Relaxation; diversion; recreation. *Obs. Chaucer.*
Syn. — Comfort, consolation, alleviation, relief.

sol'ace (sŏl'ăs), *v. t.*; SOL'ACED (-ăst); SOL'AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). [OF. *solacier, soulacier*, F. *solacier*, LL. *solatiare*. See SOLACE, *n.*] **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; to console. **2.** To allay; assuage; soothe; as, to *solace* grief. **3.** To divert; cheer; please; — sometimes reflexive.
Syn. — See COMFORT.

sol'ace, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To take comfort; to be cheered. **2.** To indulge in diversion or pleasure.

sol'ace-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soulacement.*] Act of solacing, or state of being solaced; also, that which solaces.

Sol'a-na'ce-æ (sŏl'ā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLANUM.] *Bot.* A family of strong-scented, often narcotic herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 75 genera and 1,800 species, of wide distribution; the nightshade family. They have alternate leaves and often showy flowers with five stamens and a 2-celled ovary, the cells containing many ovules. The most important genera are *Solanum, Capsicum, Hyoscyamus, Lycopersicon, Nicotiana, Physalis, Petunia*, and *Atropa*.—**sol'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [Icel. *sūla;* akin to Norw. *sula.*] The common gannet.

so-lan'i-dine (sō-lăn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [See SOLANINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid produced by hydrolysis of solanine, and also occurring with it naturally.

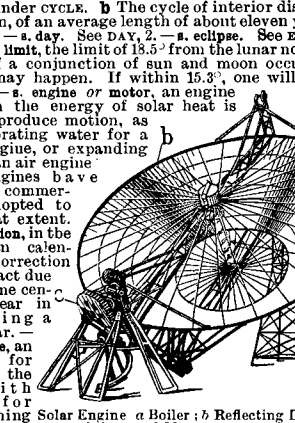
sol'a-nine (sŏl'ā-nĭn; sō'lā-; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **so-la'ni-a, sol'a-nin, sol'a-ni'na.** [L. *solanum* nightshade.] *Chem.* A somewhat poisonous alkaloidal glucoside, extracted from the berries of common nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), and of bittersweet, and from potato sprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an acrid, burning taste.

‖ **so-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive east wind of the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain; also, a cloudy, rain-bringing wind of the same locality and direction.

So-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L., nightshade.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees typifying the family Solanaceæ, and embracing probably over 1,000 species, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions; the nightshades. They have alternate leaves and cymose white, purple, or yellow flowers with a rotate corolla, five stamens with long connivent anthers, and a 2-celled ovary ripening into a berry. A few species, as *S. tuberosum*, the potato, and *S. melongena*, the eggplant, are important food plants. *S. pseudocapsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry, *S. jasminoides*, the potato vine, *S. seaforthianum*, and some others, are ornamental. Many species, as *S. carolinense*, the horse nettle, are troublesome weeds. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus. See POTATO, 2 & 3; NIGHTSHADE, 1 **a**; BITTERSWEET, 3 **a**.

so'lar (sō'lär), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl, sigel*, Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Ir. *sul*, Skr. *svar*, and perh. to E. *sun:* cf. F. *solaire.* Cf. PARASOL, SUN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun; measured by the sun; as, the *solar* system; the *solar* year. **2.** *Astrol.* Born under the predominance of the sun. *Obs.* **3.** Produced, or affected, by the action of the sun.

solar apex, *Astron.*, that point of the celestial sphere toward which the sun and the solar system are moving. It is near the bright star Vega, or α (Alpha) Lyræ. — **s. attachment,** an attachment to a surveyor's transit or compass for determining the true meridian directly from the sun. — **S. City.** = CITY OF THE SUN. — **s. compass,** a surveyor's compass having a solar attachment. — **s. consonant,** *Arabic Gram.*, any lingual or dental consonant (equivalent to Eng. *t, d, r, l, n, s, sh, ç*, etc.); — so called because the word for *sun* begins with one of this group of letters (*sh*). All the other consonants are *lunar consonants;* — so called because the word for *moon* begins with one of them (*q*). — **s. constant,** the number expressing the quantity of radiant solar heat received at the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere on a unit of surface in a unit of time, which is, according to a conservative estimate, about three small calories per square centimeter of the surface in a minute. Expressed in energy it is about 2½ horse power continuously exerted on every square meter of surface. — **s. corona.** *Astron.* = CORONA, 3. — **s. cycle.** **a** A period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the month according to the Julian calendar return to the same days of the week. The dominical letter follows the same order. See *cycle of the sun*, under CYCLE. **b** The cycle of interior disturbances in the sun, of an average length of about eleven years. See SUN SPOT. — **s. day.** See DAY, 2. — **s. eclipse.** See ECLIPSE, 1. — **s. ecliptic limit,** the limit of 18.5° from the lunar node, within which, if a conjunction of sun and moon occur, a solar eclipse may happen. If within 15.3°, one will certainly happen. — **s. engine** *or* **motor,** an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine. Solar engines have not been commercially adopted to any great extent. — **s. equation,** in the Gregorian calendar, the correction of the epact due to only one centurial year in four being a leap year. — **s. eyepiece,** an eyepiece for viewing the sun, with means for diminishing the light and heat,

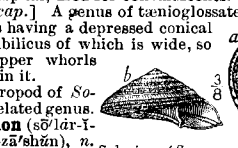


Solar Engine *a* Boiler; *b* Reflecting Device, with several thousand Mirrors focusing sun's rays on *a*; *c* Appliances to keep *b* turned toward the sun.

as by reflection, polarization, etc. — **solar flower,** a flower which opens and closes daily at certain hours. — **s. focus.** See PRINCIPAL FOCUS. — **s. hour,** the twenty-fourth part of a solar day. — **s. lamp,** an Argand lamp. — **s. microscope,** a projecting microscope using sunlight. See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. motion,** *Astron.*, the motion of the solar system toward the constellation Lyra. It is estimated to be at the rate of about 11 miles per second. — **s. motor.** = SOLAR ENGINE. — **s. myth,** a myth based upon the sun's course, motion, influence, etc. — **s. parallax,** the parallax of the sun, that is, the angle subtended at the sun by the semidiameter of the earth. Its accepted value is 8.80″, and is the fundamental datum for the dimensions of the solar system. — **s. phosphori,** phosphorescent substances (as the sulphides of barium and calcium) which shine in the dark after exposure to the sunlight or other intense light. — **s. plexus,** *Anat.*, a nervous plexus situated in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm, surrounding the cœliac axis and the root of the superior mesenteric artery. It contains several ganglia, the most important of which are the semilunar ganglia, and it distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera. — **s. prominences** *or* **protuberances,** *Astron.*, irregular projecting portions of the chromosphere. See *Illust.* in Appendix. — **s. regulars,** certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years. — **s. rice grain,** a unit of the photospheric surface of the sun, which is largely composed of distinct elliptic granulations, suggestive of rice. — **s. salt,** salt from brine evaporated in the sun. — **s. spectrum,** the discontinuous spectrum of the sun, crossed by a multitude of Fraunhofer lines due to absorption by (1) the sun's own atmosphere, and (2) the earth's atmosphere. The lines due to the latter cause are called *telluric lines.* — **s. spots,** sun spots. — **s. star,** a star of the same general spectroscopic nature as the sun. — **s. system,** *Astron.*, the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. This group comprises, so far as is known, 8 major planets attended by 26 satellites, about 700 minor planets or asteroids, also comets and meteors. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. — **s. telegraph,** a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, *n.*, 3. — **s. time.** = APPARENT TIME. — **s. year.** See YEAR.

so'lar-ism (sō'lär-ĭz'm), *n.* [*solar* + *-ism.*] An excessive tendency to interpret myths as primitive explanations of the nature and action of the sun. — **so'lar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ä). [L. See SOLER.] **1.** A water clock erected at Rome for the public by Scipio Nasica, B. C. 159. **2.** An apartment exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the roof of a house; now, an apartment in a hospital, used for convalescents. **3.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having a depressed conical shell the umbilicus of which is wide, so that the upper whorls can be seen in it. **4.** Any gastropod of *Solarium* or a related genus.



Solarium (*S. perspectivum*). *a* Basal View; *b* Side View.

so'lar-i-za'tion (sō'lär-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of solarizing. **2.** *Photog.* The action of sunlight (or any light) on a sensitive surface exposed too long to give a good ordinary negative image. The first effect is a neutralizing one, obscuring the image; further exposure produces a succession of reversals making the image positive, then negative, etc.

so'lar-ize (sō'lär-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Photog.* To become affected by solarization; to burn.

so'lar-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to sunlight; to affect in some way by the action of the sun's rays. **2.** *Photog.* To subject to solarization; to burn.

so-la'ti-um (sō-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SOLATIA (-ä). [L. See SOLACE, *n.*] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.

Sol'da-nel'la (sŏl'dä-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *soldanella.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European primulaceous alpine herbs. They have basal fleshy leaves and nodding scapose blue or pink flowers, the corolla lobes often fringed. They are among the most characteristic of alpine flowers.

sol'der (sŏd'ẽr; 277: *in British usage often* sō'dẽr), *n.* [Formerly *soder;* F. *soudure*, OF. *soudeüre*, prop., a soldering, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten, to make solid. See SOLID; cf. SAWDER.] **1.** A metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces. It is commonly applied by means of a soldering iron or a blowpipe, with a flux (as resin, borax, or zinc chloride) to cleanse the surfaces. Solders which melt readily are **soft solders**; others fusing at a red heat are **hard solders.** **2.** Hence, anything which unites or cements.

sol'der, *v. t.*; SOL'DERED (-ẽrd); SOL'DER-ING. [Formerly *soder.* See SOLDER, *n.*] **1.** To unite or join by means of solder. Cf. 1st BRAZE, 1. **2.** Hence, to mend; to patch up.

sol'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOLDER.
soldering bolt. a = SOLDERING IRON. **b** = 1st BIT, 3 **a**. — **s. copper** *or* **iron,** a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle, used for soldering; also, a plumber's grozing iron. — **s. nipple** *or* **union,** a brass nipple for soldering into the end of a lead pipe.

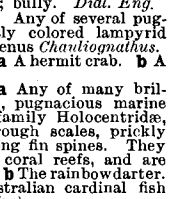
sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *in the senses noted as slang or dial. the pron.* sō'jẽr, *not recognized in good usage, is common*), *n.* [ME. *souldier, soudiour, soudeur*, OF. *soldeier, soldoier, soudoier, soudier* (cf. also OF. *soldoior, soudeior*), fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid; cf. Pr. *soldadier*, LL. *solidatarius, soldarius.* See SOLID; cf. SOU.] **1.** One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants. **2.** An enlisted man in military service, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; also, sometimes, a private. **3.** A man of military experience and skill, or of noted **valor;** — used in emphasis or distinction.

He shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a *soldier*. *Shak.*

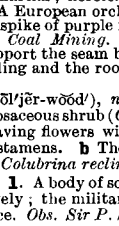
4. a The red gurnard. *Local, Eng.* **b** A red herring. *Dial. & Slang.* **c** Short for SOLDIER BEETLE, SOLDIER CRAB, etc. **5. a** In most termites or white ants, one of a caste of wingless individuals differing more or less from the workers in their larger size, very large head, and long jaws. They perform a share in the work of the colonies, and are said by some to be less effective fighters than the workers. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of worker distinguished by the large head and jaws. **6.** Any of various plants, as the ribwort, red campion, corn poppy, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **7.** *Veter.* Hog cholera. *Dial. Eng.* **8.** *Wool Trade.* A skeepskin that sweats unevenly, so that only part of the wool can be pulled off. **9.** *Orig. Naut.* A shirk. Cf. SOLDIER, *v. i.*, 2. *Slang.*
soldier of fortune, one who follows a military career, usually in foreign countries, wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.

sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *see the noun*), *v. i.*; SOL'DIERED (-jẽrd); SOL'DIER-ING. **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment or discharge. *Colloq. or Slang.* **3.** *Mil.* To work at putting one's belongings in order in barracks, as by pipe-claying, polishing, etc. **4.** To swagger; bully. *Dial. Eng.*

soldier beetle. Any of several pugnacious brightly colored lampyrid beetles of the genus *Chauliognathus.*
soldier crab. a A hermit crab. **b** A fiddler crab.
soldier fish. a Any of many brilliantly colored, pugnacious marine fishes of the family Holocentridæ, having hard rough scales, prickly head, and strong fin spines. They abound about coral reefs, and are prized for food. **b** The rainbowdarter. **c** A small Australian cardinal fish (*Apogon fasciatus*).


Soldier Beetle and Larva (*C. pennsylvanicum*). Both enlarged.

sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.
soldier orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) having a dense erect spike of purple flowers.
soldier sprag. *Coal Mining.* A long sprag used to support the seam between the top of the holing and the roof. *New South Wales.*



a Soldier Sprag; *b* Seam; *c* Roof; *d* Floor; *e* Sprag; *f* Holing.

sol'dier-wood' (sōl'jẽr-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A West Indian mimosaceous shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) having flowers with long tassels of purple stamens. **b** The naked wood of Florida (*Colubrina reclinata*).
sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military. **2.** Military service. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*

sol'do (sŏl'dō; *It.* sōl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DI** (-dē). [It. See SOU.] A small Italian coin and money of account worth $\frac{1}{20}$ libra; a sou. Its value is now about a cent or a halfpenny; formerly it varied, being as low as $\frac{1}{8}$ cent in Venice.

sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, LL. *sola*, L. *solea;* — so named from its flat shape. See SOLE of the foot.] **1.** Any of certain flatfishes distinguished by the small mouth (beyond which the snout projects more or less), reduced or rudimentary ventral (and often also pectoral and caudal) fins, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together. They constitute a family, Soleidæ, in some classifications. The common sole (*Solea solea*) of Europe is one of the finest food fishes. The American species, mostly of the genera *Achirus* (see HOGCHOKER) and *Symphurus* (see TONGUEFISH), are too small to be of food value. **2.** In popular or local usage, any of certain other flatfishes, as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psetticthlys melanostictus* of the Pacific coast of the United States, excellent food fishes.

Sole (*Solea solea*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

sole, *n.* [AS. *sole*, fr. LL. *sola*, L. *solea*, akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot. Cf. SILL foundation, SOIL earth, SOLE, the fish.] **1.** The bottom or under surface of the foot, or that part of it which is placed on the ground in walking or standing. In quadrupeds the term applies to such a part of either the fore or hind limb; in the horse it designates specifically the somewhat concave plate of moderately dense horn which covers the lower surface of the coffin bone, partly surrounding the frog, and bounded externally by the wall. See HOOF, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, the foot. *Rare.* **3.** The part of a shoe, boot, or the like, on which the sole of the foot rests in standing, walking, etc., or the material constituting it; sometimes, specif., the outsole. **4.** The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests; specif.: **a** *Agric.* The bottom of the body of a plow; — called also *slade;* also, the bottom of a furrow. **b** *Fort.* The bottom of an embrasure. **c** *Shipbuilding.* (1) = SOLE PIECE, 2. (2) Either of two planks, one on each side, resting on the sliding ways and forming the foundation of the cradle. The vessel is launched by sawing through these soles. **d** = SOLE PIECE, 1. **e** *Mining.* The floor or bottom of a mine; — applied esp. to horizontal lodes. **f** A hearth; *Metal*, the hearth of a metallurgical furnace; also, the bottom of the inside of a gas retort. **g** The metal dish or plate in or on which is the disk of resin, vulcanite, or the like, of an electrophorus. **h** A threshold; a window sill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bill of exchange drawn singly, or without duplicates. *Slang.*
so-la'cious (sō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *solacieus.*] Affording solace; comforting; diverting. — **so-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **so-la'cious-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
so-la'ci-um. † SOLATIUM.
solain. † SULLEN.
so'lan, *n.* The solan goose.
So'la-na'les (sō'lā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the nightshade family, etc. — **so-la'nal** (sō-lā'năl), *a.*
solance, *n.* [Cf. CONSOLE, SOLACE.] Solace; comfort; amusement; diversion. *Obs.*
so'land (sō'lănd; -lănd). Var. of SOLAN. [SALLENDERS.]
so-lan'der (s ō-l ă n'd ẽ r), *n.* = **so-la'ne-ous** (sō-lā'nē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Solanaceous. [Solanine.]
so-la'ni-a (-nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] ‖ **so'la no-bi'li-tas vir'tus** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tās). [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
sol'a-noid (sŏl'ä-noid), *a.* [*Solanum* + *-oid.*] *Med.* (Of a cancer) like a potato in texture.
so'lar. Var. of SOLER.
so'lar. ETTON, var. of SOLA.
So'la-ri'i-dæ (sō'lā-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Solarium* is the type. — **so-la'ri-id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **so-la'ri-oid** (-oid), *a.*
sol'a-rom'e-ter (sŏl'ä-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n. Nav.* An instrument for finding a ship's position.
so'la-ry (sō'lä-rĭ), *a.* Solar. *Obs.*
so'la-ry, *n.* [L. *solarium.*] A sundial. *Obs.*
solas. † SOLACE. [cious. *Obs.*]
sol'a-to-ry (sŏl'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Solacious. *Obs.*
solance. † SOLACE.
sold (sōld), *pret. & p.p.* of SELL. —
sold note. See CONTRACT NOTE.
sold, *n. & v.* [F. *solde.* See SOLDIER; cf. SOU.] Pay. *Obs.*
‖ **sol-da'do** (sōl-dä'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A soldier.
sol'dan, *n.* [ME *soudan*, F *soudan.* See SULTAN.] A sultan. *Obs.*
sol'da-nel (sŏl'dä-nĕl), **sol'da-nelle** (sŏl'dä-nĕl; sŏl'dä-nĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *soldanelle.*] A plant of the genus *Soldanella.*
soldanesse. *n.* A sultaness. *Obs.*
sol'dan-rie (sŏl'dăn-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soudanerie.*] The realm of a soldan, or sultan. *Archaic.*
‖ **sol'da'tesque'** (sŏl'dä'tĕsk'), *a.* [F.] Soldierlike. *Rare.*
sol'derd. Soldered. *Ref. Sp.*
sol'der-er. *n.* One who solders.
solder nipple. = SOLDERING NIPPLE.
sol'di, *n., pl.* of SOLDO.
soldier ant. = SOLDIER, 5.
soldier bird. An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).
soldier's herb. = MATICO.
sol'dier-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sol'dier's wind (sō l'jẽrz), *Naut.* A beam wind, which is favorable either coming or going; — so called because little skill in sailing is then required.
soldiers' woundwort. Yarrow.
soldre. † SHOULDER.
sole. *Chem.* Var. of SOL.
sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāl* rope.] A halter or yoke to fasten cattle in a stall. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
sole, *v. t.* See SOWL, to pull.
sol'der-hood. See -HOOD.
sol'der-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
sol'der-like', *a.* Soldierly.

sole (sōl), *v. t.* ; SOLED (sōld) ; SOL'ING (sōl'ĭng). To furnish with a sole ; as, to *sole* a shoe.

sole, *a.* [L. *solus,* or OF. *sol,* F. *seul* (fr. L. *solus*). Cf. DESOLATE, SOLO, SULLEN.] **1.** Being or acting without another ; single ; individual ; only ; as, a *sole* heir.
2. Alone ; isolated ; without company ; solitary. *Archaic.*
3. Such, and no more ; mere. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Perfect ; complete ; unmixed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. *Law.* Single ; unmarried ; as, a feme *sole.*
Syn. — Individual, only, alone, solitary. See SINGLE.

sole corporation. A corporation sole. See CORPORATION, 3.

sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm ; sō'lē- ; 277), *n.* [F. *solécisme,* L. *soloecismus,* Gr. σολοικισμός, fr. σολοικίζειν to speak or write incorrectly, fr. σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** An ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence ; a deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax, as in, he was independent *on* (of) any patron; he *don't* (does n't). Also, loosely, any minor blunder in speech.
2. Hence, any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners ; also, *Obs. or R.,* an unnatural act, person, or thing, or one out of the right or normal course.
Syn. — SOLECISM, BARBARISM, IMPROPRIETY. A SOLECISM is a construction which violates the idiom of a language ; a BARBARISM is a word or phrase not in accepted use ; an IMPROPRIETY is a word or phrase employed in a sense contrary to good usage ; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism ;* "to electrocute" is a *barbarism ;* the use of "transpire" in the sense of "happen" is an *impropriety.*

sol'e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism.

sol'e-cis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect or incongruous. — **sol'e-cis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sole leather. A thick, strong leather, esp. for shoe soles.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without another ; singly ; alone.
2. Entirely ; wholly. *Obs.*

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [ME. *solempne,* OF. *solempne,* L. *solemnis, solennis, sollemnis, sollennis, sollus* all, entire + (prob.) a word meaning revolution, circuit, akin to *amb-* (cf. AMBI-), or perh. *annus* a year ; properly, that takes place every year ;— used especially of religious solemnities. Cf. SAFE, SOLID, SILLY.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps ; enjoined by, or connected with, religion ; sacred.
2. Pertaining to a festival ; festive ; festal. *Obs.*
3. Stately ; ceremonious ; grand ; also, of great importance or dignity ; important. *Archaic.*
4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections ; marked by seriousness ; serious ; grave ; as, a *solemn* promise.
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all *Spenser.*
5. Dark, as expressive of melancholy ; sad ; mournful ; as, a suit of *solemn* black.
6. Affectedly grave or serious ; as, a *solemn* face.
7. *Law.* Made in form ; ceremonious ; conforming with all legal requirements. Cf. *solemn war,* under WAR.
Syn. — Grave, formal, ritual, ceremonial, sober, serious, reverential, devotional, devout See EARNEST.

solemn form. See PROBATE, *n.*, 2. — **S. League and Covenant.** See COVENANT, 4. — **s. war.** See WAR.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *solempnitee,* OF. *solempnité,* F. *solennité,* L. *solemnitas, solennitas.* See SOLEMN.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence ; religious or ritual ceremony ; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity.
The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment *Atterbury.*
2. Joyousness ; festivity. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Quality of being solemn, or formal and ceremonious ; impressiveness ; seriousness ; formal dignity ; gravity.
4. Solemn state or feeling ; awe or reverence ; also, the quality of producing such a feeling ; as, the *solemnity* of an audience ; the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey.
5. *Law.* An observance or proceeding according to due form ; the formality necessary to render valid a thing done.

sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solemnisation, solennisation.*] Act of solemnizing ; celebration ; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t. ;* SOL'EM-NIZED (-nīzd) ; SOL'EM-NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *solemniser, solenniser.*] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms ; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.
2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies ; to celebrate.
3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.
Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shairp.*
Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

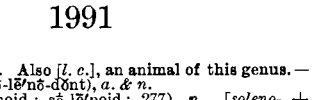
so'len (sō'lĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν channel, a shellfish.] **1.** *Med.* = CRADLE, 2 **e.**
2. [*cap.*] **a** The typical genus of razor clams. It is the type of the family Solenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A razor clam.

So'len-ho'fen stone (zō'lĕn-hō'fĕn). A limestone found at Solenhofen, Bavaria, valued for lithographic purposes.

so-le'no- (sō-lē'nō-). Combining form from Greek σωλήν, *channel, pipe.*

So-le'no-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *soleno-* + Gr. ὀδους, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar and very rare insectivorous mammals including two species, *S. cubanus* (native name *almique*) of Cuba and *S. paradoxus* (native name *agouta*) of Haiti. They are nearly two feet long, and have a long snout, short round ears, hard fur, and a long scaly tail. The teeth number 40 ; the skull has no zygomatic arch. The genus constitutes a family, **So-le'no-don'-ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). Also [*l. c.*], an animal of this genus. — **so-le'no-dont** (sō-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

so'le-noid (sō'lē-noid ; sō-lē'noid ; 277), *n.* [*soleno-* + *-oid.*] *Elec.* Ideally, a system of equal circular currents flowing in uniform direction about a single straight or curved axis ; practically, a cylindrical wire helix having one or both ends of the wire turned back along the axis so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral ; less strictly, a helix in which the longitudinal component is not so neutralized. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet, with the south pole at the end at which the current flows clockwise to an observer facing it.


Two forms of Solenoid.

sol'e-noi'dal (sŏl'ē-noi'dăl ; sō'lē-), *a.* **a** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solenoid. **b** *Math.* Tubelike ; — said of a vector whose divergence is 0, whose flux therefore across any cap or section bounded by a given tube is everywhere the same. — **sol'e-noi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

sole piece. **1.** A timber or girder laid on the ground to take and distribute the thrust of an upright or strut ; the floor member of a frame.
2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** In wooden ships, a piece on the bottom of the rudder to bring it down to the false keel. **b** In iron ships, the piece joining rudderpost and sternpost. **c** The projection from the keel to support a balanced rudder.

sole'plate', *n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a** A bedplate. **b** The plate forming the back of a water-wheel bucket. **c** A plate to which a bearing can be wedged and bolted so as to be slightly adjustable.
2. *Anat.* A flattened, nucleated mass of soft, granular protoplasm surrounding the end of a motor nerve in a striated muscle fiber.

Soleplate, 1 c.

so'ler (sō'lĕr), *n.* [AS. *solor, soler,* or OF. *solier ;* both fr. L. *solarium,* fr. *sol* the sun. See SOLAR, *a.*] A loft or upper chamber ; a garret room ; also, rarely, a floor or story. *Obs.*

so'le-us (sō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solea* sole of the foot.] *Anat.* A broad, flat muscle of the calf of the leg, lying immediately below the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back and upper part of the tibia and fibula and from a tendinous arch between them. Its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i. ;* SOL'FAED' (-fäd') ; SOL'FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol.*] To sing the notes of the gamut ; to solmizate.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables.

sol'-fa', *n. Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. **b** Solmization. **c** The gamut. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. **e** A roll or baton used by Italian choir leaders.

sol'-fa'ist, *n. Music.* One who practices or advocates the tonic sol-fa system.

‖ **sol'fa-ta'ra** (sŏl'fä-tä'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, L. *sulfur.*] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only vapors and gases, and the like. It represents in some cases the last stages of volcanic activity.

sol'fa-ta'ric (-tä'rĭk), *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to a solfatara or its action ; hence, pertaining to, caused by, or denoting, the transfer of mineral substances within the earth by sublimation, or the chemical and transporting action of steam ; as, the *solfataric* theory of vein formation.

‖ **sol-feg'gio** (sŏl-fĕd'jō), *n. ; pl.* -GI (-jē). [It., fr. *solfa* the gannut.] *Music.* **a** The arrangement or singing of tones in the scale by the names *do, re, mi,* etc. **b** A singing exercise upon such syllables.

sol'fe-ri'no (sŏl'fĭ-rē'nō), *n.* Fuchsine, or the color produced by it ; magenta ; — so called from Solferino in Italy, the scene of a battle (1859), about the time of its discovery.

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t. ;* -IT-ED ; -IT-ING. [F. *solliciter,* L. *sollicitare, solicitare, -atum,* fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved ; *sollus* whole + *citus,* p. p. of *ciere* to move. See SOLEMN, CITE.] **1.** To ask earnestly ; to make petition to; to apply to (for something); as, to *solicit* a man for alms.
2. To endeavor to obtain by asking or pleading ; to plead for ; as, to *solicit* an office, a favor, alms.
3. To awake or excite to action ; to rouse desire in ; to summon ; to appeal to ; to invite ; allure.
That fruit . . *solicited* her longing eye *Milton*
4. To urge the claims of ; to advocate ; plead ; to act as solicitor for or with reference to. *Obs* *Ford.*
5. To disturb ; to disquiet ; — a Latinism. *Chapman.*
Syn. — Beseech, ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE.

so-lic'it, *v. i.* To make solicitation ; to importune.

so-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sollicitation,* L. *sollicitatio.*] **1.** Act of soliciting ; importunity.
2. Excitement ; allurement ; enticement. *Locke.*
3. Support ; defense ; advocacy. *Obs.*

so-lic'i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *solliciteur,* L. *sollicitator.*]
1. One who solicits.
2. *Law.* **a** Formerly, in English practice, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery or equity ; now, under the Judicature Acts 1873–1875 and various other acts, any person admitted to practice law and conduct litigation in any court, including the officers formerly called attorney at law and proctor (see ATTORNEY, 2). The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right of audience (the right to plead in open court), except in a few minor courts. The admission of solicitors is in charge of "The Incorporated Law Society," subject to the Supreme Court. **b** The law officer of a city, town, department, or government ; as, the city *solicitor* ; the *solicitor* of the treasury.

so-lic'i-tor-gen'er-al (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain, appointed to assist the attorney-general ; also, a similar officer under the United States government, appointed by the President to assist the attorney-general ; also, the chief law officer in some States.

so-lic'it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus, solicitus.* See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil ; concerned ; anxious ; careful ; apprehensive. "*Solicitous* of my reputation." *Dryden.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future *Jer. Taylor.*
— **so-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **so-lic'it-ous-ness,** *n.*

so-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude,* or L. *sollicitudo.*]
1. State of being solicitous ; uneasiness of mind due to fear of evil or desire of good ; anxiety.
2. A cause of care or uneasiness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Carefulness, concern, anxiety. See CARE.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus,* prob. akin to *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, and L. *salvus* safe : cf. F *solide.* Cf. CONSOLIDATE, SAFE, *a.*, SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLEMN.] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; capable of retaining a definite size and shape ; rigid; — opposed to *gaseous* and *liquid,* or *fluid.*
2. Not hollow ; full of matter ; as, a *solid* globe; not spongy; dense ; hence, sometimes, heavy.
3. Cubic ; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.
4. Compact ; hard ; firm ; stable.
5. Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, or character; specif. : **a** Even or unbroken in surface ; flush ; as, a *solid* panel ; a *solid* wall. **b** *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads ; not open. **c** Designating a color, background, or the like, all of one tone. **d** Unbroken ; joined together without a hyphen ; — said of a compound word. **e** *Polit. Cant, U. S.* Of one feeling or opinion ; united ; unanimous ; as, a *solid* delegation ; the *solid* South.
6. Sound ; not weakly ; strong.
7. Vestibuled ; — said of a train. *Local, U. S.*
8. *Carp.* Having the moldings, etc., worked on the solid material ; as, a *solid* frame.
9. Giving an impression of, or representing, solidity or substance ; as, the *solid* parts of a drawing.
10. Worthy of credit or esteem ; trustworthy ; reliable ; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous* or *fallacious ;* not empty, worthless, or shallow ; profound ; weighty ; valid ; as, *solid* reasons ; also, giving satisfaction ; satisfactory ; as, *solid* comfort.
The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. *Milton.*
11. Complete ; entire ; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Hard, compact, strong, substantial, stable, sound ; real, valid, true ; just ; grave, important. See FIRM.
solid angle. a See 4th ANGLE, 2 **a.** **b** The angular spread at the vertex of a cone, measured by the area intercepted on a unit sphere (about the vertex as center) by the cone surface. — **s. bulb,** *Bot.*, a corm. — **s. end** (of a connecting rod). *Mach.* See OPEN END. — **s.** for, unanimously in favor of. — **s. geometry,** geometry of three dimensions. — **s. green.** See DYE. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a.** — **s. measure,** a measure for volumes ; cubic measure. — **s. newel,** *Arch.*, a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built ; — distinguish. from *hollow newel.* — **s. problem,** *Geom.*, a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve. — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC. — **s. square,** *Mil.*, a square formation or body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal. — **s. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — **s. violet,** gallocyanin DH. See DYE. — **s. zonal harmonics,** *Math.*, particular solutions of Laplace's equation, in spherical coördinates. — **to be, get, or make one's self s. with.** *Colloq. or Slang.* **a** To have or gain the favor of. **b** To have or get revenge upon.

sol'id, *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body. All substances which do not perceptibly flow are called *solids,* but between typical solids and typical liquids there are all gradations, hence the terms *viscous solid, semisolid, viscous liquid.* See LIQUID, *n.*, 1.
2. A magnitude that has three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness) ; a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere.
solid of revolution, a solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a figure. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.**

Sol'i-da'go (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.* [NL., from L. *solidare* to strengthen, unite, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly North American asteraceous plants ; the goldenrods. They are distinguished from *Aster* by no definite characters, but may usually be known by the wandlike stems, and small heads with yellow rays (white in one species). The inflorescence varies from a thyrsoid panicle in the typical goldenrods (as *S. canadensis*) to axillary capitate clusters in *S. cæsia* and its allies. Also [*l. c. ; pl.* -GOES (-gōz)], a plant of this genus.

sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *solidarité,* fr. *solidaire* solidary, *solide* solid. See SOLID.] **1.** An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities ; community.
2. *Roman & Civil Law* Quality of being solidary, or characterized by several obligations on the part of the debtors

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sole. Obs. or dial. of SOAL.

sole, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *solian* to make or become foul.] To soil *Obs*

so'le-a (sō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., sill, sole ; cf. LL. *solea* a place in a church.] *East. Ch.* The raised part of the floor of a church before the inner sanctuary.

So'le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of soles. See SOLE.

so'le-æ-form' (sō'lē-ē-fôrm' ; sō-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Calceiform.

so'le-at'ed (sō'lē-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *soleatus* sandaled.] Having sandals or shoes ; shod *Obs.*

sol'e-cis'mal (sŏ lē-sĭz'mȧl), **sol'e-cis'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kȧl), *a.* Solecistic. *Obs.* [cistical.]

sol'e-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Solecistical. *Obs.*

sol'e-cize (sŏl'ē-sīz), *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικίζειν.] To commit a solecism.

So-le'i-dæ (sō-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SOLE, fish.

so-le'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form.*] Slipper-shaped.

sol'eil' (sŏ'lĕ'y'), *n.* = OTTOMAN RIB.

solein. + SULLEN.

solement, *adv.* [OF., F. *seulement.*] Solely ; only. *Obs.*

sol'emn, *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*

sol'emned, *a.* Solemn. *Obs.*

solemnel, *a.* [OF., F. *solennel.*] Solemn. *Obs.*

so-lem'ni-zate (sō-lĕm'nĭ-zāt), *v. t.* To solemnize. *R.* [*Obs.*]

sol'em-nize, *n.* Solemnization.

sol'em-niz'er (sŏl'ĕm-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who solemnizes.

sol'emn-ly, *adv.* of SOLEMN.

sol'emn-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'emn-y, *n.* A solemnity. *Obs.*

solempne. + SOLEMN.

solempte, *n.* [Cf. OF. *solempnité,* F. *solennité.*] Solemnity. *Obs.*

solen. + SOLEMN

sol'e-na'cean (sŏl'ē-nā'shăn ; sō'lē-), **sol'e-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Solenidæ. — **sol'e-na'cean,** *n.*

sole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sole-nette' (sōl-nĕt'), *n.* A small European sole (*Microchirus lutens*).

So-len'i-dæ (sō-lĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the razor clams and certain allies.

so-le'nite (sō-lē'nīt), *n.* A powder used in the Italian service, similar to ballistite but containing vaseline. [LENLY.

solenliche. + SOLEMNLY, SOLENNITY.

solennell. + SOLEMNEL.

‖ **so-len'ne-men'te** (sō-lĕn'n ĕ-mĕn'tē), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Solemnly.

so-len'ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an annual solemnity. *Obs.*

So-le'no-con'cha (sō-lē'nō-kŏn'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN ; CONCH.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCAPHOPODA. — **so-le'no-conch** (sō-lē'nō-kŏnk), *n.*

So-le'no-gas'tres (-găs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *soleno-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APLACOPHORA.

So'le-nog'ly-pha (sō'lē-nŏg'lĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *soleno-* + Gr. γλυφειν to engrave.] *Zoöl.* A division of serpents including those with tubular erectile fangs, as the vipers and rattlesnakes. — **so-le'no-glyph** (sō-lē'nō-glĭf), *a. & n.* — **so-le'no-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.*

sol'e-nol'dal-ly, *adv.* of SOLENOIDAL.

Sol'e-nos'to-mus (sŏl'ē-nŏs'tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *soleno-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small lophobranch fishes of East Indian seas having a rather short body and a long, tubular snout. It constitutes a family, **So-le'no-stom'i-dæ** (sō-lē'nō-stŏm'ĭ-dē). — **sol'e-nos'to-mid** (sŏl'ē-nŏs'tō-mĭd), **sol'e-nos'to-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.* — **sol'e-nos'to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [GOOSE.]

so'lent goose. Var. of SOLAN GOOSE.

solere. + SOLER.

sol'er-et. Var. of SOLLERET.

sol'ert (sŏl'ẽrt ; sō-lûrt'), **so-ler'tic** (sō-lûr'tĭk), *a.* [L. *solers, sollers, -ertis,* clever, skillful.] Skillful; crafty. — **so-ler'tious-ness** (-shŭs-nĕs), *n. All Obs.*

so'les, *n., pl.* of SOL.

soles. + SOLACE.

sole'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

soletare. + SOLITARE.

sole tile. A tile with a concave top, used to pave sewers, etc.

sole tree. *Mining.* A sole piece for timbering headings, etc.

soley. + SOLELY.

soleyn. + SULLEN.

sol-fa'mi-za'tion (sōl-fä'mĭ-zā'shŭn ; -mĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* [*sol-fa* + *mi* + *-ize.*] = SOLMIZATION.

‖ **sol'feg-gia're** (sōl'fĕd-jä'rā), *v. i.* [It.] *Music.* To sol-fa.

solfye. + SOL-FA, *v.* [eral.]

Sol. Gen. *Abbr.* Solicitor-gen-

‖ **sol'ĭl** (sŏ'lĕ), *n., pl.* of SOLO.

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* Solicitous. *Scot.* —*n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*

so-lic'it-an-cy (-ĭ-tȧn-sĭ), *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*

so-lic'it-ant (-ĭ-tȧnt), *n.* [L. *solicitans,* p. pr.] One who solicits — *a.* Solicitous.

so-lic'it-ate (-tāt), *v. t.* To solicit. *Obs.*

so-lic'it-ate, *a.* [L. *sollicitatus,* p. p.] Solicitous. *Obs.*

so-lic'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

so-lic'i-tress (sō-lĭs'ĭ-trĕs), *or* **so-lic'i-trix** (-ĭ-trĭks), *n.* A female solicitor or petitioner.

so-lic'i-tu'di-na-ry (-ĭ-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ). **so-lic'i-tu'di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Solicitous *Rare.*

sol'i-dare (sŏl'ĭ-dâr ; sŏl'ĭ-dâr'), *n.* [LL. *solidus.* Cf. SOU.] A small piece of money. *Obs.*

sol'i-dar'ic (sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭk), *a.* Having solidarity. *Rare.*

‖ **so'lĭ'da'ri'té'** (sō'lĭ'dȧ'rē'tā'), *n.* [F.] Solidarity.

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fōod, fo͝ot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, iŋk ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (250) ; **K = ch in G. ich, ach** (144) ; **BON ; yet ; zh = z in azure.** Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

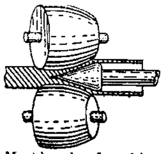
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

and separate rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — distinguished from *correality*, in which there is a single obligation and corresponding right. Solidarity gives a right of contribution among the parties. See CORREAL.

sol′i-da-ry (sŏl′ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *solidaire.*] **1.** Having community of interests and responsibilities.

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — disting. from *correal.* See SOLIDARITY.

sol′id–drawn′, *a.* Drawn out from a heated solid bar, as by a process of spiral rolling which first hollows the bar and then expands the cavity by forcing the bar over a pointed mandrel fixed in front of the rolls; — said of a weldless tube.


Method of making Solid-drawn Tubing (shown in section).

sol′id–hoofed′ (-hōōft′), *a.* **a** Solidungulate. **b** Specif.: Designating certain hogs with entire instead of cleft hoofs, that occasionally appear as variations or sports of domestic hogs. In some cases they have been bred for several generations and regarded as distinct breeds.

sol′id–horned′ (-hôrnd′; 87), *a.* Having horns or antlers of solid bone, as deer; — opposed to *hollow-horned.* Cf. HORN, 1.

so-lid′i-fi-ca′tion (sō-lĭd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n* [Cf. F. *solidification.*] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

so-lid′i-fy (sō-lĭd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*solid* + *-fy*: cf. F. *solidifier.*] To make solid or compact; hence, to embody in concrete form.

Every machine is a *solidified* mechanical theorem. *H. Spencer.*

so-lid′i-fy, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

so-lid′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *soliditas*: cf. F. *solidité.*] **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif.: **a** Density; consistency; — opposed to *fluidity.* **b** Compactness; fullness of matter; — opposed to *openness* or *hollowness.* **c** Strength; soundness; — opposed to *weakness* or *instability.* **d** The primary quality of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness; massiveness.

2. Moral firmness; validity; truth; — as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness;* as, the *solidity* of an argument.

3. *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

4. A solid body. *Obs.*

Syn. — Firmness, solidness, hardness, density, strength.

sol′id-un′gu-late (sŏl′ĭd-ŭŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* [*solid* + *ungulate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a single hoof on each foot, as the horse; soliped. — *n.* A solidungulate animal.

sol′i-dus (sŏl′ĭ-dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SOLIDI (-dī). **1.** [L.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A gold coin which under Constantine succeeded the aureus and continued to the fall of the Empire. Its normal value is about $3.02 or 12s. 5d. It was later called *bezant.* **b** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to twelve denarii.

2. The oblique stroke /, orig. a long ſ (*s*), abbrev. for *shilling;* — sometimes nsed instead of a horizontal line (—) in fractions, as 5/8 for ⅝, or in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s. 6d.).

3. See LIQUIDUS CURVE.

sol′i-fid′i-an (sŏl′ĭ-fĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Eccl.* One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification; — opposed to *nullifidian.* — **sol′i-fid′i-an**, *a.* — **sol′i-fid′i-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

so-lil′o-quize (sō-lĭl′ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ′ING (-kwīz′ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self. — **so-lil′o-quiz′er** (-kwīz′ẽr), *n.*

so-lil′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See SOLE only; LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self; monologue.

2. A written composition representing a monologue.

sol′ip-sism (sŏl′ĭp-sĭz′m), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Metaph.* The theory, assumption, or belief: **a** That the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states. **b** That the self is the only existent thing, or, inaccurately, that all reality is subjective. Except as inaccurately applied by opponents to certain forms of idealism, *solipsism* represents only a hypothetical position incidentally used in metaphysical reasonings. Kant used the term ethically, to denote pure self-seeking; but this usage is rare in English.

sol′ip-sist (-sĭst), *n.* *Metaph.* One who adopts, or is deemed to adopt, the theory of solipsism; the hypothetical individual who asserts his self to be the sole reality or the necessity that he must be skeptical of all else. — **sol′ip-sis′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

sol′i-taire′ (sŏl′ĭ-târ′), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** A person who lives in solitude, a recluse; a hermit.

2. A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone; hence, in England, an ornamented stud in two parts.

3. A game which one person can play alone; — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.

4. A flightless bird (*Pezophaps solitaria*) related to the dodo, but less clumsy, and with a smaller bill with a hard caruncular ridge at its base. It inhabited the island of Rodriguez, but was exterminated about 1750.

5. Any of several American fly-catching birds of the thrush family and genus *Myadestes*, noted for their sweet song and shyness. The best known is **Townsend's solitaire** (*M. townsendi*) of the western United States. Many others inhabit Central America and the West Indies.

sol′i-ta-ry (sŏl′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone: cf. F. *solitaire.* See SOLE, *a.*; cf. SOLITAIRE.] **1.** Living or being by one's self or by itself; having no companion present; being without associates; single; lonely; as, a *solitary* traveler; also, pert. to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* journey; a *solitary* life.

2. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

3. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; hence, gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert.

How doth the city sit *solitary*, that was full of people. *Lam* i 1

4. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* example.

5. *Bot.* Not associated with other organs of the same kind; single; as, a *solitary* flower.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** Living habitually alone; not gregarious. **b** Simple; not compound. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **c** Not living in communities or colonies; as, *solitary* bees.

Syn. — SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, DESOLATE. ALONE lays stress upon the objective fact of being entirely by one's self; SOLITARY connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, "*Alone, alone*, all, all *alone, alone* on a wide wide sea" (*Coleridge*); "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought, *alone*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "I was never less *alone* than when by myself" (*Gibbon*); "The notice . . . has been delayed . . . till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary*, and cannot impart it" (*Johnson*); "I am to be left . . . with Dora only. That will be rather *solitary*. However, I never am and never can be *alone*" (*T. E. Brown*); "All is bright, and clear, and still, round the *solitary* hill" (*Shelley*). One is LONELY who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; the word also applies to places which are unfrequented; LONESOME heightens the implication of dreariness; LONE is chiefly poetical; as, "I wandered *lonely* as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "This soul hath been *alone* on a wide wide sea: so *lonely* 't was, that God himself scarce seemed there to be" (*Coleridge*); "like one that on a *lonesome* road doth walk in fear and dread" (*Coleridge*); "a dismal and *lonesome* old woman" (*Hawthorne*); "Her life is *lone;* he sits apart" (*Tennyson*). That is DESOLATE which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn or disconsolate; as, "Your house is left nnto you *desolate*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 38); "this dim, vast vale of tears, vacant and *desolate*" (*Shelley*). See SINGLE, SOLITUDE.

solitary ant, a velvet ant. — **s. confinement**, *Penol.*, confinement of a prisoner alone and without intercourse with others, esp. in unbroken absolute isolation. — **s. glands**, *Anat.*, specif., small lymph follicles partly in the submucous tissue and mucous membrane of the intestine. — **s. One**, *Astron.*, the 2d-magnitude star α (Alpha) Hydræ. — **s. sandpiper**, an American sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*) similar in appearance and habit to the Old World green sandpiper. It lays its eggs in trees in abandoned nests. — **s. snipe**, the great snipe. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. vireo**, a vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) of eastern North America having the head bluish gray, the back green, and the wings with two white bars. — **s. wasp**, any of numerous wasps that do not live in colonies, as the mud wasps and sand wasps.

so′li-tid′al (sō′lĭ-tīd′ăl), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *tidal.*] *Astron.* Relating to tidal movements dependent upon the sun.

sol′i-tude (sŏl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; solitariness; isolation; seclusion.

Whosoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. A solitary or lonely place, as a desert or wilderness.

Syn. — SOLITUDE, ISOLATION. SOLITUDE is the state of being alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; ISOLATION suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, "One of the reasons of the rarity of great imaginative works is that in very few cases is this capacity for musing *solitude* combined with that of observing mankind" (*Bagehot*); "the solemn *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky" (*Stevenson*). See SOLITARY.

sol′lar, sol′ler (-ăr), *n* **1.** Var. of SOLER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mining.* A platform in a shaft, esp. between the series of ladders; a longitudinal partition forming an air passage between itself and the roof in a working. *Eng.*

sol′lar, sol′ler, *v. t.* To cover or provide with a sollar. *Eng.*

sol′ler-et (sŏl′ẽr-ĕt; sŏl′ẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [F. *soleret*, dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe, F. *soulier.*] *Med. Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol′mi-za′tion (sŏl′mĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol*, *mi.* See SOL-FA.] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation; solfeggio. A system of solmization, based on the syllables τω, τα, τη, τε, for the four notes of the tetrachord, was used by the Greeks of the Roman Empire and perhaps earlier. The most important system is that ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, an 11th-century monk. The following first six phrases of an ancient hymn to St. John the Baptist began on the ascending tones of the major scale:

Ut queant laxis *Re*sonare fibris,
*Mi*ra gestorum *Fa*muli tuorum,
*Sol*ve polluti *La*bii reatum,
Sancte Joannes

The six initial syllables, accordingly, were applied to the tones of the hexachord. When a melody exceeded the compass of one hexachord, the syllables were changed for the new hexachord by "mutation." See GAMUT, *Illust.* When the medieval hexachord was supplanted by the octave, the syllable *si* (perhaps from the initial letters of the last line) was added for the seventh tone. Except in France, *do* has supplanted *ut* as more sonorous. In France and Italy the syllables *ut* (or *do*), *re*, etc., have become identified with the notes C, D, etc., by what is called the *fixed do* system. In England and America they are used as a transposable scale pattern by the *movable do* system, *do* being used for any tone taken as a keynote. Sharps and flats have been given names, in this system, made by adding *i* and *e* to the initial consonants of these syllables; thus, *di* for *do*♯, *me* for *mi*♭. The minor scale is solmizated either as in the major scale but beginning with *la*, or beginning with *do* and using the modified syllables; thus, *do*, *re*, *me*, etc. A modern extension of solmization is the *tonic sol-fa.*

so′lo (sō′lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment.

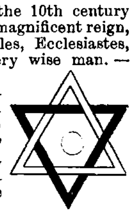
2. *Card Playing.* Any of a number of games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner; esp.: **a** A variety of ombre played with thirty-two cards, the queen of clubs (spadilla), seven of trumps (manilla), and queen of spades (basta) being the first, second, and third best trumps. **b** *Skat.* A game or task in which the player makes the trump without the skat. **c** In solo whist, a playing against the table to win 5 of the 13 tricks.

so′lo, *a.* *Music.* Performing, or performed, alone; uncombined, except with subordinate parts, voices, or instruments; not concerted. — **solo organ.** See ORGAN, 1 **c.**

Sol′o-mon (sŏl′ō-mŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σολομών, Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shelōmōh.*] **1.** Lit., peaceable; — masc. prop. name. F. *Salomon* (sȧ′lō′môɴ′); It. *Salomone* (sä′lō-mō′nā); Sp. *Salomón* (sä′lō-mōn′); Pg. *Salomão* (sä′lō-mouɴ′); G. *Salomo* (zä′lō-mō). — Dim. *Sol.*

2. Son of David and king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign, and reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon; hence, a very wise man. — **Sol′o-mon′ic** (-mŏn′ĭk), *a.*

Sol′o-mon's seal (sŏl′ō-mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a star with six poiuts, often with one triangle dark and one light, symbolic of the union of soul and body.


One form of Solomon's Seal.

2. Preferably **Sol′o-mon's–seal′.** Any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Salomonia;* — so called from the scars on the thick rootstock. See SALOMONIA.

So′lon (sō′lŏn), *n.* [See SOLONIAN.] A legislator; publicist; wise man; sage.

So-lo′ni-an (sō-lō′nĭ-ăn), **So-lon′ic** (-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his legislation following the authority vested in him 594–593 B. C. to revise the constitution. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

solo whist. A card game played with the full pack ranking as at whist, each player declaring for which of seven different points he proposes to play.

Sol-pu′gi-da (sŏl-pū′jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solpuga* (also *solipuga*, *salpuga*) a kind of venomous ant, or spider. Cf. SOLIFUGÆ.] *Zoöl.* An order of hairy spiderlike arachnids having a segmented thorax and abdomen, slender leglike pedipalps, and strong chelate chelicerae. In structure they show close relationship to the scorpions, but they breathe by means of tracheæ and have no book lungs. They occur in most warm countries except Madagascar and Australia. — **sol-pu′gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.*

One of the Solpugida (*Galeodes araneoides*).

sol′stice (sŏl′stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium; sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand, akin to *stare* to stand: cf. F. *solstice.* See SOLAR, *a.*; STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely: the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricornus, the former being the **summer solstice**, the latter the **winter solstice**, in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21.

2. Hence, furthest or highest point; limit.

3. A stopping or standing still of the sun. *Obs.*

sol-sti′tial (sŏl-stĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *solstitialis:* cf. F. *solsticial.*] Of, pert. to, or being, a solstice; also, happening at a solstice, esp. the summer solstice. — **solstitial armil.** See ARMIL, 2. — **s. colure.** See COLURE. — **s. point.** = SOLSTICE, 1 **a.**

sol′u-bil′i-ty (sŏl′ū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being soluble; degree to which solution may be carried.

sol′u-ble (sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve: cf. F. *soluble.* See SOLVE; cf. SOLVABLE.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. See SOLUTION, 4.

2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a *soluble* algebraic problem; susceptible of being disentangled, unraveled, or explained; solvable; as, the mystery is perhaps *soluble.*

3. Relaxed; laxative; loose. *Rare.*

soluble blue. See DYE. — **s. blue indigo**, sulphindigotic acid. — **s. ferment.** See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2). — **s. glass.** = WATER GLASS. — **s. group**, *Math.*, a group in which the orders of all the factor

sol′i-dat, *n.* [LL *solidata.*] A piece of land worth annually a shilling. *Obs.*
sol′i-date, *a.* Solid. *Obs.*
sol′i-date, *v. t.* [L. *solidatus*, p. p. of *solidare.* See SOLDER.] To make solid or firm. *Obs.* — **sol′i-da′tion** (sŏl′ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *solidatio.*] *Obs.*
sol′i-di, *n.*, *pl.* of SOLIDUS.
so-lid′i-fi′a-ble (sō-lĭd′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **so-lid′i-fi′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **so-lid′i-fi′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
sol′id-ism (sŏl′ĭ-dĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* The obsolete doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. — **sol′id-ist** (-dĭst), *n.* — **sol′id-is′tic** (-dĭs′tĭk), *a.*
sol′id-ly, *adv.* of SOLID. See -LY.
sol′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol′i-dum (sŏl′ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *solidus* solid, entire.] **1.** *Arch.* The dado of a pedestal.
2. *Law.* An entire sum; — used in various phrases, as, *in solidum, singuli in solidum*, etc.
Sol′id-un′gu-la (sŏl′ĭd-ŭŋ′gū-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the horse, asses, and zebras.
sol′id-un′gu-lar (-lȧr), **sol′id-un′gu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Solidungulate.
sol′i-dus curve. See LIQUIDUS CURVE.
solie, *n* [L. *solium.*] Throne. *Obs.*
sol′i-form (sŏl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *-form.*] Like the sun. *Rare.*
So-lif′u-gæ (sō-lĭf′ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solifuga* (better *solipuga*, *salpuga*). See SOLPUGIDA.] Syn. of SOLPUGIDA. — **so-lif′u-ge′an** (-jē′ăn), *a.* — **so-lif′u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
sol′i-fuge (sŏl′ĭ-fūj), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Solpugida.
so-lil′o-qua′cious (sō-lĭl′ō-kwā′shŭs), *a.* Disposed to soliloquize. *Rare.*
sol′i-lo′qui-um, *n.* [L.] Soliloquy. *Obs.*
solin. † SULLEN.
solin, *n* = SULUNG. *Obs.*
so-li′pa (sō-lē′pä), *n.* [Name in the Philippines.] A small rubiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Gardenia pseudopsidium*); also, its yellow wood.
sol′i-ped (sŏl′ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Cf. F. *solipède*, It. *solipede*, Sp. *solipedo;* apparently fr L. *solus* alone + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; but prob. fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed See SOLID; PEDAL.] *Zoöl.* A solidungulate.
so-lip′e-dal (sō-lĭp′ē-dăl; sŏl′ĭ-pē′dăl), **so-lip′e-dous** (sō-lĭp′ē-dŭs), *a.* Solidungulate; soliped.
sol′i-se′qui-ous (sŏl′ĭ-sē′kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the course of the sun. *Rare.*
So′lis La′cus (sō′lĭs lā′kŭs). [L., lake of the sun.] *Astron.* = OCULUS MARTIS.
solist. † SOLICIT.
so′list, *n.* = SOLOIST.
solistar, solister. † SOLICITOR.
sol′i-ta′ne-ous (sŏl′ĭ-tā′nē-ŭs), *a* [L. *solitaneus.*] Solitary. *Obs.*
solitare, solitaire, *a.* [F. *solitaire.*] Solitary; lonely. *Obs.*
sol′i-ta′ri-an (sŏl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [See SOLITARY.] A hermit; a solitary. *Obs.*
sol′i-ta-ri′e-ty (-tȧ-rī′ē-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*
sol′i-ta-ri-ly (sŏl′ĭ-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SOLITARY. See -LY.
sol′i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol′i-tar′i-ty (-tăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*
sol′i-ta-ry, *n.* **a** A solitude; desert. *Obs* **b** A hermit; recluse.
soliter. † SOLITARE.
sol′i-to (sŏl′ĭ-tō; *It.* sô′lē-tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* As usual.
sol′i-tu′di-na′ri-an (sŏl′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who is fond of solitude.
‖ **so′li-tu′di-nem fa′ci-unt, pa′cem ap-pel′lant.** [L.] They make a desert, (they) call (it) peace. *Tacitus* (*Agricola*, 30).
so-liv′a-gant (sō-lĭv′ȧ-gănt), **so-liv′a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *solus* alone + *vagari* to wander: cf. *solivagus*] Wandering alone.
so-live′ (sō-lēv′), *n.* [F.] A secondary beam, as a joist or rafter, supported by larger beams.
solle. † SOUL.
sol′lein. † SULLEN.
sollempne. † SOLEMN.
sollen. † SHALL.
sol′ler. Var. of SOLER, SOLLAR.
sol′le-vate, *v. t.* [It. *sollevare.*] To stir up; excite. *Obs.*
sol-lic′it. † SOLICIT.
sollom. † SOLEMN.
sol′-lu′nar, *a.* [See SOLAR; LUNAR.] Relating to, or due to, the combined influence of sun and moon, as at conjunction.
solly, *a.* Sad; dismal. *Obs.*
sol′mi-zate (sŏl′mĭ-zāt), *v. t. & i.* To sing or represent by the syllables of solmization; to sol-fa.
solo grand. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 b.
so′lo-ist, *n.* *Music.* One who sings or plays a solo.
Sol′o-mo′ni-an (sŏl′ō-mō′nĭ-ăn), **Sol′o-mon′ic** (-mŏn′ĭk), **Sol′o-mon-it′ic** (-mŏn-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Solomon.
Solomon's lily. The black calla.
so long, *interj.* Good-by. *Colloq.*
sol′o-tink′, sol′ot-nik′. Vars. of ZOLOTNIK.
solouwe, solow. † SULLOW.
solp. † SOP, SULP.
Sol′pu-gid′e-a (sŏl′pū-jĭd′ē-ȧ), **Sol-pu′gi-des** (sŏl-pū′jĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SOLPUGIDA.
solsecle, solsegle, *n.* [OF. *solsecle*, L. *solsequium.*] Heliotrope; also, the marigold. *Obs*
sol-se′qui-um, *n.* [LL.; L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow; cf. L. *solsequium* heliotrope.] **a** The zodiac; firmament. *Obs.* **b** See 2d GOLD b.
solstacion, solstead, solsticy [† SOLSTICE]
sol-sti′tial-ly (sŏl-stĭsh′ăl-ĭ), *adv.* At the solstice. *Obs.*
sol-stit′i-cal (-stĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Solstitial. *Obs.*
sol-sti′ti-um (-stĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*, *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.] Solstice. *Obs.*
sol′u-bl. Soluble. *Ref. Sp.*

groups are prime. — **soluble oil.** = SULPHATED OIL. — **s. phosphoric acid,** *Chem.*, phosphoric acid in the form of soluble acid salts. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **s. starch.** See STARCH. — **sol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sol'u-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **so'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. a.*, **so'la** (sō'lȧ), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

so-lute' (sŏ-lūt'), *a.* [L. *solutus*, p. p. of *solvere* to loosen. See SOLVE.] **1.** Loose; free; of discourse, fluent; declamatory. *Obs.*

2. Relaxed: hence, merry, cheerful. *Rare.*

3. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* Not adhering; loose; distinct. *Rare.*

so-lute', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To dissolve; to resolve.

2. To absolve; as, to *solute* sin.

so-lute', *n. Chem. & Physics.* A dissolved substance.

so-lu'tion (sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *solucion*, OF. *solucion*, F. *solution*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach.

2. State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, an undecided state; hesitancy.

3. Act or process of solving a problem, question, or the like, or state of its being solved; explanation; clearing up.

4 *Physics & Chem.* **a** The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, is absorbed into, and homogeneously mixed with, another liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid product. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits; — sometimes called **physical mixture.** Also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced. So-called **chemical solution** is that accompanied by a clearly marked chemical change, as when silver is dissolved in nitric acid; the product in this case is a solution, not of silver, but of silver nitrate. Solution not so accompanied is sometimes called **mechanical,** or **physical, solution.** Solution may be accompanied by either an evolution or an absorption of heat. See also OSMOTIC PRESSURE, DISSOCIATION, 2, COLLOID, *n.*, 1.

5. *Math.* The process or result of loosing or dissolving connections formed by mathematical operations among symbols, so as to exhibit these symbols freed from such connections and operations. Thus, to solve $ay^2 + 2by + c = 0$ (as to y) means to exhibit y as one side of an equation, unconnected with other symbols; to solve the differential equation $A\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2B\frac{dy}{dx} + C = 0$ means to exhibit x and y connected by an equivalent equation freed from differentiations. **A general solution** of a differential equation contains arbitraries equal in number to the order of the equation. **Particular solutions** result from giving particular values to these arbitraries. **A singular solution** is neither general nor particular.

6. *Med.* **a** The termination of a disease; resolution. **b** A crisis. **c** A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) with the solid ingredients soluble.

7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.

8. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Obs. Barrow.*

solution of continuity, the separation of connection, or of connected parts, as, *Surg.*, a fracture or laceration.

solution plane. *Cryst.* A direction in a crystal of relatively easy solubility, as when the substance is under great pressure. Chemical action along solution planes in minerals in rocks has often resulted in schillerization.

solution pressure. *Physics & Chem.* Pressure due to the tendency of atoms or molecules to pass into solution, specif. that tending to drive metals into solution, which is a cause of the electric current from a primary battery.

sol'u-tol (sŏl'ū-tōl; tŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loose, dissolve + E. *cresol.*] Cresol rendered soluble in water by the addition of the sodium salt of cresol. *Trade Name.*

So-lu'tri-an (sŏ-lū'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch of paleolithic culture named after the Solutré Cave, in the French department of Sâone-et-Loire, where characteristic remains were discovered. See PALEOLITHIC.

solv'a-ble (sŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *solvable* solvent, in OF., payable. See SOLVE; cf. SOLUBLE, SOLVIBLE.] **1.** Susceptible of solution, or of being solved, resolved, or explained.

2. Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts.

3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent *Obs.*

— **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **solv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Sol'vay proc'ess (sŏl'vā). [After Ernest *Solvay* of Couillet, near Charleroi, Belgium, the inventor.] A process for making soda from common salt, based on the sparing solubility of sodium bicarbonate, which is precipitated when carbon dioxide is passed into strongly ammoniacal brine, leaving sal ammoniac in solution. The bicarbonate is converted into carbonate by calcining.

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.*; SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV'ING (sŏl'vĭng). [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. SOBER) + *luere* to loosen; cf. OF. *soldre*, *soudre*. See LOOSE; cf. ABSOLVE.] **1.** To clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to unfold; explain; resolve; to work out to a result or conclusion; to determine; settle; as, to *solve* a doubt; to *solve* a problem.

> God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell.*

2. To dissolve.

Syn. — Explain, resolve, unfold, clear up.

sol'ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See SOLVENT.] Quality or state of being solvent.

sol'vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*, to loosen, discharge, pay. See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a *solvent* fluid.

2. [Cf. OF. *solvent.*] Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a *solvent* merchant; the estate is *solvent.*

solvent naphtha. = BENZINE, 2 **a.**

sol'vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate *solvent* of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats.

2. That which resolves or explains; as, a *solvent* of mystery.

sol've-ol (-vē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere* to dissolve + E. *cresol.*] A solution of cresol in sodium cresotate. *Trade Name.*

sölvs'berg-ite (sŭlvz'bĕrg-īt), *n.* [G. *sölvsbergit*, fr. name of a mountain in Norway.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of alkali feldspars and ægirite and intermediate between grorudite and tinguaite.

so'ma (sō'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sōma.*] **1.** *Bot.* An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcostemma acidum*) yielding a somewhat acidulous milky juice.

2. An intoxicating drink of ancient India, thought to be prepared from the juice of the above plant, and used in sacrificial rites in honor of the god Indra; homa; also [*cap.*], this liquor personified and worshiped as a god.

So-ma'li (sŏ-mä'lē) } *n.* **1.** One of a Hamitic race of So-
So-mal' (sŏ-mäl') } maliland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. They are very tall and dark, with well-formed features and martial carriage; nearly all are fanatical Mohammedans.

2. The language of the Somalis. See HAMITIC C.

So-mas'chi-an (sŏ-măs'kĭ-ăn), *a. R. C. Ch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an order founded, in 1528, by Girolamo Miani at Somasco, Italy, to conduct orphan and Magdalen asylums and also schools. — *n.* A member of this order.

so-mat'ic (sŏ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr σῶμα the body.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** Pert. to the body as a whole; corporeal. **b** Pert. to the soma or the somatic cells.

2. *Anat. & Embryol.* Pert. to the wall of the body; somatopleuric; parietal.

somatic cavity, *Zoöl.*, the cœlom; the body cavity. — **s. cell,** *Biol.*, one of the cells of the body of an individual which become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual; — disting. from *germ cell.* When the individual dies its somatic cells must sooner or later die, but the substance of some germ cells must have continuous life as long as the race exists. — **s. death.** See DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d *Citation.* — **s. velocity.** = MASS VELOCITY.

so'ma-to- (sō'mȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; as in *somato*cyst, *somato*logy.

so'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*somato-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances.

2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body; — practically restricted to statistical treatments of bodily measurements and to comparative descriptions of those traits which chiefly distinguish races and populations. Cf. CRANIOMETRY — **so'ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭc), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **so'ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **so'ma-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n*

so'ma-to-phyte' (sō'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* [*somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant composed of somatic cells which develop chiefly into adult tissue. All higher plants are of this type. Cf. ASOMATOPHYTE.

so'ma-to-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm of somatic cells. Cf. GERM PLASM.

so'ma-to-pleure' (-plōōr'; 243), *n.* [*somato-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits, together with the epiblast investing it externally. The inner, or visceral, layer of mesoblast formed at the same time, together with the underlying hypoblast, is called the *splanchnopleure;* the cleft between them forms the true body cavity, or cœlom. The somatopleure forms the body wall (and in amniote vertebrates the true and false amnion); the splanchnopleure, the walls of most of the alimentary canal. The terms *somatopleure* and *splanchnopleure* are extended to similar structures in the embryos of certain other animals, as insects and some other arthropods. — **so'ma-to-pleu'ral** (-plōōr'ăl; 243), **so'ma-to-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

som'ber } (sŏm'bẽr), *a.* [F. *sombre;* orig. uncert., cf. Sp.
som'bre } *sombra* shade, prob. fr. LL. *subumbrare* to put in the shade; L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Dull; dusky; gloomy; as, a *somber* forest or house.

2. Melancholy; grave; depressing; as, *somber* reflections. — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly,** *adv.* — **som'ber-ness, som'bre-ness,** *n.*

som-bre'ro (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade. See SOMBER.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America, but now also in the southwestern United States.

Sombrero.

som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *sombroso.*] Somber. — **som'brous-ly,** *adv.* — **som'brous-ness,** *n.*

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum;* akin to G. & OHG. *-sam*, Icel. *samr*, Goth. lustu*sams* longed for. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SOME, *a.*] **1.** An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.

2. A noun suffix used with numerals and denoting *together, in all;* as, six*some;* five*some. Now Rare,* exc. in four*some.*

☞ The reference "See -SOME" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-some*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

-some (-sŏm). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body;* as in mero*some*, a body segment; cephalo*some.*

some (sŭm), *a.* [ME. *som*, *sum*, AS. *sum;* akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *sum*, OD. *som*, D. *sommig*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Sw. *somlige* (pl.), Goth. *sums*, and E. *same.* See SAME, *a.*; cf. 1st. -SOME.] **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or designated specifically; — often correlative to *another, other*, or *others;* as, *some* man, that is, some one man; at *some* time or other.

> *Some* man praiseth his neighbor by a wicked intent. *Chaucer.*

2. Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; being an undefined quantity or part; more or less; as, *some* wine; *some* persons; — sometimes implying that the amount or degree is small, sometimes that it is considerable. "Bore us *some* leagues to sea." *Shak.* Also, with special partitive force: of one portion or group; — correl. to *other* or *others.*

3. About; more or less; — used adverbially before a numeral; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; formerly before a singular noun denoting time or distance; as, "*Some* hour hence." *Shak.*

4. *Logic.* The term indicating restriction in the application, in knowledge or existence, of the predicate to the class which the subject designates; as, *some* [and doubtless all] men are mortal; *some* [but not all] negroes are Americans.

Syn. — SOME, ANY. In general, SOME emphasizes lack of specification, ANY lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation; as, "*some* unsuspected isle in far-off seas" (*R. Browning*); "as common as *any* the most vulgar thing to sense" (*Shak.*). For more special idiomatic uses, see defs.

some by some, bit by bit; a little at a time. *Obs. or Dial.*

some, *pron.* **1** A certain person; one. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

> *Some* [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

some . . . **some,** one part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

> *Some* to the shores do fly,
> *Some* to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel.*

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; some person.

> Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke* viii. 46.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

> Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody. Acts* v. 36.

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow;* he lives *somehow;* — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other.*

> He has *somehow* or other got the entire management. *Scott.*

som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sôlt), *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. also *soubresault*, fr. Pr. *soubresaut;* L. *super* over + *saltus* a leap, fr *salire* to leap. See SUPER-; SALIENT.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head; a turning end over end.

som'er-sault, *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a thing unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event, incident, affair, etc.

> The whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about. *Pope.*

2. A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

> *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

3. A thing which is important, significant, or noteworthy; an element of value; also, a person of consequence.

> If a man thinketh himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself *Gal.* vi. 3.

something like. See 1st LIKE, 3, *Note.*

some'thing, *adv.* **a** In some degree; somewhat; to some extent. **b** At some distance. *Rare.*

some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.

2. At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes.

3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *sometime.* "*Sometime* he reckon shall." *Chaucer.*

some'time', *a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom. "Our *sometime* sister, now our queen." *Shak.*

some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*sometime* + adverbial ending *-s*, as in *-wards.*] **1.** Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.*

2. At times; not always; now and then; occasionally.

> It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted *Jer. Taylor.*

sometimes . . . sometimes, at certain times . . . at certain other times; as, *sometimes* gay, *sometimes* sad.

some'what' (-hwŭt'), *n.* **1.** A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.

> These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

2. An important or noteworthy person or thing.

3. *Hegelianism.* A reality to which belongs negation as a limit; a limited reality.

some'what', *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, to go *somewhere* out of town. "*Somewhere* nigh at hand." *Milton.*

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solucion † SOLUTION.
solue. † SOL-FA, *v.*
solum, solume. † SOLEMN.
‖ **so'lum** (sō'lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* The soil; land; parcel of ground.
‖ **so-lu'ti-o** (sŏ-lū'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* = SOLUTION.
so-lu'tion, *v. t. Mech.* To cement by rubber solution. *Cant*
so-lut'ist (sŏ-lūt'ĭst), *n.* A solver. *Obs.*
sol'u-tive. Solutive. *Ref. Sp.*
sol'u-tive (sŏl'ū tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *solutif.*] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
solv. Solve. *Ref. Sp.*
solvd. Solved. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
solve, *n.* Solution; explanation.
sol'vend (sŏl'vĕnd), *n.* [L. *solvendus* to be loosened or dissolved, fr. *solvere.* See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved. *Rare.*
solv'er (sŏl'vẽr), *n.* One that solves. [of SOLVABLE.]
solv'i-ble (sŏl'vĭ-b'l), *a.* Var.
‖ **sol'vi-tur am'bu-lan'do.** [L.] It is solved by walking; the problem is solved by experiment or actual performance; — from the story that Diogenes, by rising and walking, confuted Zeno, the Eleatic, who argued that all things are at rest.
‖ **sol-vun'tur ri'su ta'bu-læ** (tȧb'ū-lē). [L.] The writings, i. e., bills of indictment or complaint, are dismissed with laughter; — adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, II. i. 86). [Dirty. *Obs.*]
solwy, *a.* [Cf. AS. *solu* mire.]
soly. † SOLELY, SOLIE.
solybubbe. † SILLABUB.
Sol'y-ma (sŏl'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σόλυμα.] Jerusalem.
som. † SUM. [SOME.]
som. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of
so'ma, *n.* A trading junk. *Obs*
so'ma (sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The whole axial portion of an animal — head, neck, trunk, and tail. **b** All of any organism except the germ cells.
somacion. † SUMMATION.
so'ma-cule (sō'mȧ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. of *soma.*] *Biol.* A pangen.
so-maj'. VAR. of SAMAJ
so'ma-la'tros, *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + -λάτρης, as in εἰδωλολάτρης idolater.] A worshiper of one's own body. *Obs.*
somance. † SUMMONS.
soma plant. = SOMA, 1.
somare. † SUMMER.
‖ **so'ma-tén'** (sō'mȧ-tĕn'), *n.*; *pl.* -TENES (-tā'nās). [Sp.] A body of armed townsmen for defense against attack.
So'ma-te'ri-a (sō'mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL., prob fr Gr. σῶμα body + ἔριον wool (taken in the sense of down).] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of eider ducks.
so-mat'i-cal (sō-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Somatic. — **so-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
so-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* = SOMATOLOGY, 1.
so'ma-tism (sō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = MATERIALISM, ‖ALIST.
so'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = MATERI-
so'ma-to-cyst' (-tō-sĭst'), *n.* [*somato-* + *-cyst.*] An air cavity in the float of a siphonophoran.
— **so'ma-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
so'ma-to-ge-net'ic (-tō-jē-nĕt'. tĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Somatogenic.
so'ma-to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*somato-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Originating in the somatic cells.
so'ma-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + *-tome.*] A somite.
— **so'ma-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*
so'ma-tot'ro-pism (-tŏt'rō-plĭz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A directive influence exercised by the substratum on certain organisms. — **so'ma-to-trop'ic** (-tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a* — **so'ma-to-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv. All Obsoles.*
som'ber, som'bre, *v. t.* To make somber. *Rare.* — *n.* Gloom. *Obs.*
som-bre'rite (sŏm-brā'rĭt), *n.* Guano from Sombrero.
somd, *p. a.* Fledged. *Obs.*
somdel, somdiel. † SOMEDEAL.
some. † SAME, SUM.
some, *n.* [AS. *sōm.*] Concord; agreement. *Obs.*
some, *a.* [AS. *gesōm* united, peaceable.] Convenient; accordant; peaceable. *Obs.*
some, *conj.* [Cf. Dan & Sw. *som* as, like; akin to E. *some, same.*] As; so; soever; — in combinations, as *howsomever, whosomever. Obs., Dial., or Illit.*
some, *adv.* Somewhat; in some degree; to some extent. *Chiefly Illit., U. S. & Scot.*
somed. † SAMED.
some'deal', *adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat. *Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng.* — *n.* Somewhat; a fairly large amount. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some'gate (sŭm'gāt), *adv.* [*some* + *gate* a way.] Somehow; somewhere. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
somekil, *adv.* Somewhat. *Obs.*
somekin, *a.* Of some kind; some kind of. *Obs.* [etc.
somen, somenour. † SUMMON,
somentale. † SAMENTALE.
some'part', *adv.* Somewhat; in some measure. *Scot.*
som'er (*dial.* sŭm'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUMMER.
somer, *n.* [OF. *somier*, F. *sommier.*] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
somerer, *n.* A sumpter. *Obs.*
somerera. † SOMBRERO.
Som'er-set (sŭ m'ẽr-sĕt), *n.* [From *Somerset*shire, Eng.] A Dorset horned sheep.
som'er-set (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt). Var. of SOMERSAULT.
somet. † SAMED.
some'thing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
some'times', *a.* Former; sometime. *Obs.*
somette. † SUMMIT.
some'way', *adv* In some way; somehow; — commonly written as two words.
some'ways' (sŭm'wāz'), *adv.* Someway. *Dial or Colloq.*
some'what'ly, *adv.* Somewhat. *Obs.* [definite time. *R.*
some'when', *adv.* At some in-
some'wheres' (sŭm'hwârz'), *adv.* Somewhere. *Chiefly Dial.*

some′whith′er (sŭm′hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To some place.

so′mite (sō′mīt), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is more or less distinctly divided; a somatome or metamere. — **so′mi-tal** (sō′mĭ-tăl), **so-mit′ic** (sō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*

som′nal (sŏm′năl), *n.* [L. *som*nus sleep + E. chlor*al*.] *Pharm.* A solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol, used as a hypnotic.

som-nam′bu-lant (sŏm-năm′bū-lănt), *a.* Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.

som-nam′bu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Somnambulistic.

som-nam′bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare, ambulatum*, to walk. See SOMNOLENT; AMBLE.] To walk when asleep. — **som-nam′bu-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **som-nam′bu-la′tor** (-lā′tẽr), *n.*

som-nam′bu-lism (-bū-lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *somnambulisme*.] A state in which an individual asleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partly awake.

som-nam′bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who is subject to somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker.

som-nam′bu-lis′tic (-lĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a somnambulist or somnambulism; affected by somnambulism.

som-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer; somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; dormitive.

som′no-lence (sŏm′nō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *somnolentia*: cf. F.
som′no-len-cy (-lĕn′sĭ) } *somnolence*.] **1**. Sleep. *Obs.* **2**. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

som′no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep, akin to Gr. ὕπνος, Skr. *svapna* sleep, dream, *svap* to sleep, Icel. *sofa*, AS. *swefn* sleep: cf. F. *somnolent*. Cf. HYPNOTIC, SOMNAMBULISM, SOPORIFIC.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **som′no-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

son (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sone, sune*, AS. *sunu*; akin to D. *zoon*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *sunu*, G. *sohn*, Icel. *sonr, sunr*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *sön*, Goth. *sunus*, Lith. *sunus*, Russ. *syn*, Skr. *sūnu* (fr. *sū* to beget, to bear), and Gr. υἱός son.] **1**. A male child; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent, father or mother. Also, a male offspring of certain animals.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a *son*. *Gen.* xxi. 2.

2. The husband of one's daughter; a son-in-law.
3. A male descendant; in *pl.*, descendants in general.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Is.* xix. 11.

4. An adopted male child; a pupil, ward, or any other young male dependent; — often used in address where a sense of like relation to that of father and child is felt, as by a confessor, by an old man to a young, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. *Ex.* ii. 10.

5. A person or thing brought forth or developed, conceived of in relation to that which produces or nurtures; esp., a native or inhabitant of some specified place; as, *sons* of Albion; *sons* of New England; a *son* of the Church.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

6. (*cap.*, and commonly with the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

☞ The expressions *son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial*, are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

Son of Heaven, the emperor of China (the Celestial Empire); — a translation of a Chinese title. — **Sons of Liberty**, *Amer. Hist.*, the name of various patriotic societies, originally secret and mostly of workingmen. They led the resistance to the Stamp Act (1765; repealed 1766), helped to call the Continental Congress (1774), and thereafter worked for American independence. Called locally *Liberty Boys*. — **sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets*, under SCHOOL.

so′nance (sō′năns), *n.* **1**. A sound; a tune. *Obs.* **2**. Quality or state of being sonant; sonancy.

so′nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

so′nant (sō′nănt), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *sonare*. See SOUND a noise.] **1**. Of or pert. to sound; sounding. **2**. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; intonated; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd, voiceless, nonvocal*, or *atonic*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na′ta (sō-nä′tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound. See SOUND a noise.] *Music.* **a** An instrumental composition, usually in more than one movement; — used in the 17th and 18th centuries in distinction from *cantata*. Two types of **sonata** were recognized: the *sonata da chiesa*, or church sonata, inclining to grave airs contrapuntally treated; and the *sonata da camera*, or chamber sonata, resembling the suite. **b** An extended composition in cyclic form, for one or two instruments, and in three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm but related in tonality and properly have an organic unity of sentiment and style. The movements are typically as follows: (1) an allegro, or quick movement in the distinctive sonata form (see def. **a** below), which may have a short slow introduction; (2) an adagio, largo, andante, or other slow movement, either in the song or variation form; (3) the lighter minuet or (the more modern) scherzo, sometimes with appended trio; (4) the quick finale, often in rondo form.

sonata form. *Music.* **a** A type of musical structure distinctive of the sonata. It is based upon two themes or subjects, presented in different keys, often with transitional episodes, and conforming substantially to the following plan: (1) the **exposition**, giving out the principal subject in the tonic key, and the secondary subject usually in the dominant key if the tonic key is major, otherwise in the relative major; (2) the **development**, giving a full thematic working out of one or both subjects; (3) the **recapitulation**, repeating both subjects in the original key, and ending with a coda. **Sonata formula** has been suggested for this sense to distinguish it from the next. **b** An extended form in several movements, typically as described under SONATA **b**. The sonata form is used not only in the sonata proper, as for piano, organ, violin, etc., but in the concerto, string quartet, and other chamber music for more than one or two instruments, and in the symphony.

so′na-ti′na (sō′nä-tē′nȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] *Music.* A short or simplified sonata.

so-na′tion (sō-nā′shŭn), *n.* [See SONANT.] *Phon.* Conversion of a surd, or voiceless, sound into a sonant, or voiced, sound. Cf. SURDATION.

Son′chus (sŏŋ′kŭs), *n.* [L., sow thistle, Gr. σόγχος.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous plants, the sow thistles, having coarse, often spiny-tipped foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. The ribbed achenes are crowned with soft white pappus.

song (sŏng; 205), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*, fr. *singan* to sing; akin to D. *zang*, G. *sang*, Icel. *söngr*, Goth. *saggws*. See SING.] **1**. That which is sung, or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird, insect, etc.; singing; vocal music. Cf. SPEECH, *n.*, 2. **2**. A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; more generally, any poetical strain; a poem. **3**. Poetical composition; poetry; verse.

This subject for heroic *song*. *Milton.*

4. *Music.* A melody or musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad; as, a folk *song*, art *song* (see LIED), part *song*, etc. **5**. An object of derision; a laughingstock. *Obs.*

And now am I their *song*, yea, I am their byword. *Job* xxx. 9.

6. A trifle. "The soldier's pay is a *song*." *Silliman.*

Syn. — Sonnet, ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, ditty, catch, round, hymn, descant, lay, strain, poesy, verse.

song of ascents, *or* **s. of degrees**, *Bib.*, any one of a series of fifteen psalms (*Ps.* cxx.–cxxxiv.) sung by Hebrew pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem or (according to the Talmud) while mounting the fifteen steps of the temple between the court of the women and the court of the Israelites. Called also *gradual psalm, pilgrim psalm*. — **S. of Solomon**, *or* **S. of Songs**, the Canticles. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **S. of the Three Children.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

song′book′ (-bŏŏk′), *n.* *Music.* A collection of songs; a book of hymns or other vocal music.

song′craft′ (-krȧft′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sangcræft*.] Art of making songs or verses; metrical composition; versification.

song′ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* Disposed to sing; songlike; melodious. — **song′ful-ness**, *n.*

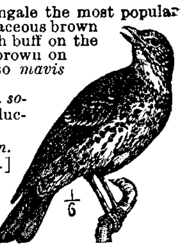
Song Sparrow.

song sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of eastern North America noted for its sweet, cheerful song. It is about six inches long, brownish above and white below, with brownish streaks on the breast, forming a blotch in the center. Also, any of many geographic varieties of the same species of western North America from Alaska to Mexico.

song′ster (sŏng′stẽr; 205), *n.* [AS. *sangestre*, fem.] **1**. One that sings or is skilled in singing; — said chiefly of birds. **2**. A book or folder of popular songs.

song′stress (-strĕs), *n.* [See SONGSTER; -ESS.] A woman who sings; also, a female singing bird.

song thrush. An Old World thrush (*Turdus musicus*, syn. *T. iliacus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European song birds. It is olivaceous brown above and white below, tinged with buff on the breast, and spotted with blackish brown on the breast and sides. Called also *mavis* and *throstle*.



Song Thrush.

so-nif′er-ous (sō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* + E. *-ferous*.] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

son′i-fi-ca′tion (sŏn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + E. *-fication*.] Act or process of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.

son′-in-law′, *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

Son′ne-ra′ti-a (sŏn′ē-rā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Sonneratiaceæ. They have large bell-shaped flowers succeeded by pulpy berries, which in the case of *S. acida* are used as a condiment in India. *S. apetala* is the kambala.

Son′ne-ra′ti-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having opposite leaves, large flowers with indefinite stamens, and pulpy, often edible, fruit. — **son′ne-ra′ti-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

son′net (sŏn′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* a sound, a song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound; cf. OF. & Pr. *sonet* a little song. See SOUND noise.] **1**. A short poem, usually amatory. *Obs.* **2**. A verse form of Italian origin, consisting of fourteen lines, typically five-foot iambics, riming according to a prescribed scheme; also, a poem in this form, or more or less conforming to it. Two standard types of sonnet are recognized: **a** The **Italian sonnet**, also called the **Petrarchan**, or **regular, sonnet**, in which the lines are grouped (normally by a full pause) into an *octave* of two quatrains running on two rimes (thus, *a b b a, a b b a*) and a *sestet* of two tercets on two or three rimes, having more freedom of arrangement, but commonly running *c d c, d c d*, or *c d e, c d e*. **b** The **English**, or **Shakespearean, sonnet**, in which the lines are grouped into three quatrains and a couplet, with rime scheme as follows: *a b a b, c d c d, e f e f, g g*. Spenser unites the quatrains: *a b a b, b c b c, c d c d, e e*. The **Miltonic sonnet** is a variation of the Petrarchan having no division marked between octave and sestet, the sense being continued over from the eighth into the ninth line. The sonnet is thought to be suited for the concise treatment of an isolated sentiment or reflection, of which the exposition often flows to a climax in the octave, and the conclusion follows with an answering ebb in the sestet.

son′net, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — *v. t.* To compose a sonnet or sonnets on. *Rare.*

son′net-eer′ (-ẽr′), *n.* [Cf. It. *sonettiere*.] A composer of sonnets, or small poems; a small poet; — often in contempt.

son′net-eer′, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Lowell.*

son′net-ize (sŏn′ĕt-īz), *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

So-no′ma oak (sō-nō′mȧ). [From *Sonoma* County, California.] The California black oak *Quercus californica*.

So-no′ra (sō-nō′rȧ), *n.* A state in northwestern Mexico. — **Sonora gum**, the acidulous gum resin of the creosote bush. — **S. ironwood**, a fabaceous tree (*Olneya tesota*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its hard wood.

So-no′ran (-răn), *a.* *Biogeog.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the arid division of the Austral zone, including the warmer parts of the western United States and central Mexico. It is divided into the **Upper Sonoran**, which lies next to the Transition zone, and the **Lower Sonoran**, next to the Tropical. **b** = AUSTRAL, 2. *Obs.* — **Sonoran province, region**, *or* **subregion**, the Austral zone, esp. when excluded from the Nearctic region and given independent rank.

son′o-res′cent (sŏn′ō-rĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + E. *-escent*.] *Physics.* Capable of emitting sound when acted on by light or similar radiations. — **son′o-res′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

so-nor′i-ty (sō-nŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sonoritas*.] Quality or state of being sonorous; sonorousness.

so-no′rous (sō-nō′rŭs; *now often, esp. in British usage*, sŏn′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor, -oris*, a sound, akin to *sonus* a sound. See SOUND noise.] **1**. Giving sound when struck; resonant; as, *sonorous* metals. **2**. Loud or full in sound; as, a *sonorous* voice. **3**. Impressive in sound; high-sounding. **4**. *Phon.* Characterized by full vocal sound; — said esp. of the vowels and the vowel-like consonants.

sonorous figures, *Physics*, figures formed by the vibrations

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some′while′ (-hwīl′), *adv.* *Now Rare or Archaic.* **1.** Sometimes; now and again. **2.** Once; at one time. **3.** For a time; for a while.
some′whiles′ (-hwīlz′), *adv.* Somewhile. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some′who′, *pron.* Some one. *Obs.*
somir. † SUMMER.
somkyn. † SOMEKIN.
sommage, *n.* [OF. *somage*.] Baggage. *Obs.*
sommar, *a.* Summary. *Obs. Scot.*
somme. † SAMN, SOME, SUM.
‖ **som′meil′** (sō′mâ′y′), *n.* [F.] Slumber; sleep.
sommer. † SOMER, a sumpter.
som′mer-ing. Var. of SUMMERING. [of SOMERSAULT.]
som′mer-set (sŭm′ẽr-sĕt). Var.
sommier, *n.* [OF.] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
sommin, sommon. † SUMMON.
sommitie. † SUMMITY.
sommonce. † SUMMONS.
som-nam′bu-lance (sŏm-năm′bū-lăns), *n.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.] Somnambulism.
som-nam′bule (-būl; *F.* sŏm′näN′bül′), *n.* [F.] A somnambulist.
som-nam′bu-lic (-bū-lĭk), *a.* Somnambulistic.
som′na-phor (sŏm′nȧ-fŏr), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + Gr. -φόρος bearing.] A narcotic used to induce hypnosis.
somne. † SUMMON.
som′ni-al (sŏm′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *somnialis* dream-bringing.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.
som′ni-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *somniare, -atum*.] To dream. *Obs.*
som′ni-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Somnial; somniatory. *Rare.*
som′ni-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sleep or dreams; somnial. *Obs. or R.*
som-nic′u-lous (sŏm-nĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *somniculosus*.] Inclined to or inducing sleep; sleepy. *Obs.*
som′ni-fa′cient (sŏm′nĭ-fā′shĕnt), *a. & n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *faciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Soporific.
som-nif′er-y (sŏm-nĭf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A somniferous place. *Obs.*
som-nif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus; somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Somniferous.
som-nif′u-gous (-ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *fugare* to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. *Obs.*
som-nil′o-quence (-nĭl′ō-kwĕns), **som-nil′o-quism** (-kwĭz′m), *n.* Somniloquy.
som-nil′o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.
som-nil′o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.
som-nil′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Act of talking in sleep; also, the talking of one in a state of somnipathy. *Rare.*
som-nip′a-thist (-nĭp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One in a state of somnipathy.
som-nip′a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. *-pathy*.] Sleep due to mesmerism or the like.
som′no (sŏm′nō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *somnus* sleep.] Small commode or table at the side of a bed.
som′no-len′ti-a (sŏm′nō-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A state of drowsiness; somnolence.
som′no-les′cence (-nō-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* A becoming somnolent.
som′no-les′cent (-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* Inclined to sleep; somnolent.
som′no-lism (sŏm′nō-lĭz′m), *n.* The somnolent state induced by mesmerism or the like.
som-nop′a-thist (sŏm-nŏp′ȧ-thĭst). Var. of SOMNIPATHIST.
som-nop′a-thy (-thĭ). Var. of SOMNIPATHY.
somnour. † SUMMONER.
som′nus (sŏm′nŭs), *n.* [L.] Sleep; — as a deity [*cap.*], the brother of Death (Mors) and son of night (Nox). [SMOTHER.]
somodyr. Obs. corrupt. of
somon. † SALMON, SUMMON.
somons, somounce. † SUMMONS.
Som′o-ri′as (sŏm′ō-rī′ăs). *D. Bib.* [A swamp. *Obs.*]
sompe, *n.* [See SUMP, SWAMP.]
sompne, *v. t.* [ME. *somnien, samnien*, to congregate, call together, AS. *samnian* gather (cf. SAME); confused with ME. *somonen* (see SUMMON).] To summon. *Obs.* — **sompner**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sompnewarie, *n.* Songewarie.
sompnin † SAMN.
sompnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.
sompnoure. † SOMPNER.
somrednesse, *n.* [Cf. AS. *samrǣd* united, harmonious.] Concord; unanimity. *Obs.*
somrune, *n.* [AS. *sam-* together + *rūn* a whisper, consultation. Cf. SAME; ROUN.] Communing; colloquy. *Obs.*
somyn. † SAMEN. [SUN.]
son. † SIN, SOME, SOON, SOUND,
son. Obs. pl. of SHOE.
so′na-ble (sō′nȧ-b′l), *a.* That may be sounded.
so′nant-ized (sō′năn-tīzd), *a.* *Phon.* = VOICED.
so-nar′ (sō-när′), *n.* [Hind. *sunār, sōnār*.] A member of a Hindu artisan caste of goldsmiths and silversmiths.
‖ **son as′sault′ de-mesne′.** [AF.] *Law.* Lit., his own assault; — the name of a plea of self-defense in an action of assault.
son′burnt′. † SUNBURNT.
son′cy. Var. of SONSY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of SAND.]
sond (sŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng.
sond, sonde. † SOUND, *a.*
sond, sonde, *n.* [AS. *sand*. See SEND, *v. t.*] *Obs.* Act of sending or that which is sent; specif.: **a** A message; a command; an ordinance. **b** A messenger. **c** A visitation of Providence; also, providential aid; mercy.
sonde. † SAND, SHONDE.
sonde. † *sind*, form of BE.
son-de′li (sŏn-dā′lĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *sonda, sondēli*.] = MUSKSHREW **a**.
son′der. † SUNDER.
sonderlipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
sondesmon. † SANDESMAN.
sondi. † SANDY.
sondire. † SUNDER, *adv.*
sondrilipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
son′dry. † SUNDRY. [SUN.]
sone. † SIN, SON, SOON, SOUND,
Soneday. † SUNDAY.
sonegatis. † SUNGATES.
sonen, *n.* Absolution. *Obs.*
Sonenday. † SUNDAY.
son′er-i (sŏn′ẽr-ĭ; sō′nẽr-), *n.* [Hind. *sōnār* gold worker, fr. *sōnā* gold.] Cloth with interwoven strands of gold; cloth of gold. *Anglo-Ind.*
sonet. † SONNET.
song, songe. Obs. pret. of SING.
Son-geesh′ (sŏn-gēsh′), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians of Vancouver Island, now mostly Roman Catholics. [SING.]
songen. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
song′er, *n.* A singer. *Obs.*
‖ **songes′ sont men′songes′** (sôNzh′ sôN mäN′sôNzh′). [F.] Dreams are lies.
songewarie, *n.* [OF. *songeor, songeur*, an interpreter of dreams.] Interpretation of dreams. *Obs.*
Son-ghay′, Son-ghai′ (sŏŋ-gī′), *n.* A Negro of a people of western Sudan, about the great bend of the Niger, who from the 10th to the 16th century formed a powerful Moslem empire. [*R.*]
song′ish, *a.* Consisting of songs.
son′gle (sŏŋ′g′l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *swingle*, in this sense, and Sw. dial. *vingla, vindla*, to tie straw or hay together for cattle, *svingel, svindel*, fodder for one feeding.] A handful of gleaned corn; hence, a small quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [**less-ly**, *adv.*]
song′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **song′-**
song′man, *n.* A gleeman.
songonne. Obs. p. p. of SING.
son′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
son′ic (sŏn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [Just in time. *Obs.*]
so′ni′ca′ (sō′nē′kȧ′), *adv.* [F.]
son′i-fac′tion (sŏn′ĭ-făk′shŭn). Var. of SONIFICATION.
son′i-fer (sŏn′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See SONIFEROUS.] A kind of ear trumpet for the deaf.
sonk (sŏŋk), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Obsoles.* **a** A seat; a couch. **b** A green turf. **c** A pad of straw used as a saddle or as a cushion; — generally in *pl.*; **d** A sod.
sonk, *v. i.* [Cf. Flemish *zonken* to be half asleep, loll about.] To drivel; loiter. — **sonk′er**, *n.* *Both Obs. Scot.* [of SINK.]
sonk′en. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.
son′kin, *n.* Dim. of SON. *Obs.*
son′less, *a.* See -LESS.
son′ly. † SOONLY.
son′ly, *a.* Filial. *Obs. Scot.*
sonne. † SUN, SON, SOON.
son-nel′ic (sō-nĕl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sonnespring, *n.* Sunrise. *Obs.*
son′net-er, *n.* A sonneteer.
son′net-ing, *n.* Composition or recital of sonnets; also, *Obs.* singing; song.
son′net-ist, *n.* A sonneteer.
son′net-ry, *n.* Sonnets collectively. *Obs.*
son-net′to, *n.* [It. *sonetto*.] A sonnet. *Obs.*
Sonni. † SUNNI.
Son′nite. Var. of SUNNITE.
son′ny. † SUNNY.
son′ny (sŭn′ĭ), *n.* A term of address familiarly used to a boy.
so-nom′e-ter (sō-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + E. *-meter*.] **1.** *Acous.* See MONOCHORD, 1 **a**. **2.** = AUDIOMETER.
Sonondaye. † SUNDAY
so-no′rant (sō-nō′rănt; 201), *a.* *Phon.* Sonorous; — said esp. of certain consonants. *Hempl.*
sonore, *a.* [L. *sonorus*.] Sonorous. *Obs.*
so-nor′ic (sō-nŏr′ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Made prominent by sonority, as a syllable. *Hempl.*
son′o-rif′ic (sŏn′ō-rĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sonor, -oris*, a sound + E. *-fic*. See SONOROUS.] Producing sound. *Rare.*
so-no′ro-phone (sō-nō′rō-fōn; 201), *n.* [L. *sonorus* sonorous + E. *-phone*.] *Music.* A kind of bombardon.
son′o-ros′i-ty (sŏn′ō-rŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorousness. *Obs.*

of a substance emitting a musical tone, as the geometrical figures formed by sand on a plate of glass or metal when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge; — called also *acoustic figures*, *Chladni's figures*. — **sonorous tumor** *or* **tumour**, *Med.*, a tumor which is resonant on percussion.
— **so-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

son'tag (sŏn'tăg; *G.* zōn'täk), *n.* [After Mme. Henriette *Sontag*, German vocalist.] A crocheted or knitted worsted jacket or cape with ends to be crossed at the back, worn over the waist of a woman's dress.

soon (sōōn), *adv.;* SOON'ER (-ẽr); SOON'EST. [ME. *sone*, AS. *sōna;* cf. OFries. *sōn*, OS. *sāna*, *sāno*, *sān*, MHG. *sān*, Goth. *suns*.] **1**. At once; without delay; immediately. *Obs.*
2. In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon* after sunrise.
3. Before the usual, specified, or understood time; early.
How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.
4. Promptly; quickly; also, with ease; easily.
Small lights are *soon* blown out, huge fires abide. *Shak.*
5. Readily; willingly; — used with *would*, or some other word expressing will; as, I would as *soon* go as not.
Syn. — See EARLY.
soon at, as soon as; or, as soon as the time referred to arrives. *Obs.* "I shall be sent for *soon at* night." *Shak.* — **sooner or later**, at some uncertain future time.

soon, *a. Obs. or Dial.* **a** Speedy; quick. **b** Early; beforetime; fast. **c** Near; short; direct; as, a *soon* path.

soot (sŏŏt; sōōt; 277: *obs.*, *archaic*, *Scot.*, *& dial.*, sŭt), *n.* [ME. *sot*, AS. *sōt;* akin to Icel. *sōt*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, OD. *soet*, Lith. *sŭdis;* cf. Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suth*.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles, and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and is the result of imperfect combustion. See SMOKE, *n.*, 1.

soot, *v. t.;* SOOT'ED; SOOT'ING. To coat or cover with soot; — often with *up;* as, to *soot* up the cylinder of an engine.

sooth (sōōth), *a.; also adv.;* SOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SOOTH'EST. [ME. *soth*, AS. *sōð*, for *sanð;* akin to OS. *sōð*, OHG. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Sw. *sann*, Dan. *sand*, Skr. *sat*, *sant*, real, genuine, present, being; properly p. pr. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. *as*, L. *esse;* also akin to Goth. *sunjis* true, Gr. ἐτεός, Skr. *satya*. Cf. ABSENT, AM, ESSENCE, IS, SOOTHE, SUTTEE.] **1**. Accordant with truth; true. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Straightforward; trustworthy; reliable. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Rare.* *Milton.*

sooth, *n.* [AS. *sōð*. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1**. Truth; reality. *Archaic or Scot.* "The *sooth* is this." *Chaucer.*
2. Augury; prognostication. *Obs.*
3. Blandishment; cajolery. *Obs.* "Words of *sooth*." *Shak.*
4. Comfort; pleasure. *Dial. Eng.*

soothe (sōōth), *v. t.;* SOOTHED (sōōthd); SOOTH'ING. [Originally, to assent to as true; ME. *soðien* to verify, AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of, to bear witness. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1**. To assent to or confirm as true. *Obs.*
2. To assent to; to humor by compliance; hence, to please by blandishment or soft words; to flatter.
Good, my lord, *soothe* him, let him take the fellow. *Shak.*
3. To give comfort or peace to; to quiet; calm; comfort.
Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast *Congreve.*
4. To check the violence of; to soften; mollify; assuage; allay; as, to *soothe* one's grief.
5. To gloss over; palliate; extenuate. *Rare.*
Syn. — Soften, compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate.

sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *n.* One that soothes; esp., a flatterer.

sooth'fast' (sōōth'fȧst'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded on, the truth; true; real; genuine; also, truthful; honest; reliable; trustworthy; faithful. *Archaic.* — **sooth'fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n.* *Archaic.*
Why do not you . . bear leal and *soothfast* evidence? *Scott.*

sooth'fast', *adv.* Soothly; really; in fact. *Archaic.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [*sooth* + *say;* prop., to say truth, tell the truth.] To foretell; to predict. *Shak.*

sooth'say'er (-sā'ẽr), *n.* **1**. A speaker of truth. *Obs.*
2. One who foretells events; a prognosticator.
3. A mantis, or praying insect.

sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1**. A true saying; truth. *Obs.*
2. Act of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions.
3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

soot'y (sŏŏt'ĭ; sōōt'ĭ; *cf.* SOOT), *a.;* SOOT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOOT'I-EST. [AS. *sōtig*. See SOOT.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or producing, soot; soiled or smutted with soot. *Milton.*
2. Having a dark brown or black color like soot; fuliginous; dark. "The *sooty* flag of Acheron." *Milton.*
sooty albatross, a dark-colored albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*) found chiefly in the South Pacific Ocean. — **sooty mold** *or* **mould**, a black incrustation due to the sooty mold fungus which develops on the leaves, fruit, etc., of the orange and other plants in the honeydew secreted by certain insects; also, the mold fungus (*Meliola camelliæ*) which causes it. — **s. ore**, *Min.*, an amorphous black copper ore, an impure form of chalcocite. — **s. petrel**, the sooty shearwater. — **s. shearwater**, a brownish black shearwater (*Puffinus fuliginosus*) of the Atlantic Ocean; also, an allied species (*P. griseus*) of the South Pacific. — **s. tern**, a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) widely distributed on tropical coasts. It is blackish above and white below.

sop (sŏp), *n.* [ME. *sop*, *soppe;* akin to AS. *sūpan* to sup, to sip, to drink, D. *sop* sop, Icel. *soppa* sop. See SUP, *v. t.;* cf. SOUP.] **1**. Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, or the like, dipped in a liquid, and intended to be eaten.
He it is to whom I shall give a *sop*. *John* xiii. 26.
2. Hence, a light or hasty meal, esp. one of gruel or other soft food. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Anything given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.
All nature is not cured with a *sop*. *L'Estrange.*
4. A thing of little or no value; a trifle. *Obs.*
5. Juice; moisture; sap. *Obs. or Scot.*
sops in wine, the clove pink, once used to flavor wine. *Obs.* — **sops of wine**, a late summer apple, of dark red color, white flesh often stained red, moderately juicy, and of a good subacid flavor. — **sop to Cerberus**, a concession or bribe to conciliate a person otherwise liable to be troublesome.

sop, *v. t.;* SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. [See SOP, *n.*] **1**. To steep or dip in, or as if in, a liquid.
2. To soak up; — usually with *up;* as, to *sop* up water.

sop, *v. i.* To ooze through or percolate; to soak in.

So-pher'ic (sō-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* [See SOPHERIM.] Of or pertaining to the Sopherim or the literature associated with them.

So'pher-im (sō'fẽr-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm*, pl. of *sōphēr* scribe.] *Jewish Antiq.* The Hebrew scribes who were learned in the law of the last centuries B. C. and the beginning of the Christian Era, preceding the Massoretes. Not much is known of the Sopherim, except that they were revisers of the text, and not simple copyists.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *sophime*, OF. *soffime*, *sophisme*, F. *sophisme*, L. *sophisma*, fr. Gr. σόφισμα, fr. σοφίζειν to make wise, σοφίζεσθαι to be or become wise, to play the sophist, fr. σοφός wise.] An argument, esp. a formal or syllogistic one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended as a deception.
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'ist, *n.* [F. *sophiste*, L. *sophista*, *sophistes*, fr. Gr. σοφιστής. See SOPHISM.] **1**. One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. The Sophists became prominent about the middle of the 5th century B. C., and early became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. A tendency toward mere display or insincerity caused them to be disliked by many, yet they were widely employed as educators, and among them were men of superior ability, as Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias of Leontini, Hippias of Elis. That they received pay for their instructions seemed especially outrageous to Socrates and Plato. Our knowledge of the Sophists is chiefly from their opponents, esp. Plato and Aristophanes, which doubtless in part accounts for their ill repute.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.
3. [*l. c.*] One who teaches; a professor or teacher. *Obs.*

soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sofistre*, L. *sophista*. See SOPHIST.] **1**. A sophist.
2. In Oxford, Cambridge, and some other English universities, a student in his second (**junior sophister**) or third (**senior sophister**) year of residence. Also, formerly, a junior or senior in some American colleges.

so-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *sophisticus*, Gr. σοφιστικός: cf. F. *sophistique*.] **1**. Of
so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pert. to a sophist or sophistry; fallaciously subtle.
2. Adulterated. *Obs.*
sophistic syllogism, *Logic*, a syllogistic sophism.
— **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-phis'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

so-phis'tic, *n.* Sophistry; sophistic art or method.

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] **1**. To render sophistical; to use quibbling arguments about; to make involved; to subtilize; hence, to refine overmuch; to make artificial.
Those who *sophisticate* a very simple thing, religion. *M. Arnold.*
2. To mislead by sophistical argument; to delude.
3. To emend or alter, as a text of an author, either for deception or supposed correction or improvement.
4. To alter fraudulently; adulterate; doctor; falsify.
Syn. — Adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate.

so-phis'ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To use sophistry; to quibble.

so-phis'ti-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Experienced in, or pertaining to, the more artificial phases of life; worldly-wise.

so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sophisticatio*, F. *sophistication*.] Act or process of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated; specif.: **a** The use of, or deception by, sophistry; a leading or going astray by or as by sophistic reasoning; also, a sophism. **b** State of being involved or subtle; esp., state of being without directness, simplicity, or naturalness; artificiality. **c** Adulteration or an adulterant; also, something adulterated.

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *sophistrie*, OF. *sophisterie*.] **1**. The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation.
2. Specious but fallacious reasoning.
The juggle of *sophistry* consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge.*
3. Trickery; deception. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'o-cle'an (sŏf'ō-klē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (about 496 to 406 B. C.). In the development of Attic tragedy Sophocles followed Æschylus, from whom be differed in his more naturalistic interpretations of myth. Only seven of his tragedies have been preserved, "Œdipus Rex," "Œdipus Coloneus," "Antigone," "Electra," "Philoctetes," "Ajax," and "The Trachinæ." He was the most popular of the three great tragedians of ancient Athens, and his plays have always been regarded as models of artistic excellence. See CHORUS, *n.*, 1.
Sophoclean irony, the irony of an utterance carrying an unintended and unwelcome meaning, of which the speaker is unaware; as, when in response to Creon's statement that "robbers" had slain Laius, Œdipus, by an unconscious slip, alludes to "this robber," in the singular, the fact (of which he is ignorant) being that he alone slew Laius.

soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr; 201), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *sophime* (see SOPHISM) + *-or*. Cf. SOPHISTER, *n.* Among the cant terms at the University of Cambridge, England, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," but the term has now almost ceased to be known there.] A student in his second year of a four-year college or university course; one next above a freshman. *Obs. exc. U. S.*

soph'o-mor'ic (-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling,
soph'o-mor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or characteristic of, a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner; as, *sophomoric* rhetoric. *U. S.*

So-pho'ra (sō-fō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *çufair*.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They have odd-pinnate leaves and rather showy flowers with a broad or rounded standard and oblong keel. *S. secundiflora* is the coral bean of Texas; *S. japonica* is the pagoda tree of Japan; *S. tetraptera* is the kowhai. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

so-phros'y-ne (sō-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [Gr. σωφροσύνη.] Temperance; practical wisdom; soundness of mind; good sense.
Sophrosyne, the virtue which is the outcome of intellectual discipline and habitual self-command. *G. C. W. Warr.*

so'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.* [L. *sopitus*, p. p. of *sopire* to put to sleep; akin to *sopor* a sleeping draft, a heavy sleep.]
1. To put to sleep; to quiet. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* To render inoperative or put in abeyance, as a claim; to quash. — **so-pi'tion** (sō-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Obs. or Scots Law.*

sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer;* *sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; also, *Obs.*, drowsy; sluggish. — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep (akin to *somnus* sleep) + *facere* to make. See SOMNOLENT; FACT.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep.
Syn. — Somniferous, narcotic, opiate.

so'po-rif'ic, *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

‖ **so'pra** (sō'prä), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *supra* above.] *Music.* Above; before; upon; as, **co'me so'pra** (kō'mā), as above.

so-pra'nist (sō-prä'nĭst), *n.* *Music.* A treble singer.

so-pra'no (-nō), *n.; pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra*. See SOVEREIGN.] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice, typically covering two octaves or more up from middle C. See 5th PITCH, 12. It is the highest kind of female or boy's voice, and is sometimes preserved in castrati. **b** A part for such a voice; the upper voice part in harmony for mixed voices. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.

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sonour, *n.* Sound. *Obs.*
Son-rhay' (sŏn-rī'). Var. of SONGHAY.
sons, sonse (sŏns), *n.* [Scot. *sonce*, *sons*, prosperity, happiness, fr. Gael. & Ir. *sonas*.] Prosperity; fortune; felicity; health. *Scot. & Ir.* [-SHIP.]
son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* See
son'sy (sŏn'sĭ), *a.* [See SONS.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Lucky; happy; prosperous. **b** Buxom; comely. **c** Good-natured. **d** Comfortable; also, plentiful.
Son'stadt so-lu'tion (zŏn'-shtät). See HEAVY SOLUTION.
sonte. † SAINT. [SANTAL.]
Son'thal (sŏn'täl). Var. of
son'ties (sŏn'tĭz). Prob., *pl.* of SANTY; — in *God's sonties*. *Obs.*
son tree. † SUN TREE.
soo. Var. of SOE.
soo (sōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, SOW (swine).
soo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SO.
soobadar. † SUBAHDAR.
‖ **soo'bah.** Var. of SUBAH.
soobashee. † SUBBASSA.
soo'cey. Var. of SUSI.
soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.
sood. † SOOT.
sooden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
Soo'der (sōō'dẽr), **Soo'dra** (sōō'drȧ). Vars. of SUDRA.
soofee. † SOPHY.
Soo'fee, Soo'fee-ism, soo'jee. Vars. of SUFI, etc. [of SUCK.]
sook (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial.
sook (sōōk), *n.* [Ar. *sūq*.] In the East, a booth or stall.
sooklat. Var. of SUCLAT.
sook'y (sōōk'ĭ), *n. & interj.* A pet name or call for a calf. *Dial.*
sool. † SOLE.
sool. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.*, SOWL, *n.*
sool (sōōl), *v. t.* *Australasia.* **1**. To set (a dog) on; to incite. **2**. To shake or worry, as a dog does a rat. [LA CLOVER.]
soo'la clo'ver (sōō'lȧ). = SUL-
soold. † *sold*, pret. of SELL.
soom. Var. of SOUM. *Scot.*
soom (sōōm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIM.
soomeer. † SOMER, sumpter horse.
soon, soone. † SUN.
soonde. † SAND, message; SOND.
Soo'nee (sōō'nē). Var. of SUNNI.
soong. Obs. pret. of SING.
soon'ly, *adv.* Soon. *Obs.*
soop (*dial.* sōōp, sŏŏp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUP.
soop. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEEP.
soope. † SOAP.
soo'ple (sōō'p'l; swĭp''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIPPLE.
soo'ple (sōō'p'l). Scot. & dial. var. of SUPPLE.
soor. † SOAR. [var. of SOUR.]
soor (sōō'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng.
Soo'rah. Var. of SUDRA.
soord (*dial* sōrd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sooreyn, *n.* Prob., exhaustion. Cf. SURREIN. *Obs.*
soor'kee, soor'ki, soor'ky (sōōr'kē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surkhī* redness, brick dust.] Brick pulverized and mixed with lime to form a mortar. *India.*
soor'ma. Var. of SURMA.
soort (*dial.* sōrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SORT
soo-shong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.
soo'sie. Var. of SUSI.
soo'soo. Var. of SUSU.
soot. † SWEET. [nigra.]
soot bodies. *Veter.* Corpora
soot cancer. *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum, in chimney sweepers.
soot dew. A black smutty coating on plants caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago*.
soote. † SWEET.
soot'er. Scot. var. of SOUTER.
soot'er-kin, *n.* A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; also, fig., an abortion; an abortive scheme. *Obs.*
sooth. Var. of SOOTHE.
sooth'a-ble (sōōth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* True. *Obs.* *Scot.*
soothen. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *v. t.* To cajole; coax. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sooth'ful, *a.* True; reliable. *Obs.* — **sooth'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
soothhede, *n.* [See SOOTH; -HOOD.] Truth; fidelity. *Obs.*
sooth'ing (sōōth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOOTHE. — **sooth'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'ing-ness**, *n.*
sooth'less (sōōth'lĕs), *n.* See -LESS.
sooth'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SOOTH. [AS. *sōðlīce*.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
soothquide, *n.* [AS. *sōðcwide*.] A true saying. *Obs.*
sooth'saw', *n. & v. i.* [AS. *sōðsagu*.] = SOOTHSAY. *Obs. or Scot.*
sooth'say', *n.* *Obs.* **a** A true saying; a proverb; also, a prophecy. **b** Omen; portent.
sooth'ship, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*
soot'i-ly (sōōt'ĭ-lĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ-), *adv.* of SOOTY.
soot'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
soot'ish, *a.* Sooty.
soot'less, *a.* See -LESS.
soot'y, *v. t.* To make sooty. *R.*
sop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE, SUP.
sop (sŏp), *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A compact mass or heap (in various specific senses): **a** A band of men; a troop. *Obs.* **b** A small cloud (of mist). **c** A clump, as of flowers; a tuft (of hay). **d** A lump of black lead.
sop. *Abbr.* Soprano. [*Bib.*]
So'pa-ter (sō'pȧ-tẽr; sŏp'ȧ-).
sope. † SOAP, SOUP.
sope (sōp), *n. & v.* [AS. *sopa* a sup. Cf. SOP, *n.*] Sup; gulp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soper. † SOAPER, SUPPER.
soph (sŏf), *n.* Short for SOPHISTER, SOPHOMORE. *Colloq.*
so'pha. † SOFA.
So'phai (sō'fī; sō'fā-ī). *D. Bib.*
sopham, sopheme. † SOPHISM.
sophane, sophene, *n.* The saphena. *Obs.*
So-phe'ret (sō-fē'rĕt). *D. Bib.*
So-phe'reth (sō-fē'rĕth; sŏf'ē-; sō'fē-). *Bib.*
So'phi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
so'phi. Var. of SOPHY.
So-phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σοφία, prop. wisdom, fr. σοφός wise.] **1**. Lit., wisdom; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sophie* (sō'fē'); It. *Sofia* (sō-fē'ä); G. *Sophia* (zō-fē'ä). — Dim. *Sophy* (sō'fĭ). **2**. The vicar's pretty, modest, and sensible younger daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She marries Sir William Thornhill.
soph'ic (sŏf'ĭk), **soph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. σοφικός, fr. σοφός wise, σοφία wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. — **soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Rare.*
so'phie. † SOPHY.
sophime. † SOPHISM.
soph'i-more. † SOPHOMORE.
soph'i-ol'o-gy (sŏf'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σοφία wisdom + *-logy*.] The doctrine of ideas; science of human conceptions. — **soph'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*
soph'ish (sŏf'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a soph. *Colloq.*
soph'is-ter (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To maintain by sophistry. *Obs.*
so-phis'ti-cant (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kănt), *n.* [LL. *sophisticans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An adulterant. *Rare.*
so-phis'ti-cate (-kāt), *a.* *Obs.* **1**. Embodying sophistry; hence, counterfeit; fallacious. [rupt.] **2** Deluded by sophistry; cor- **3** Adulterated; sophisticated.
so-phis'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that sophisticates; esp., one that adulterates.
so-phis'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Sophistry. [sophist.]
soph'ist-ress, *n.* A female
Soph'o-ni'as (sŏf'ō-nī'ȧs). *Bib.*
so-pho'rine (sō-fō'rĭn; -rēn; 184, 205), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* Cytisine; — occurring in certain plants of the genus *Sophora*.
So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σωφρονία, fr. σώφρων sensible.] Fem. prop. name.
soph'ta (sŏf'tȧ). Var. of SOFTA.
So'phy (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.
so'phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.* Also **so'phi** [From the name of a dynasty of Persian kings, *Çafī*, *Çafavī;* (prop., a patronymic adj.) from the name *Çafī-ud-dīn* of an ancestor of the family; confused sometimes with Per. & Ar. *çūfī* pious.] A former title of kings of Persia. [phy. *Obs.*]
sophy, *n.* [Gr. σοφία.] Philoso-
so'pi-ent (sō'pĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *sopiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sopire* to put to sleep.] A soporific.
sopiere. † SUPPER.
sopiness. † SOAPINESS. [*Obs.*]
sopir, *n.* [L. *sopor*.] Slumber.
sopite, *a.* [L. *sopitus*.] Drooping; drowsy; set at rest. *Obs.*
sop'i-tive (sŏp'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Inducing sleep. *Obs.*
so'por (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.
sop'o-rate (sŏp'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, p. p. of *soporare* to put to sleep, fr. *sopor*.] To put to sleep; stupefy. *Obs.* — **sop'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sop'o-ra-tive (sŏp'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Soporiferous. *Obs.*
sop'o-rose (sŏp'ō-rōs; *see* -OSE),
sop'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [From SOPOR; cf. L. *soporus*, fr. *sopor* a sleep, F. *soporeux*.] Soporific.
soppe. † SOP, SUP. [sops.]
sop'per (sŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that
soprano clef. See CLEF.
so'pra-por'ta, *n.* [It. *soprapporto*.] An ornament, esp. a picture, over a door. *Obs*

so'ra (sō'rȧ; 201), *n.*, *or* **sora rail**. A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*), numerous in marshes in the Atlantic States during its southward migration.

Sora.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* the tree, *sorbum* the fruit: cf. F. *sorbe*. See 1st SERVICE.] **a** Any of various European malaceous trees, esp. the service, wild service, or rowan tree. **b** The fruit of any tree so called.

Sorb, *n.* [G., of Slav. orig. Cf. SERB.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg.

sor'be-fa'cient (sôr'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing absorption. — *n.* A sorbefacient substance.

Sorb'i-an (sôr'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sorbs. — *n.* A Sorb; also, their language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sorb'ic (sôr'bĭk), *a.* [See SORB.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, di-olefinic acid, $C_5H_7 \cdot CO_2H$, got from the unripe berries of the mountain ash (*Sorbus*).

sor'bi-nose (sôr'bĭ-nōs), *n.* [From SORB.] *Chem.* An unfermentable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the ketohexose class, in juice of mountain-ash berries;— called also *sorbin*, *sorbose*.

sor'bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *sorbus* service tree.] *Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, stereoisomeric with mannite, and, like it, with optically different forms; specif., the dextro variety, extracted from mountain-ash berries as a sirup or a sweet, crystalline substance. — **sor-bit'ic** (sŏr-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sor'bite, *n.* [After Dr. H. C. *Sorby*.] *Metal.* A transition substance in steel in the transformation stage.

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of, or student at, the Sorbonne.

Sor-bonne' (sŏr-bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** Orig., a house founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., for the society of poor theological students established by him. **b** Later, the faculty of theology, suppressed in 1792. **c** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris. Richelieu erected buildings for the Sorbonne, or theological faculty, of which the fine chapel remains. Napoleon gave the university these buildings in 1808. They were ceded to the city in 1852 and reconstructed and remodeled in 1884-89.

Sor'bus (sôr'bŭs), *n.* [L., the service tree. Cf. SORB, 1st SERVICE.] *Bot.* A genus of malaceous trees and shrubs disting. from *Pyrus* and *Malus* by the pinnate leaves, 3 styles, and carpels not cartilaginous. *Sorbus americana* is the American mountain ash; *S. domestica*, the service tree; *S. torminalis*, the wild service; and *S. aucuparia*, the rowan.

sor'cer-er (-sẽr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sorcier*. See SORCERY.] One who practices sorcery; a magician; wizard.

sor'cer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

sor'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sorcerie*, OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. & F. *sorcier* a sorcerer, LL. *sortiarius*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See SORT lot, SORT kind.] The use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits, esp. for divining; divination by black magic; necromancy; witchcraft.

‖ **sor'da-men'te** (sôr'dä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a muted or muffled manner; softly.

sor'des (sôr'dēz), *n.* [L., akin to *sordere* to be dirty.] Foul matter; excretion; any useless matter; specif., *Med.*, the crusts that collect on the teeth and lips in low fevers, etc.

sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty; prob. akin to E. *swart*: cf. F. *sordide*. See SWART, *a.*] **1**. Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zoöl.*, of a dirty or muddy color. **2**. Vile; base; gross; also, of a mean or low nature; ignoble; despicable. "To scorn the *sordid* world." *Milton.* **3**. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

‖ **sor'do** (sôr'dō), *a.*; *fem.* SORDA (-dä). [It., fr. L. *surdus* mute.] *Music.* Muted or muffled.

sore (sōr; 201), *a.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ẽr); SOR'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *sor*, *sar*, sore, grievous, sad, AS. *sār*; akin to D. *zeer* sore, painful, OS. & OHG. *sēr*, G. *sehr* very, Icel. *sārr* sore, Sw. *sår*, Goth. *sair* pain; cf. OIr. *sāeth*, *sōeth*, illness, trouble. Cf. SORRY.] **1**. Sensitive to pain from pressure; painful; tender; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand. **2**. Hence, sensitive to mental pain, vexatiou, or the like; easily grieved or irritated; sensitive.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Suffering from mental pain or vexation; grieving; sorrowing; also, irritated; annoyed; vexed. **4**. Causing pain, annoyance, or the like; grievous; afflictive; distressing; vexatious; hence, severe; violent; also, of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* need. "*Sore* distraction." *Shak.* **5**. Having painful associations; calling to mind distressing or vexatious thoughts or feelings; as, a *sore* subject. **6**. Criminal; wrong; evil. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sore shin, damping off of the young cotton plant. See *to damp off*, under DAMP, *v. i.* — **s. skin**, a disease of the tobacco plant in which a section of the stem near the ground dries up so as to break the continuity of the sap flow. — **s. throat**, *Med.*, inflammation of the throat and tonsils; pharyngitis. See CYNANCHE.

sore (sōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *sor*, *sar*, AS. *sār*. See SORE painful.] **1**. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, as that of an ulcer or a boil.

The dogs came and licked his *sores*. *Luke* xvi. 21.

2. Disease; sickness; also, detriment; harm. *Obs.* **3**. Pain; sorrow; grief; *Rare*, contrition; penance. *Obs.* **4**. A source of pain or vexation; a trouble; difficulty.

so-re'di-al (sō-rē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, a soredium.

so-re'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative brood buds or gemmæ on the surface of the thallus in lichens. They consist of a tuft of hyphæ investing a few algal cells or gonidia.

sore'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **a** Having sore eyes. **b** Having reddish caruncles around the eyes resembling sores.

sore-eyed pigeon, a sheathbill.

sore'head' (sōr'hĕd'; 201), *n.* **1**. One having a sore head. **2**. *Veter.* An infectious disease of poultry, which appears as an eruption of yellow nodules chiefly about the nostrils and eyelids; chicken pox; pigeon pox. **3**. A disgruntled person; esp., in politics, one disgruntled by failure of election, appointment, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 201), *adv.* In a sore manner; as: **a** Painfully; grievously. **b** Severely; violently. **c** Extremely.

So'rex (sō'rĕks; 201), *n.* [L., a shrew.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of shrews, including the North American long-tailed shrews and allied species of northern Europe and Asia, normally having 32 brownish-tipped teeth. See 2d SHREW, 4.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., also *sorgum*, cf. It. *sorgo*; orig. uncert.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of grasses usually treated as a subgenus of *Andropogon*. **2**. A cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated in very many varieties throughout the warmer parts of the world, esp. in Asia and Africa, as a fodder or grain plant, or for making molasses or sirup. The chief grain-yielding sorghums are Kafir corn, durra, millo maize, Egyptian rice corn, Jerusalem corn, and broom corn. **3**. Sirup from the juice of any saccharine sorghum. It resembles cane sirup, but contains considerable glucose.

so-ric'i-dent (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorex*, *soricis*, shrew + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] Having, or designating, teeth like those of shrews, in which the middle pair of incisors are very large and the canines small and unspecialized.

so-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σωρείτης (sc. συλλογισμός), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. σωρός a heap.] *Logic.* An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example:—

The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent cannot be severed into parts;
That which cannot be severed cannot be destroyed.
Therefore, the soul cannot be destroyed.

This is a **progressive**, or **Aristotelian, sorites**. When the series is reversed, it is called a **regressive**, or **Goclenian, sorites**, from Goclenius, a philosopher of the 16th century.

so-rit'i-cal (sō-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sorites.

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *sororicidium*, and *sororicida*; *soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Murder by one's self of one's own sister; one who commits such murder.

so-ror'i-ty (sō-rŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister: cf. LL. *sororitas*.] **1**. Sisterhood. *Rare.* **2**. A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. Cf. FRATERNITY, 2 **c**.

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Cf L. *soror* sister.] An association of women, as for social purposes; a woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* A collective fruit formed by the union of many flowers, with their axis or common receptacle, into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, *sor*, *sore*, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*; the meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves. See SEAR, *a.*; cf. SOREL.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

sor'rel, *n.* **1**. A yellowish or reddish brown color, or an animal of this color. **2**. A buck (male fallow deer) in its third year.

sor'rel, *n.* [ME. *sorel*, OF. *surele*, F. *surelle*, fr. *sur* sour; of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *sūr* sour. See SOUR.] *Bot.* A plant having sour juice; as: **a** A plant of the genus *Rumex*, esp.: *Rumex acetosa*, the common sorrel; *Rumex acetosella*, etc. **b** Any species of *Oxalis*, often disting. as *wood sorrel* or *clover sorrel*. **c** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as Indian *sorrel*, mountain *sorrel*, etc.

sorrel tree. **a** A small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) with racemes of white flowers and sour evergreen leaves. It is common along the Alleghenies. **b** An Australian hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) with acid foliage.

Sor-ren'to work (sŏr-rĕn'tō). Inlaid fretwork or the like in wood, esp. that made at or near Sorrento, Italy.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *sorȝe*, AS. *sorg*, *sorh* (*sorge* in gen., dat., acc. sing.), akin to D. *zorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga*, OHG. *sorga*, *soraga*, *suorga*, G. *sorge*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sorg*, Goth. *saúrga*; orig. uncert. Not akin to *sorry*.] **1**. Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss of any good, real or supposed; unhappiness; sadness. **2**. Contrition at having done or caused evil; penitence. **3**. A cause of grief or sadness; a trouble; affliction. **4**. A display of grief or sadness; lamentation. *Obs.* **5**. Scamp; rogue; plague; also, the devil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Sadness, misery, wretchedness, distress, trouble, adversity, calamity. — SORROW, GRIEF, WOE, AFFLICTION, TRIBULATION, agree in the idea of distress of mind. SORROW is the most general term; GRIEF is poignant sorrow, esp. for some definite cause; WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with *sorrow* to the grave" (*Gen.* xlii. 38); "His *grief* grew puissant,—the strings of life began to crack" (*Shak.*); "reserved and destined to eternal *woe*" (*Milton*). AFFLICTION is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; TRIBULATION (chiefly in Biblical usage) is severe affliction; as, "I hear the tread of many feet . . . ; perhaps my enemies, who come to stare at my *affliction*" (*Milton*); "These are they which came out of great *tribulation*" (*Rev.* vii. 14). See MELANCHOLY, DISTRESS, MISERY.

sor'row, *v. i.*; SOR'ROWED (-ōd); SOR'ROW-ING. [ME. *sorowen*, *sorwen*, *sorhen*, AS. *sorgian*; akin to Goth. *saúrgan*. See SORROW, *n.*] To feel sorrow; to grieve; to be sad.

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Sir J. Hayward.*

sor'row, *v. t.* *Archaic.* **1**. To cause sorrow to; to grieve. **2**. To show sorrow for; to mourn. **3**. To involve in, or connect with, sorrow or unhappiness. *R.*

sor'row-ful (sŏr'ō-fōōl), *a.* [ME. *sorweful*, AS. *sorgful*.] Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. Specif.: **a** Sad; grieved; afflicted; unhappy. **b** Plaintive; melancholy; as, a *sorrowful* song. **c** Grievous; lamentable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

Syn. — Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, drear, dreary, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing.

sorrowful tree, the night jasmine.

— **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *a.*; SOR'RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOR'RI-EST. [ME. *sory*, *sary*, AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār*, n., sore, grief, pain. See SORE, *n. & a.* Not akin to *sorrow*.] **1**. Painful; grievous. *Spenser.* **2**. Grieved for the loss of some good; feeling sorrow; as, I am *sorry* you cannot go; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret, penitent;—now usually expressing moderate grief or affliction, but formerly often deeper feeling. "I am *sorry* for my sins." *Piers Plowman.*

Ye were made *sorry* after a godly manner. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9

3. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful.

All full of chirking was this *sorry* place. *Chaucer*

4. Poor; mean; pitiful; worthless; contemptible; as, a *sorry* excuse; also, rarely, evil; wicked.

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a *sorry* tree. *Scott.*

Syn. — Hurt, afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, melancholy, dismal; poor, mean, pitiful, contemptible, wretched.

sorry grace, ill fortune; (a stroke of) ill luck. *Obs.*

sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sort*, L. *sors*, *sortis*. See 2d SORT.] A lot; hence, chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [F. *sorte* (cf. It. *sorta*), fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot,

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sopye. † SUP.
sor. † SORE.
sor'age (sōr'āj), *n.* [OF.] The period during which a peregrine falcon remains reddish brown. See SOREFALCON.
sor'ance, *n.* Soreness; also, a sore, injury, or disease. *Obs.*
sora rail. See SORA.
sorb apple. The fruit of the service tree.
sor'bate (sôr'bāt), *n* [See SORBIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sorbic acid.
sor'bent (sôr'bĕnt), *n* [L *sorbens*, p. pr. of *sorbere* to suck in, to absorb.] An absorbent. *Rare.*
sor'bet. † SHERBET.
sor'bi-cle, *n.* [L *sorbere* to sup up.] Broth; suppings. *Obs.*
sor'bile (sôr'bĭl), *a.* [L. *sorbilis*, fr *sorbere* to suck in, to drink down.] Fit to be drunk or sipped. *Obs.*
sor'bil-late (-bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *sorbillare* to sip.] To sup often. *Obs.*
sorb'in (sôr'bĭn), *n.* [See SORB, the tree.] *Chem* Sorbinose
Sorb'ish, *n. & a.* = SORBIAN.
sor-bi'tion (sŏr-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sorbitio*.] Act of sipping. *Obs.*
Sor-bon'i-cal (-bŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a* Belonging to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist.
sorb'ose (sôr'bōs), *n.* Sorbinose.
sorb'o-side (sôr'bō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also -sid *Chem.* A compound with sorbinose.
sorb tree. = SORB a.
sorcell. † SARCELLE.
sor'cer, *n.* A sorcerer. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To practice sorcery.
sor'cer-ous (sôr'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to sorcery. — **sor'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*
sor'chin (sôr'kĭn), *n.* = SOREHON.
sord, *a.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Dirty; filthy. *Obs.* — *n.* Filth. *Obs.*
sord (sōrd; sôrd). Var. of SWARD. *R*
sor'da, *a.* See SORDO.
sorde. † SWORD.
sor'del-li'na (sôr'dĕ-lē'nä), *n* [It.] *Music.* A kind of small four-piped bagpipe
Sor-del'lo (sŏr-dĕl'ō), *n.* A Provençal troubadour whom Vergil and Dante met in Purgatory He accompanies Dante for part of his journey. Browning's "Sordello" is a history of the poet's soul during his life in this world.
sor'det (sôr'dĕt; sŏr-dĕt'), *n.* [See SORDINE.] *Music.* Sordino.
sor'di-date (sôr'dĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To render foul. *Obs.*
sor-did'i-ty (sŏr-dĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sordidness; anything sordid. *R.*
sor'did-ly, *adv.* of SORDID.
sor'did-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sor'di-do, *a.* [It.] Sordid; dirty. *Obs.*
sor'dine (sôr'dēn; -dĭn), *n.* [It. *sordino* See SORDINO.] *Music* A sordino, or mute; — applied also to the damper of a pianoforte.
‖ **sor-di'no** (sŏr-dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *sordo* deaf, dull-sounding, L. *surdus*. See SURD.] *Music.* = MUTE, 3.
sor'di-ous (sôr'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Foul; filthy *Obs.*
sor'di-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *sorditudo*.] Filth; dross; dregs. *Obs.*
sor'di-ty, *n.* Sordidness. *Obs.*
sor'dor (sôr'dŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Refuse; dregs.
sore. † SOAR, SORRY. [*Obs.*]
sore, *v. i.* To double in running.
sore (sōr; 201), *a.* [OF. *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, *sore*, *sor*; faucon *sor* a sorefalcon. See SORREL, *a.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. *Obs*
sore, *n.* [See SORE sorrel.] **a** = SOREFALCON. **b** A buck (male fallow deer) in its fourth year.
sore, *adv.* [AS. *sāre*. See SORE painful] Sorely.
sore, *v. t.* To wound. *Obs.*
soreage. † SORAGE.
sore'-ea'gle, *n.* A young eagle Cf. SORE, sorrel. *Obs.*
so'rede (sō'rēd; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A soredium. *Rare.*
so-re'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of SOREDIUM.
so-re'di-ate (sō-rē'dĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having soredia.
sor'e-dif'er-ous (sŏr'ē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *or* **so-re'di-if'er-ous** (sō-rē'dĭ-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*soredium* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Sorediate.
so'ree (sō'rē). Var. of SORA.
sore'fal'con, *n.* Also **sore falcon**. Also **sore'hawk'**. [From SORE sorrel.] A peregrine falcon in the reddish plumage of the first year.
sore'full. † SORROWFUL.
sorehed. *n.* Soreness. *Obs.*
sore'hon (sôr'hŭn; -ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SORN.] Formerly, in Ireland, a tenure obliging the tenant to support the chief, or lord, with his train at intervals (usually the equivalent of one day in a fortnight or in a quarter).
So'rek (sō'rĕk; 201). *Bib.*
sorel. † SORREL.
sorely. † SURELY.
sore'ly, *a.* Sore. *Obs.*
so-re'ma (sō-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* A mass of imbricated carpels forming a compound pistil, as in the flower of *Magnolia*.
soren. † SOAR.
so'ren-cy (sō'rĕn-sĭ), *n.* Astrology. *Obs*
sore'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
So'ret's' prin'ci-ple (sō'rĕz'). = PRINCIPLE OF SORET.
sorewe. † SORROW.
sorfait, sorfete. † SURFEIT.
sorfol. † SORROWFUL.
sorgeon. † SURGEON. [JOURN.]
sorgeroun. Obs. corrupt. of SOJOURN.
sorghe. † SORROW.
sorgien † SURGEON. [ghum.]
sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* [It.] Sorghum.
sorgrym † SOURGREM.
sorhe † SORROW.
so'ri (sō'rī), *n.*, *pl.* of SORUS.
So-ric'i-dæ (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sorex*, *soricis*, shrew + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family containing all the shrews. — **sor'i-cid** (sŏr'ĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*
Sor'i-ci'næ (sŏr'ĭ-sī'nē; sō'rĭ-), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of shrews, with brown-tipped teeth.
sor'i-cine (sŏr'ĭ-sīn; -sĭn; sō'rĭ-; 183), *a.* [L *soricinus*, fr. *sorex* a shrew.] Of or pertaining to the Soricinæ or Soricidæ (shrews); resembling a shrew.
soricine bat. A leaf-nosed bat (*Glossophaga soricina*) of Central and South America.
Sor'i-coi'de-a (sŏr'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of insectivores consisting of the shrews (Soricidæ) and moles (Talpidæ). — **sor'i-coid** (sŏr'ĭ-koid), *a. & n.*
sorie. † SORRY.
‖ **s'o'rien'ter'** (sō'ryäN'tā'), *v. i.* [F.] To take one's bearings; to orient one's self.
so-rif'er-ous (sō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sorus* + *-ferous*.] Bearing sori.
sorip. † SIRUP.
so'rite (sō'rīt; 201), *n.* [See SORITES] A heap; a collection.
sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Perh a dial. form of SOJOURN.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to quarter one's self; to sponge **b** To idle; loaf; lounge. — **sorn'er** (sôr'nẽr), *n.*
sorname † SURNAME.
sornare, **sornari**. Vars. of SORNER.
so'ro-ban' (sō'rō-bän'). [Jap., fr. Chin. *suan⁴ pan²* See SUAN PAN.] = ABACUS, 2. *Japan.*
soroge † SORROW.
so-roph'o-rous (sō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σωρός a heap + *-phorous*.] *Bot* Soriferous *Rare.*
so-ro'ral (sō-rō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *soror* sister; cf. F. *sororal*.] Relating to a sister; sisterly. — **so-ro'ri-al-ly** (-rĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv* Both *R.*
so-ro'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Sisterly. *Obs.*
so-ro'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *sororians*, *-antis*, p pr., growing up together.] Beginning to have swelling breasts. *Obs.*
so-ro'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sororiant. *Obs*
so'ror-ize (sō'rŏr-īz), *v. i.* [L *soror*, *sororis*, a sister + E. *-ize*.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters. Cf. FRATERNIZE *R.*
so'ror-y (-ĭ), *n.* = SORORITY. *Obs.*
so'rose (sō'rōs; sō-rōs'; see -OSE), *a* *Bot.* Soriferous.
sorou, **sorowen**. † SORROW.
sorquidour. † SURQUIDOUR.
sor'rage, *n.* [Cf. F. *saurage* the condition of a sorefalcon. Cf. SORE sorrel.] The blades of green wheat or barley. *Obs.*
sor'rance. † SORANCE.
Sor'rel, Het'ty (hĕt'ĭ sŏr'ĕl). See DONNITHORNE, ARTHUR
sorrel dock. The common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).
sor'rel-sops', *n pl.* A kind of drink. *Obs.*
sorrel vine. Vine sorrel. [RY]
sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SORRY.
sor'ri-ness, *n.* [AS *sārignes* sadness. See SORRY.] See -NESS.
sorrope. † SIRUP.
sor'row-er, *n.* One that sorrows
sor'row-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sor'row-ly, *adv.* Sorrowfully *Obs.*
sorrowsithe, *n.* [*sorrow* + *sithe* time.] Misfortune. *Obs.*
sor'row-y, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *n* Sorrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* — *v. i.* To grieve. *Obs.*
sor'ry-mood', *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.*
‖ **sors** (sôrz), *n.*; *pl.* SORTES (sôr'tēz). [L] A lot, as used in divination; also, a kind of divination by lots; sortilege;— chiefly in *pl.* Anciently, drawing lots was often practiced by the random drawing of one slip from several inscribed with verses from some poet, as Homer or Vergil (*sortes Homericæ* or *sortes Vergilianæ*), the inscription drawn being taken as prophetic. Another method was to open at random a volume of a poet, as Homer or Vergil, and accept the first passage noticed as prophetic. In later times Christians used the Bible in a similar way.
sorsecle. † SOLSECLE.
sorser. † SORCER.
sor'ser-y, sorsoir. † SORCERY
sort, *v. t.* [Cf SORT, *n.*, a lot.]

part, prob. akin to *serere* to connect. See SERIES; cf. ASSORT, CONSORT, RESORT, SORCERY, SORT lot.] **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of trees.
2. A number of things grouped together; specif., a group or gathering of people or animals; a company; swarm; crowd; flock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A number of things used, or adapted to be used, together; a set; suit. *Obs. or R.*
4. Method or manner of acting; way; fashion; manner.
I 'll deceive you in another *sort.* *Shak.*
5. Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort.*
6. *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. — Species, rank, condition. See KIND.
after a sort, after a fashion; in, or to, a certain degree or extent. — **in a s.** = AFTER A SORT. — **of sorts**, of different kinds; *Colloq.*, now usually disparagingly, of a rather poor kind; as, a dog *of sorts.* — **out of sorts. a** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient or exhausted. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — **sort of.** = *kind of*, under KIND. For *sort of* with plural nouns, cf. *Note* under KIND OF.

sort (sôrt), *v. t.*; SORT'ED; SORT'ING. [Cf. ASSORT; also OF. *sortir* to get by lot, to choose, F. *sortir* to obtain. See SORT kind.] **1.** To select as of a certain sort; choose. *Obs.*
I 'll *sort* some other time to visit you *Shak*
2. Hence, to put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, sort, etc.; to arrange according to characteristics, to separate and classify; as, to *sort* cloths by colors.
Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Sir I. Newton*
3. To conform; adapt; accommodate. *Now Rare.*
I pray thee, *sort* thy heart to patience *Shak.*
4. To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse); also, to put to rights; adjust. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To punish, flog; beat; chastise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sort, *v. i.* **1.** To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind; to consort; as, to *sort* with thieves.
2. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; to harmonize.
They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations *Bacon.*
3. To have a tendency (to); to conduce (to).

sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue; orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mil.* The sudden issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.
2. *Headdress.* A little knot of ribbons, worn between the bonnet and the pinner. *Obs.*

sor'ti-lege (sôr'tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. LL. *sortilegium*, fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot + *legere* to gather, to select.] Act, art, or practice of divination by lots; hence, popularly, sorcery.

sort'ing (sôr'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SORT. — **sorting jack**, *Logging*, a moored raft having a gap through which logs are floated to be sorted by their marks; also, the space where the sorting is done.

‖ **sor-ti'ta** (sŏr-tē'tä), *n.* [It., a coming out.] **1.** The air sung by any principal character in an opera on entering.
2. A closing voluntary; a postlude.

so'rus (sō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] **a** In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds. The shape and position of the sori are of diagnostic importance. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** In parasitic fungi, any mass of spores bursting through the epidermis of a host plant. **c** In lichens, a heap of soredia on the thallus.

so'so', **so'-so'** (sō'sō'), *a.* Also **so so.** [*so* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent. "His leg is but *soso.*" *Shak.* — *adv.* Tolerably; passably. *All Chiefly Colloq.*

‖ **sos'te-nu'to** (sŏs'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the notes of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged.

sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fool, foolish, fr. LL. *sottus*; cf. AS. *sott*, fr. LL.; of unknown origin.] **1.** A fool; a simpleton; also, *Obs.*, a little child; an innocent. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. A person whose faculties have become dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

So'ta-de'an (sō'tȧ-dē'ăn; sŏt'ȧ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Greek poet Sotades (276 B. C.); pert. to or like his verse, which was notoriously scurrilous and licentious. **Sotadean verse**, *Anc. Pros.*, a catalectic tetrameter of Ionics a majore, having the normal form - - ⏑ ⏑ | - - ⏑ ⏑ | - - ⏑ ⏑ | - ⏑.

so-te'ri-al (sō-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to salvation or soteriology.

so-te'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **so-te'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Theol.* Of or pertaining to soteriology.

so-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety (fr. σωτήριος saving, σωτήρ a savior, σώζειν to save) + *-logy.*] **1.** A discourse on health or hygiene.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

So'thic (sō'thĭk, sŏth'ĭk), **So'thi-ac** (sō'thĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. Σωθιακός, fr. Gr. Σῶθις, Egypt. *sept.*] Of, pert. to, or named from, **So'this** (sō'thĭs), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular. — **Sothic**, *or* **Sothiac, year**, *Chronol.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours, — as disting. from the Egyptian **vague year**, which contained 365 days. The **Sothic**, *or* **Sothiac, period** consists of 1,460 Sothic years, or 1,461 vague years. A Sothic period ended in July, A. D. 139.

so'tol (sō'tōl; sō-tōl'), *n.* **a** Any liliaceous yuccalike plant of the genus *Dasylirion*, esp. *D. texanum*, *D. wheeleri*, etc., of the southwestern United States. See DASYLIRION. **b** A distilled liquor made in Mexico from species of *Dasylirion.* It resembles mescal.

sot'tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *a.* [From SOT.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.
Syn. — Dull, stupid, senseless, doltish.
— **sot'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin, in LL., a coin of less value. See SOLID; cf. SOLDO.] **a** An old French coin and money of account. The coin was originally of gold, later of silver, and finally of copper, being in the 18th century worth $\frac{1}{20}$ livre or about a cent. **b** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent or a halfpenny.

sou-a'ri nut (sōō-ä'rē). The large edible nutlike seed of any South American tree of the genus *Caryocar*, esp. of *C. nuciferum.* They yield a bland oil used in cookery.

sou'bise' (sōō'bēz'), *n.* **1.** [F.] A sauce made of white onions and melted butter mixed with velouté sauce.
2. A kind of cravat worn by men in the late 18th century.

sou-brette' (sōō-brĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intrigante; a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; by extension, an actress who plays such a part.

sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *hsiao*³ *chung*⁴, small or fine sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

souf'fle (sōō'f'l), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine *souffle* heard in pregnancy.

‖ **souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *a.* [F., fr. *soufflé*, p. p. of *souffler* to puff.] **1.** *Ceramics.* Decorated with very small drops or sprinkles of color, as if blown from a bellows.
2. *Cookery.* Often **soufflée.** Filled with air by beating, and baked; as, an omelette *soufflé.*

‖ **souf'flé'**, *n.* [F. See SOUFFLÉ, *a.*] *Cookery.* A delicate, spongy dish, served hot from the oven, made of eggs, milk, and flour, etc, beaten till very light, and mixed with fruit, cheese, or other flavoring.

sough (sŭf; sou; 277: *Scot. & dial.* souf, sōōf, sŏŏf, sou, sōō, *Scot. also* SŌŌK), *n.* [ME. *swough*, *swogh*, a sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound, akin to OS. *swōgan* to rustle, Goth. *gaswōgjan* to sigh; cf. Icel. *sūgr* (in comp.) a rushing sound. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1.** A hollow moaning, or a murmuring, sighing sound, as of the wind; a sigh; sob.
The whispering leaves or solemn *sough* of the forest *W Howitt*
2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. *Scot.*
3. A whiz or whistle, as of a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A singsong or chant used esp. in preaching. *Scot.*
a calm *or* **quiet sough**, silence. *Scot.*

sough, *v. i.*; SOUGHED (sŭft; soud, *see above*); SOUGH'ING. [See SOUGH, *n.*] **1.** To moan, murmur, or sigh, as the wind.
2. To breathe heavily, as in sleep; also, with *away*, to breathe one's last; to die.
3. To whiz or whirr, as a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. To preach or pray in a whining tone. *Scot.*

soul (sōl), *n.* [ME. *soule*, *saule*, AS. *sāwel*, *sāwl*; akin to OFries. *sēle*, OS. *sēola*, D. *ziel*, G. *seele*, OHG. *sēla*, *sēula*, Icel. *sāla*, Sw. *själ*, Dan. *siæl*, Goth. *saiwala*; orig. uncert.] **1.** An entity conceived as the essence, substance, or actuating cause of individual life, esp. of life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. The use of such terms as "breath" (Heb. *nephesh*, Gr. πνεῦμα, Lat. *anima*, *spiritus*) and "shadow," or "shade" (Egypt. *ba*, Gr. σκιά, Lat. *umbra*), shows the nature of the earliest conceptions of the soul. The Egyptian distinction of *ba* and *chu* (see BA), *soul* and *spirit* (Gr. and Biblical ψυχή and πνεῦμα) dates from the earliest times, and the characteristic Egyptian conception of the divine origin of the soul, of its earthly life as a warfare between good and evil, and of its future state as determined by a divine judgment, outlines also the main belief of all Western peoples. The Christian conception of the soul derives from the Greek as well as from the Bible. "Soul is throughout a great part of the Bible simply the equivalent of 'life' embodied in living creatures. In the earlier usage of the Old Testament it has no reference to the later philosophical meaning — the animating principle, still less to the idea of an 'immaterial nature' which will survive the body." — *Dict. of the Bible* (*Hastings*). The more exact determination of the Christian conception was reserved for the Church Fathers, especially St. Augustine, who taught that it is simple, immaterial, and spiritual, devoid of quantity and spatial extension. He argued its immortality from the fact that it is the repository of imperishable truth; and he distinguished its lower, appetitive and sensuous, from its higher, or spiritual, volitional, and cognitive, nature. Descartes, with his theory of bodily automatism and his doctrine that the essential nature of the soul is rational thinking, which the brutes cannot share, gave a new form to the problem of the soul's nature. Three types of conception have been formulated in answer. First, the soul has been treated as an entity or subject manifested especially in man's volitional and thinking activities; it is the subject of the experience mediated by the body; it is not the mind, but that which thinks and wills. Second, the soul is identified with the mind or with conscious experience; this is the usual sense of the word in psychology and is the general conception of idealists. Third, the soul is treated as a function, or the sum of the functions of the brain: thus Pierre J. G. Cabanis (1757-1808) taught that the brain secretes thought as the stomach digests food. Some conceptions, such as that of Fechner that the soul is the whole unitary spiritual process in conjunction with the whole unitary bodily process, appear to stand midway between the idealistic and materialistic views. Cf. ANIMISM, TRANSMIGRATION. See GHOST, *n.*, 1, SPIRIT.
2. Hence, the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe conceived as related to the physical world as the human soul to the human body; the world soul.
3. Man's moral and emotional nature as distinguished from his intellect; hence, expression which effectively presents or arouses emotion and sentiment.
4. The seat of real life, vitality, or action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden *soul* of harmony." *Milton.*
5. The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; the heart; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; the *soul* of kindness.
6. Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.
7. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor *soul.*
8. A disembodied spirit, or a spiritual being.
That to his only Son . . . every *soul* in heaven
Shall bend the knee. *Milton.*
Syn. — SOUL, SPIRIT are often convertible terms, esp. in their denotation. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) SOUL is apt to connote greater depth of feeling or sentiment than SPIRIT, which suggests more strongly vital energy or (often) independence of bodily form; as, "God is *soul*, *souls* I and thou: with *souls* should *souls* have place" (*R. Browning*); "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and *spirit* with *spirit* can meet" (*Tennyson*); "Call the world, if you please, 'The vale of *Soul* making' . . . I say '*Soul* making' — *Soul* as distinguished from Intelligence" (*Keats*); "Difficulties nerve the *spirit* of a man" (*id.*); "When my lips just touched your cheek—touch which let my *soul* come through" (*R. Browning*); "And our *spirits* rushed together at the touching of the lips" (*Tennyson*);

To assign by or as by lot; to allot. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To divine by or as by lot; to soothsay; also, to come to pass; to befall; occur; turn out. *Obs.*
sort'a-ble (sôr'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *sortable* suitable.] **1.** Capable of being sorted. **2.** Suitable; befitting; proper. — **sort'a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sort'al (sôr'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sort or class *Obs. or R.*
sort'ance (-tăns), *n.* [Fr. SORT, *v. i.*] Suitableness; agreement. *Obs.*
sor-ta'tion (sŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sorting. *Rare.*
sorte. † SHORT.
sortelige, sorteligier. † SORTILEGE, SORTILEGER [ranges.
sort'er, *n.* One that sorts or ar-
‖ **sor'tes** (sôr'tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of L. SORS, a lot — **sor'tes Bi'bli-cæ** *or* **sa'cræ** (bĭb'lĭ-sē, sā'krē) [NL. *Biblicæ* Biblical, L. *sacrae* sacred], divination by the use of the Bible. — **s. Ho-me'ri-cæ** *or* **Ver-gi'li-a'næ**, *or* **Vir-gi'li-a'næ** (hō-mĕr'ĭ-sē, vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ā'nē) [L., Homeric or Vergilian lots], divination by the use of the works of Homer or Vergil.
sortes. † CERTES.
sort'ful-ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*
sor'ti-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *sortiarius.*] A sortileger. *Obs.*
sor'ti-leg-er (sôr'tĭ-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* A fortune teller. *Obs. or R.*
sor'ti-le'gic (-lē'jĭk), *or* **sor'ti-le'gious** (-jŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to sortilege.
sor-til'e-gy (sŏr-tĭl'ē-jĭ; sôr'tĭ-lĕj-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sortilegium.*] = SORTILEGE.
sort'i-ment (sôr'tĭ-mĕnt), *v. t.* [G. *sortimentieren*, fr. It *sortimento* an assorting.] *Tea Sorting.* To pass through sieves for ridding of dust and assorting in size and twist of leaf.
sor-ti'tion (sŏr-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sortitio*, fr *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.] Act of casting lots; determination or appointment by or as by lot. *Obs.* [caster of lots. *Obs*
sor-ti'tor (-tī'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A
sortli. † SHORTLY.
sort'ment, *n.* Assortment. *Obs.*
soru. † SORROW.
sorvise. † SERVICE (tree).
sorwatorie, *n.* [Prob after words fr. L. Cf SORROW.] A place of sorrow. *Obs.* [SORROWFUL.
sorwe. sorweful. † SORROW,
sory. † SORRY.
so'ry (sō'rĭ; 201), *n.* [L. *sory* a kind of ore, Gr. σῶρυ] *Old Min.* A black earth impregnated with vitriol; vitriols in general.
sor'zle (sŏz''l). Var. of SOSSLE. *Dial. Eng.*
sos'bel'ly (sŏs'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* A fat-bellied fellow. *Obs.*
sose. † SOUSE.
sose Var. of SOCE. *Dial Eng.*
So'si-a (sō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play "Amphitruo." Mercury disguises himself as the double of Sosia, who, as a result, doubts his own identity. Hence, any person closely resembling another.
So-sip'a-ter (sō-sĭp'ȧ-tẽr). *Bib.*
sospire. † SUSPIRE.
‖ **sos-pi'ro** (sŏs-pē'rō), *n.* [It., a sigh.] *Music.* A crotchet, or quarter, rest. [JUNO.
Sos'pi-ta (sŏs'pĭ-tȧ), *a.* [L.] See
sos'pi-tal (-tăl), *a.* [L. *sospes*, *-itis*, safe.] Safe; wholesome; medicinable. *Obs.*
sos'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A keeping safely. *Obs.*
sos'pi-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] Savior. *Obs.*
soss (sŏs), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Mess; muddle; slop; swill; also, to lap. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Plunge; thump; throw; splash; slump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *adv.* Heavily; plump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
soss, *interj.* A call to food addressed to dogs or swine. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sosserie. † SORCERY.
sos-sie'go, *n.* [Sp. *sosiego.*] Composedness. *Obs.*
soss'ing, *n* Prob, cajolery *Obs.*
sos'sin-ger (sŏs'ĭn-jẽr). Dial. Eng. var of SAUSAGE.
sos'sle (sŏs''l; sŏz''l), **soz'zle**, *n.* & *v.* Slop; mess. *Dial.*
sosteine, sostene. † SUSTAIN.
sostenaunse. † SUSTENANCE.
sos'ter. † SISTER.
Sos'the-nes (sŏs'thē-nēz). *Bib*
sostinonce † SUSTENANCE.
Sos'tra-tus (sŏs'trȧ-tŭs). *Bib.*
sos'tre. † SISTER.
Sos'va Vo-gul'. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.
sot. † SOOT, SWEAT.
sot (sŏt). Obs. or dial. pret. & p p. of SIT.
sot Dial pret. & p. p of SET.
sot, *a.* [F., foolish.] Sottish. *Obs.*
sot, *v. t.* To make a fool or simpleton of; to befool. *Rare.*
sot, *v. i.* To tipple; guzzle. *Rare.*
So-tad'ic (sō-tăd'ĭk), *a.* = SOTADEAN. — *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem. — **Sotadic verse. a** Sotadean verse, which was often palindromic. **b** Palindromic verse.
So'tai (sō'tī; sō'tä-ī; sō-tä'ī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*
so ta'na, *n.* [Sp] A cassock.
sote † SOOT, SOT, SWEET.
sotel, sotely. † SUBTLE, SUBTLY.
soteler. † CITOLER.
So'ten'ville', M. de (sō'tăN'vēl'). [F.] "An old jackass of nobility" in Molière's "George Dandin." He is Angélique's father.
soth. † SOOTH, SOUTH.
sot'hed', *n.* [See SOT; -HEAD.] Folly. *Obs.*
sothefast, sothely. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY.
sothen. † SODDEN, SUDDEN.
sotherin. † SOUTHERN.
sothery, *a.* Sweet. *Obs.*
sothfast, sothfest, sothly † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [*Obs.*
sothlesse, *adv.* Indeed; verily
soththe. † SITH, since.
sothun. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sothyn, *n.* Glossing; specious pleading. *Obs.*
soti. † SOOTY.
sotie, *n.* [OF.] **1.** Folly. *Obs.* **2.** In medieval France, a kind of short farcical play having allegorical figures.
sotil, sotilliche, sotilte. † SUBTLE, SUBTLY, SUBTLETY.
sot'ly. † SOOTHLY.
sot'ly, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
sot'ni-a (sŏt'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sotnya* a hundred, fr. *sto* hundred.] *Mil.* A Cossack cavalry squadron.
sotoned, *a.* [Cf F *soutane* cassock.] Prob., made like a long cassock. *Obs.*
sot'ship, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
sot'ted, *pret. & p p* of SOT.
sot'ter, *n.* [See SOUTER.] A cobbler *Obs.*
sot'ter (sŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *sodder* to boil slowly, to seethe, and E SODDEN, SEETHE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To simmer; bubble; sputter; crackle. **2** To scorch; blister.
sot'ter-y, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
‖ **sot'tise**, *n.* [F.] Stupid or foolish behavior; a piece of stupidity or folly. *Obs.*
‖ **sot'to** (sōt'tō), *prep.* [It.] Under; below. — **sot'to por'ti-co** (pôr'tē-kō), an arcade; a street passageway under the overhanging story of a building. — **s. vo'ce** (vō'chā), under the voice; in an undertone; aside.
sot'weed', *n.* Tobacco. *Obs. & R.*
sou (sou; sōō). Dial. Eng var. of SOUGH.
souage. † SAVAGE.
sou-a'ri (sōō-ä'rē), *n.* [Galibi *saouari.*] Any tree of the genus *Caryocar* (which see).
souari fat. See OIL, *Table I.*
sou'ba, sou'bah. Vars. of SUBAH.
sou'ba-dar', sou'bah-dar'. Vars. of SUBAHDAR. [BASSA.
sou-ba'shi (sōō-bä'shē). † SUB-
soubgit. † SUBJECT.
sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brē'kĕ'). Var. of SOBRIQUET.
soubtil. † SUBTLE.
soucan. † SEACUNNY.
sou-car', sow-car' (sou-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *sāukār*, *sārkār*, *sāhūkār*, lit., honest.] A native banker. *Anglo-Ind.* [var. of SOUSE.
souce. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
souce. Obs. pl. of SOU.
souch. † SOW.
souch (sōōk). Scot. var. of SOUGH, murmur. [*Scot.*
souchand, *p. a.* Soughing. *Obs.*
souche, *v. t.* [OF. *soschier*, L. *suspicari.*] To mistrust; suspect; also, to devise. *Obs.*
sou-chet' (sōō-shā'; sōō'shĕ), **sou'chie** (sōō'shĭ), **sou'chy** (-shĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF *soucié* brine, pickle.] A kind of fish stew with savory broth.
‖ **sou'chet'** (sōō'shĕ'), *n.* [F., the name of the plant.] The edible tubers of the chufa.
soud, *n.* [OF. *soude* pay. Cf. SOLDIER.] A sum (of money); a quantity. *Obs. Scot.*
soud, *v. t.* [F. *souder* to join, fasten. See SOLDER.] To unite; strengthen. *Obs.*
sou-da'gur (sou-dä'gŭr), *n.* [Per. *saudāgar*, fr. *saudāh* traffic.] A merchant; a shopkeeper. *India.*
soudaine. † SUDDEN.
sou-dan', *n.* [F.] A sultan. *Obs.*
Sou'da-nese' (sōō'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'). Var. of SUDANESE.
soudanesse, *n.* A sultaness. *Obs.*
soudart. † SOLDIER.
soude. † SOLD, pay.
souden. † SUDDEN.
souder. † SOLDIER. [SOLDER.
sou'der (sō'dẽr). Scot. var. of
soud'ly, *a.* Soiled; dirty; squalid. *Obs. Scot.*
Sou'dra. † SUDRA.
Sou'dron † SOUTHRON.
soudyoure. † SOLDIER.
soue. † SOW, to gall.
souerte. † SURETY.
souffisaunce. † SUFFISANCE.
‖ **souf'fleur'** (sōō'flûr'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A prompter.
souffyse. † SUFFICE.
soufre. † SULPHUR.
soufrecan. † SUFFRAGAN.
sou'frière' bird (sōō'fryâr'). [Cf. F. *soufrière* a box for holding sulphur, a place where sulphur is found.] A solitaire (*Myadestes sibilans*) of St. Vincent Island, West Indies.
sough. † SOW, a female pig.
sough (sou; sōōf; sŏŏf), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. SEUGH.] Drain; ditch; specif., an adit for draining a mine. *Dial Eng.* [SEEK
sought (sôt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
sougit. † SUBJECT.
souhte. Obs pret of SEEK.
souk (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCK.
soul. Var. of SOWL, a relish.
soul. † SOLE, *a.*
soul, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *soûler* to satiate, E. SOIL to feed.] To afford suitable sustenance *Obs.* [*Obs.*
soul, *v. t.* To indue with a soul.
soul (sōl; sôl), *v. i.* To go about on All Souls' Day singing and begging for soulcakes *Dial Eng.*
sou-lack' (sōō-lăk'), *n.* [Turk *çolāq*, lit., a left-handed man, fr *çōl* left.] An eminent officer about the person of the Turkish ruler.
soul'ale', *n.* A wake. *Obs*
soul bell The passing bell *Obs.*
soul blindness, deafness. Psychic blindness, deafness. See BLINDNESS, 1, DEAFNESS
soul'cake', *n* A kind of large cake eaten on All Souls' Day; also, the present received instead for "souling." *Dial. Eng.*
soul candle. A light placed near a corpse. *Obs*
soul curer. A curate; priest; parson.
sould (sŏŏd; sōōd). Obs. or Scot & dial Eng. var. of SHOULD.
soul-da'do † SOLDADO.
souldan, souldanesse. † SOLDAN (sultan), SOLDANESSE.
souldart, *n.* A soldier. *Obs Scot.*
soulde. † SOLD, *pret.* & *p p.*
souldyour. † SOLDIER.
soule. † SOLE.

"There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil" (*Shak.*); "the inmost purple *spirit* of light" (*Shelley*). See GHOST.

souled (sōld), *a.* Having a soul; possessing soul and feeling; — chiefly in composition; as, great-*souled* Hector.

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or expressing, deep feeling, emotion, sentiment.—**soul'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**soul'ful-ness**, *n.*

soul'less (sōl'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sāwelléas.*] Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul'less-ly**, *adv.* — **soul'less-ness**, *n.*

sou/ mar'qué' (so͞o/ mär'kā'). [F.] **a** An old French copper coin, worth about one and a quarter sous. **b** (*pron.* mär'kē'; -kā') Little or nothing; a trifle; as, not worth a *sou marqué*. Often also **sou/ mar'quee'** (mär'kē'). *U. S.*

sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim*: cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, lit., swim maw. See SWIM.] The air bladder of a fish.

sound, *a.;* SOUND'ER (soun'dẽr); SOUND'EST. [ME. *sound*, AS. *sund;* akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt*, Dan. & Sw. *sund*, and perh. to L. *sanus*. Cf. SANE.] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; undamaged or uninpaired; as, *sound* timber; *sound* fruit. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind; as, a *sound* body; a *sound* understanding. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, fig., secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank; a *sound* commercial credit. **4.** Founded in truth or right; free from error; not fallacious or faulty; right; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* thinker; *sound* argument or reasoning; *sound* principles. **5.** Morally good or honorable; honest; also, orthodox.

Do not I know you a favorer
Of this new sect? Ye are not *sound*. *Shak.*

6. Complete; thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Undisturbed; profound; — applied to sleep. **8.** Founded in law; good in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a *sound* title to land.

sound as a roach [*roach* perh. being a corruption of F. *roche* a rock], perfectly sound. — **s. on the goose**, orthodox in sentiment; holding to party opinions. *Slang. Lowell.*

sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a narrow sea or strait; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., & G. *sund*, prob. so named because it could be *swum* across. See SWIM.] **a** An inlet of the ocean. *Obs* **b** A long passage of water connecting two larger bodies but too wide and extensive to be termed a strait, as a passage connecting a sea or lake with the ocean or with another sea, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island; as, the *sound* between the Baltic and North Sea.

sound, *v. t.;* SOUND'ED; SOUND'ING. [F. *sonder*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. AS. *sundgyrd* a sounding rod, *sundlīne* a sounding line (see SOUND a narrow passage of water).] **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom; esp., to find the depth of by a line and plummet. **2.** To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, or the like, of (a person); to examine; try; probe.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound; to examine by auscultation or percussion. **to sound a line**, *Whaling*, to carry down the tow line of the boat when sounding; — said of a whale.

sound, *v. i.* **1.** To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device. **2.** To dive suddenly straight toward the bottom; — said of fish, esp. when hooked or harpooned.

sound, *n.* [F. *sonde*. See SOUND to fathom.] *Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, esp. the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

sound, *n.* [ME. *soun*, OF. *son*, F. *son*, fr. L. *sonus;* akin to Skr. *svana* sound, *svan* to sound, perh. to E. *swan*. Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS, SWAN.] **1.** The, or a, sensation due to stimulation of the auditory nervous centers, usually by vibrations communicated through the ears from a vibrating body, as the air, or sometimes by subjective disturbances; as, the *sound* of thunder, the *sound* of a ringing in the ears, a hallucinatory *sound*. **2.** *Physics.* That form of vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. It is usually transmitted to the ear by air. Sound is propagated by progressive longitudinal vibratory disturbances (**sound waves**) each including an area of condensation and rarefaction. The velocity of sound in dry air at a temperature of 32° F. is about 1,087 feet a second; in glass, 18,000 feet per second; in steel, 16,400; in water, 4,708 (at 8° C.). The intensity varies inversely as the square of the distance from the sounding body and directly as the square of the amplitude of the vibrations. It is also modified by the density or motion of the medium, and by the neighborhood of a sonorous body. A **musical sound** is due to regularly recurring impulses; a **noise** is due to irregular or confused impulses. To be heard as a **tone**, a sound must have a vibration number of at least 16 to 20. Tones of orchestral instruments range from 40 vibrations per second to about 4,750. Tones of a higher pitch are unpleasantly shrill, and at an upper limit varying with the hearer (12,000, or less, to 41,000) they become inaudible. See TONE. Sound waves may exhibit reflection, refraction, dispersion, and interference. **3.** A tone or noise of a special quality or expressive of a special feeling; as, a mournful *sound;* a *sound* of rejoicing. "Make of your truth neither boast nor *sound*." *Chaucer.* **4.** Noise without meaning; mere noise.

Sense and not *sound* . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

5. *Phon.* A speech sound. **6.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot; hearing; as, within *sound* of his voice.

Syn. — SOUND, NOISE. SOUND is the general term; NOISE, in present usage, suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.

sound (sound), *v. i.* [ME. *sounen, sownen*, OF. *soner*, F. *sonner*, fr. L. *sonare*. See SOUND a noise.] **1.** To make a noise or sound; to produce an audible effect; to make an impulse of the air that shall affect the organs of hearing. "First taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*." *Dryden.* **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord 1 *Thess.* i. 8.

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof *sounds* harsh; the story *sounds* false. **4.** *Law.* To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, *to*, *against*. *Obs.*, except as a legal term; as: **to sound in tort**, to have the nature or effect of tort; **to sound in folly**, to be or appear of a foolish nature; **to sound in damages**, to have the essential quality of damages (said of an action brought for damages only, as trespass, etc.). **5.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To lead; tend, incline. **b** To mean; signify. **c** To resound.

to sound off, *Mil.*, at a certain point in the ceremony of parade or guard mounting in the United States army, to play, usually marching in quick time from right to left of the line and back; — said of the band or field music. At evening parade the field music sounds retreat immediately after the band has sounded off, and the band follows with the "Star Spangled Banner" while the flag is lowered.

sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a musical instrument; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note. **3.** To speak; utter; express audibly. *Now Rare.*

How dares thy . . . tongue *sound* this unpleasing news? *Shak.*

4. To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat; to *sound* a parley; the clock *sounds* noon. **5** To celebrate or honor by or as by sounds; as, to *sound* the praises of a great deed or a great hero. **6.** To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to *sound* a piece of timber; to *sound* the lungs. **7.** To signify; import; denote. *Obs. Chaucer.*

sound board. A thin resonant board, as the belly of a violin, usually of pine or spruce fir, so placed in an instrument as to reënforce its tones by sympathetic vibration.

sound bow (bō). In a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound.

sound compensation. *Phon.* Individual differences in the adjustments of the vocal organs for the same, or practically the same, sounds, due to differences in shape and size of the organs, etc.; — called also *compensatory change*.

sound director. An apparatus, as eight megaphones or a revolving megaphone, which concentrates and projects a different signal to each of the eight chief points of the compass. The signal heard most clearly by a passing vessel indicates the direction whence it comes.

sound'er (soun'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sounds; specif., an electromagnetic instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being interpreted from the clicking sounds emitted. See TELEGRAPH, *Illust.* **2.** *Med.* A probe.

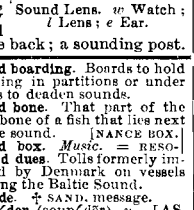
sound hole. *Music.* An opening in the belly or sound board in instruments of the viol class to increase its elasticity for sympathetic vibration.

sound'ing, *p. a.* Making or emitting sound; hence, resonant; sonorous; high-sounding. — **sound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs). **2.** *Naut.* [From SOUND to fathom.] **a** Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a hand sounding line will reach the bottom.

in, *or* on, soundings, *Naut.*, in water not too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, often, near the coast. — **off soundings**, *Naut.*, in water too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, fig., in a situation beyond one's resources; beyond one's depth. — **sounding board.** **a** *Music.* A sound board. **b** A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice. **c** *pl.* = SOUND BOARDING. — **s. bottle**, *Naut.*, a vessel with nonreturn valves, used on a deep-sea sounding line to bring up water from near the bottom. — **s. lead** (lĕd), the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **s. line**, *Naut.*, a line, wire, or cord, weighted at one end, used in sounding. For sounding by hand it is divided into *marks* and *deeps*. The *marks* are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms from the weight, and are designated by bits of leather, cloth, or the like. The depths at the other fathoms are not marked, and are called *deeps*. For accurate sounding in surveys, special lines, marked at every foot, are used. Called also, *lead line*. — **s. machine**, *Naut.*, a machine having a reel of wire and attachments for taking soundings. — **s. post.** = SOUND POST.

sound lens. *Acous.* A lens for bringing sound waves to a focus. Such lenses often have walls of collodion film and are filled with some heavy gas which retards and consequently refracts sound waves.



Sound Lens. *w* Watch; *l* Lens; *e* Ear.

sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound; integrity.

Syn. — Strength, solidity, healthiness, sanity; truth, rectitude.

sound post. *Music.* A small post, in a viol instrument, set nearly under the bridge as a support and to propagate the vibrations to the back; a sounding post.

sound shadow. The region of silence behind a screen opaque to sound waves.

soup (so͞op), *n.* [F. *soupe* soup, sop, OF. *sope, supe, soupe*, originally a sop; cf. *souper* to sup, OF., also, to eat, to dip a sop (as in wine); of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *sop* sop, *soppen* to dip, to sop. See SOP something dipped in a liquid, SUP, *v. t.;* cf. SUPPER.] **1.** A liquid food variously made, usually by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, commonly seasoned or flavored; broth. **2.** a Nitroglycerin, as used in blasting. *Burglars' Cant.* **b** Any material injected into a horse with a view to changing its speed or temperament. *Racing Cant.*

‖ **soup'çon'** (so͞op'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste; as, coffee with a *soupçon* of brandy; a *soupçon* of coquetry.

‖ **soupe'-mai'gre** (so͞op'mā'gr'; -mā'gẽr), *n.* Also **soup'-mai'gre** (so͞op'mā'gẽr). [F. *soupe maigre.*] *Cookery.* Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments; a fast-day soup.

soup'-fin' shark. Any of various sharks whose fins, when boiled, form gelatin used by the Chinese in making soup; esp., on the coast of California, *Galeus zygopterus*.

sou'ple (so͞op"l; so͞op"l), *a.* [Var. of SUPPLE.] Supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc. in: **souple silk**, silk made soft by soupling.

sou'ple, *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc.: *Silk Manuf.* To prepare (silk) for dyeing by working it in hot water containing three to four grams of cream of tartar to the liter, so as to cause the silk to swell and become softer and more absorbent. *Souple* is also used as including the previous processes of degreasing and bleaching; — chiefly in *p. pr.*

sour (sour), *a.;* SOUR'ER (-ẽr); SOUR'EST. [ME. *sour, sur*, AS. *sūr;* akin to D. *zuur*, G. *sauer*, OHG. *sūr*, Icel. *sūrr*, Sw. *sur*, Dan. *suur*, Lith. *suras* salt, Russ. *surovy* harsh, rough. Cf. SORREL the plant.] **1.** Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart; specif., changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. **2.** Hence, distasteful; disagreeable; unpleasant; of persons, cross; crabbed; peevish; morose; as, a man of *sour* temper; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.* **3.** Afflictive; painful; bitter. "*Sour* adversity." *Shak.* **4.** Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** Of soil, cold, wet, or acid, and hence unproductive. *Dial. or Colloq.* **6.** Coarse; — said of grass, and of animals. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SOUR, TART, ACID, ACIDULOUS, ACRID, ASTRINGENT, BITTER are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. SOUR applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; TART suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is ACID is biting or caustic; that is ACIDULOUS which is mildly acid; as, "He [Swift] had a countenance *sour* and severe" (*Johnson*); "a *sour*, malignant, envious disposition" (*Burke*); "when there is as much *sour* as sweet in a compliment" (*Sterne*); "*tart* Aristophanes" (*B. Jonson*); "A *tart* temper never mellows with age" (*Irving*); "I thought I might venture to say that her mother must be very old; she interrupted me *tartly*, and said, no, her mother had been married extremely young" (*Walpole*); "his [Thoreau's] almost *acid* sharpness of insight" (*Stevenson*); an *acid* sarcasm; an *acidulous* disposition. That is ACRID which is harsh or irritating; ASTRINGENT connotes sternness or austerity; that is BITTER which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings" (*Stevenson*); "an *acrid*, choleric man" (*Carlyle*); *astringent* virtue; "an exceeding *bitter* cry" (*Gen.* xxvii. 34); "*Bitter* expressions, *bitter* curses, a *bitter* fate, are terms well and strongly understood by all" (*Burke*); "'Tis *bitter* cold" (*Shak.*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, ACRIMONY.

sour bush, the French mulberry. — **s. dock**, the common sorrel. — **s. dough.** **a** Leaven. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** In Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, an experienced explorer or settler in a new, usually mining, country. *Colloq.* — **s. gourd**, the acid fruit of the Australian baobab or cream-of-tartar tree (*Adansonia gregorii*); also, the tree itself. Sometimes, the African baobab. — **s. grapes**, things which persons affect to despise because they cannot possess them; — in allusion to Æsop's fable of the fox and the grapes. — **s. grass.** **a** The common sorrel. **b** An American liliaceous plant (*Xerophyllum tenax*) having stiff grasslike foliage. **c** A West Indian grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). **d** Clover sorrel. — **s. gum.** **a** Any species of *Nyssa*, esp. the black gum (*N. sylvatica*). **b** The sorrel tree. — **s. humus**, humus harmful to plant growth on account of the presence of humic or similar acids. Cf. MILD HUMUS. — **s. plum.** = EMU APPLE **a**. — **s. sop.** = SOURSOP, a tree. — **s. tree.** = SORREL TREE **a**. — **s. tupelo**, the Ogeechee lime.

sour, *n.* **1.** A sour or acid substance; fig., that which is disagreeable or distasteful; as, the sweet and *sour* of life. **2.** **a** *Bleaching, etc.* An acid bath. **b** An acid beverage. **3** A souring, or treatment, as of cloth, with acid.

sour, *v. i.;* SOURED (sourd); SOUR'ING. [AS. *sūrian* to sour, to become sour.] To become sour; specif.: **a** To become acid by or as by fermentation. **b** To become crabbed or morose; as, a kind temper sometimes *sours* in adversity. **c** To become cold, wet, or unproductive, as soil.

sour, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become sour; to make sour; specif.: **a** To make acid, esp. hy or as by fermentation; as, hot weather *sours* milk. **b** To make unhappy or discontented. "To *sour* your happiness." *Shak.* **c** To cause to seem or become morose, harsh, or unkindly.

Pride had not *sour'd* nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

d To make cold, wet, or acid, or, hence, unfertile; as, certain grasses *sour* land.

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soulement. ✝ SOLEMENT.

soules cure. Office of a priest or curate; a benefice. *Obs.*

Soule'tin' (sōōl'tăN'), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to a Basque dialect spoken in the former district of Soule, now in the department Basses-Pyrénées in France. — *n.* The Souletin dialect

souleyn. ✝ SULLEN.

soul foot. = SOUL SCOT. *Obs.*

soulfre. ✝ SULPHUR.

soul'heal', *n.* Salvation. *Obs.*

soul'health', *n.* Healing; cure; salvation; safety. *Obs.*

soul'herd', *n.* A pastor. *Obs.*

soul house. *Egypt. Relig.* A pottery model of a house set over a grave as a dwelling for the soul.

soul'i-fied (sōl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [See -FY.] Endowed with a soul. *Obs.*

soul'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

soul knell. Soul bell. *Obs.*

soul'mass (*dial. sōl'más*), *n.* A mass for the dead. *Obs.* **b** All Souls' Day. *Dial. Eng.*

soul'pa'per, *n.* A paper soliciting prayers for a person's soul, as at All Souls' Day. *Obs.*

soul'pen'ny, *n.* A penny toward maintaining Soulmasses. *Obs.*

soulphre. ✝ SULPHUR.

soul scot, soul shot [*soul* + *scot*, or *shot;* cf. AS. *sāwelsc(e)ot.*] *O. Eccl. Law.* A mortuary paid from a deceased's estate or by a murderer. *Hist.*

soul sleep. = PSYCHOPANNYCHISM. — **soul sleeper.**

soul'suck', *a.* Passionate. *Obs.*

soultage. ✝ SOUTAGE.

soulter. ✝ SWELTER.

souly. ✝ SOLELY. [*Obs.*]

soul'y, *a.* Of or pert. to thesoul.

soum. ✝ SWIM.

soum (sōm). Scot. var. of SOAM.

soum (sōōm), *n. Scots Law* The number of sheep or cattle to a given area of pasture; also, the corresponding area. — **soum and roum**, pasture in summer and fodder in winter. *Obs. Scot.*

soum (sōōm), *v. i. Scots Law.* To fix the soum for a given pasture. — **soum**, *v. t.*

soume. ✝ SUM.

soun. ✝ SWOON. [of SOUND.]

soun (sōōn). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOUND.

sound, *n.* ✝ SAND.

sound, *n.* A cuttlefish. *Obs.*

sound (sōōnd), *n.* & *v.* [See SWOON.] Swoon; faint. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sound, *adv.* Soundly.

sound, *n. Obs.* a Sound health; soundness. **b** Security; safety; preservation; also, assistance.

sound, *v. t. & i.* To heal. *Obs.*

sound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sound'age (soun'dĭj), *n.* Dues for soundings.

Sounday. ✝ SUNDAY.

sound boarding. Boards to hold pugging in partitions or under floors to deaden sounds.

sound bone. That part of the backbone of a fish that lies next to the sound. [NANCE BOX.]

sound box. *Music.* = RESONATOR.

Sound dues. Tolls formerly imposed by Denmark on vessels passing the Baltic Sound.

sounde. ✝ SAND, message.

soun'der (soun'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sunor.*] **a** A herd of wild swine. *Obs.* **b** A young wild boar. *Pseudo Archaic.* [SUNDERLY.]

sounder, sounderly. ✝ SUNDER.

sound figures. *Acous.* = SONOROUS FIGURES.

sound'ful, *a.* Sounding. *Archaic.*

sound'ing-ly, *adv.* of SOUNDING. See -LY.

soundire. ✝ SUNDER. [MAN.]

soundismen. Obs. pl. of SANDESMAN.

sound law. = PHONETIC LAW.

sound'less, *a.* See -LESS. —

sound'less-ly, *adv.* — **sound'less-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*]

sound'less, *a.* Unfathomable.

sound line. The line fastened to a harpoon, carried down by a whale when sounding.

sound'ly, *adv.* of SOUND. See -LY. [sounding. *Obs.*]

sound'ly, *a.* Making a sound; sounding. *Obs.*

sound'proof (sound'prōōf'), *a.* Proof against, or impervious to, sound.

sound reading. Interpreting telegraph messages by the sounder. — **sound telegraphy.** [bung.]

sound shifting. Lautverschiebung.

sound wave. *Acoustics.* See 7th SOUND, 2. [SWOON.]

soune. ✝ SOON, SOUND, SUN, SWOON.

sounk. Obs. p. p. of SINK.

sounst, *p. a.* Soused. *Obs.*

sounye. ✝ SOIN, SOUND.

soup. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOP. [dial. Eng. var. of SUP.]

soup (sōōp). Obs. or Scot. &

soup, *v. t.* To breathe out. *Obs.*

soup, *v. i.* To become weary or exhausted. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **sou'per'**, *or* **sou'pé'** (sōō'pā'), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a meal at evening; now, a meal late at night.

soup'er (sōōp'ẽr), *n.* One who takes or distributes soup; — used of one who gives relief as a proselytizing measure, or of one who takes such relief. *Ireland.*

soupil. ✝ SUPPLE. [*Obs.*]

soup'ing, *n.* Sop; spoonmeat.

‖ **sou'pi'rail'** (sōō'pē'rā'y'), *n.* [F.] Air hole; vent.

soup kitchen. An establishment to supply soup to the poor.

sou'ple (sōō'p'l; sw\p'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIPPLE.

soup'y (sōōp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling soup; souplike.

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2. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; — said of lime.
3. *Bleaching, etc.* To treat with acid.

source (sôrs; 201), *n.* [ME. *sours*, OF. *sourse, surse, sorse*, F. *source*, fr. OF. *sordre, surdre, sourdre*, to spring forth or up (p. p. *sors*), F. *sourdre*, fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up, to spring up. See SURGE; cf. SOUSE to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] **1.** Act of rising; an ascent. *Obs.*
2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring, a fountain.
3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the first cause.
This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself *Locke.*
4. *Physics.* A small region of fluid at whose center the fluid is generated just fast enough to maintain the outflow constant.

sour-dine' (sōōr-dēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordino.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A sordino, or mute. **b** A harmonium stop for partly shutting off the wind supply to the lower vibrators, in order to play full chords softly.
2. *Teleg., etc.* A silencer.

sour'ing (sour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUR. **1** Act of one that sours (in the various senses of the verbs); as, *souring* milk; also, that which causes sourness.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Vinegar. **b** Any sour apple. **c** Leaven. **d** Dough left over after an oatcake baking.
3. *Bleaching.* Treatment in a bath of dilute acid.

sour'sop' (sour'sŏp'), *n.* The large, succulent, and slightly acid fruit of a small West Indian annonaceous tree (*Annona muricata*); also, the tree itself.

souse (sous), *n.* Also *souce, sowce, sowse.* [OF. *sous, souz, solz*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *sulz, sulza*, G. *sülze*; akin to E. *salt.* In sense 1 fr. the v.] **1.** Act of sousing; a plunging into, or drenching with, water or other liquid; a wetting or steeping.
2. Pickle made with salt.
3. Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet.
4. The ear; esp., a hog's ear. *Dial. or Colloq. & Humorous.*

souse, *v. t.*; SOUSED (soust); SOUS'ING (sous'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *soucier.*] **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle.
2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.
They *soused* me over head and ears in water. *Addison*
3. To drench, as by an immersion; to wet thoroughly.

souse, *adv.* With a splash. *Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *sorse* the upward spring or swoop, or OF. *sors*, p. p. of *sordre* to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of any swoop, but also confused with SOUSE to pickle. See SOURCE.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird on its prey; hence, to attack fiercely and suddenly; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, to fall heavily (cf. 2d soss, *v. i.*).

souse, *v. t.* To pounce or swoop down on; hence, to strike suddenly and violently; to thump; cuff. *Obs. or Scot.&Dial.*

souse, *n.* [OF. *sorse.* See SOUSE to swoop.] **1.** Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop.
2. A blow; a thwack; also, a heavy fall. *Obs. or Scot.&Dial.*

souse, *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently; also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, heavily; clumsily.

‖ **sou'tache'** (sōō'tăsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid, made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying widths; — called also *Russia* or *Russian braid.*

‖ **sou'tane'** (sōō'tăn'; sōō'tān'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana*, LL. *subtana*, fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] *Eccl. Costume.* A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching the ankles, buttoned in front, esp. one of black, regularly worn by the clergy in France and Italy; a cassock.

south (south; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *south, sup*, AS. *sūð*, for *sunð*; akin to D. *zuid*, OHG. *sund*, G. *süd, süden*, Icel. *suðr, sunnr*, Dan. *syd, sönden*, Sw. *syd, söder, sunnan*; all perh. akin to E. *sun*, meaning, the side towards the sun. See SUN.] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north; the direction to the right of a person facing the east.
2. A country or region situated relatively farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River.
4. The south wind. *Obs. or Poetic.*
south by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due south; S. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due south; S. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. southeast.** See SOUTH-SOUTHEAST. — **s. southwest.** See SOUTH-SOUTHWEST.
☞ The pron. sou, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast, southwest*, etc.

south, *a.* **1.** Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding, as a ship, toward the south, or coming, as the wind, from the south; southern; as, the *south* pole.
2. [*cap.*] Designating the southern division or part of a country or race, or the more southerly of two places or regions bearing the same name; as, *South* Dakota.
South African, of or pertaining to southern Africa, esp. the colonies settled by the Dutch and English. — **s. African prune.** = WILD PRUNE. — **s. African ruby.** = CAPE RUBY. — **s. American,** of or pertaining to the continent of South America. — **S. American kino.** See KINO. — **s. Britain,** England and Wales, or that part of Great Britain lying south of Scotland; — sometimes popularly so called. Cf. NORTH BRITAIN. — **s. Devon. a** A local breed of dairy cattle of large size and pale yellowish color originating in, and chiefly raised in, southern Devonshire, England. **b** An English breed of long-wool sheep similar to the Lincoln. — **South Ham.** = SOUTH DEVON (cattle or sheep). — **s. polar distance,** *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the south pole of the heavens, measured along its hour circle. — **s. pole of a magnet,** that pole which, when the magnet is free to move, points to the south; — called also *south-seeking pole, negative pole, blue pole.* The opposite pole from the above has been called the *true south pole.* — **s. pole of the earth,** the southern extremity of the earth's axis. — **S. Sea** [Sp., *el Mar del Sur*], the Pacific Ocean; — so called when discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Spanish governor of Darien, who first beheld it when looking south. — **S. Sea arrowroot.** = PIA. — **S. Sea Bubble,** a stock-jobbing scheme in England, in 1720, similar to the so-called Mississippi Scheme (which see) of John Law in France. As a scheme to extinguish the national debt, the South Sea Company was incorporated in 1711 and, in return for the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and an annual payment of £600,000 for a certain number of years, it assumed a large part of the debt. From its prospective profits, its shares rose rapidly. Early in 1720 (called **South Sea Year**), it proposed to assume the entire debt of over £30,000,000, on being guaranteed five per cent per annum for seven and a half years. The managers by fraud inflated the stock for a time to more than £1,000 (par £100). — **S. Sea rose,** the oleander. — **S. Sea tea,** the yaupon. — **s. side,** the side situated toward or on the south; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true south or not) which is to the right of a person looking from the nave to the altar; the Epistle or decani side. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE, NORTH SIDE, GOSPEL SIDE.

south (south), *adv.* **1.** Toward the south; in the south.
2. From the south; as, the wind blows *south. Rare. Bacon.*

south (south; *cf.* MOUTH, *v.*), *v. i.*; SOUTHED (southd); SOUTH'ING. **1.** To turn or move toward the south.
2. *Astron.* To come to the meridian; to cross the north-and-south line; — said chiefly of the moon.

South-cot'ti-an (south-kŏt'ĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), an Englishwoman who, professing a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

South'down' (south'doun'), *a.* Pert. to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, England.

South'down', *n.* One of an important English breed of medium-sized short-wooled hornless sheep producing excellent mutton. The face and legs are speckled or brown ish gray and the fleece is fine, close, and white.

south'east' (south'ēst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Of, pert. to, situated or proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast.

south'east', *n.* The point of the horizon between, and equally distant from, the south and the east; also, a part or region relatively southeast.
southeast by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due southeast; S. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southeast; S. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south'east', *adv.* [AS. *sūðeast.*] Toward, or from, the southeast

south'east'er (-ēs'tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.

south'east'er-ly, *a.* Southeast. — **south'east'er-ly,** *adv.*

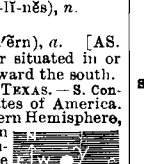
south'east'ern (south'ēs'tẽrn; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Southeast.

south'east'ward } (-ēst'wẽrd; -ĭl), *adv.* Toward the
south'east'ward-ly } southeast.

south'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ; *formerly also* south'-), *a.* Southern. — **south'er-ly,** *adv.* — **south'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

southerly buster. See BRICKFIELDER, 1.

south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn; *obs. or archaic* south'ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne.* See SOUTH.] Of or pert. to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south.
Southern cattle fever. = *Texas fever*, under TEXAS. — **S. Confederacy,** *Amer. Hist.*, the Confederate States of America. — **S. Cross. a** Four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation (between Centaurus and Musca) of which the above are the brightest stars; — also called *Crux.* **b** The battle flag of the Confederate States of America. See STARS AND BARS. — **S. Crown.** = CORONA AUSTRALIS. — **S. Fish.** = PISCIS AUSTRALIS. — **s. flounder,** a flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **s. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **s. pine,** the Georgia pine. — **s. porgy,** a porgy (*Stenotomus aculeatus*) of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **S. States.** See SOUTH, *n.*, 3. — **s. Triangle.** *Astron.* = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.**


Southern Cross.

south'ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the Southern States of North America.

south'ern-wood' (sŭth'ẽrn-wo͝od'), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), used in beer.

south'ing (south'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUTH. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward; as, the sun's *southing.*
2. The time at which the moon, or other heavenly body, passes the meridian of a place.
3. *Astron.* Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south (celestial) latitude.
4. *Surv. & Navig.* Distance southward from any point of departure measured on a meridian; — opposite to *northing.*

south'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *a.* [See SOUTHERN.] Southern. *Archaic.* — *n.* A southerner; usually [*cap.*], *Scot.*, an Englishman.

south'–south'east', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading **to,** a direction or point halfway between south and southeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due south; S. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south'–south'west', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southwest; coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of south; S. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

south'ward (south'wẽrd; *naut.* sŭth'ẽrd) } *adv.* [A S.
south'wards (-wẽrdz; *naut.* sŭth'ẽrdz) } *sūðweard, -weardes.*] Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point; as, to go *southward.*

south'ward, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sūðeweard.*] Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly,** *adv.*

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest.
southwest by south, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southwest; S. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due southwest; S. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **the S.,** the southwestern portion of the United States, generally including Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

south'west', *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest; proceeding toward or from the southwest.

south'west', *adv.* [AS. *sūðwest.*] Toward, or from, the southwest.

south'west'er (south'wĕs'tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er. 1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.
2. A hat made of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest; **as,** a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.

south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðwesterne.*] Southwesterly; as, a *southwestern* course.

south'west'ward } (-wĕst'wẽrd; -ĭl), *adv.* Toward the
south'west'ward-ly } southwest.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vẽ-nēr'; sōō'vẽ-nẽr; 277), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.* See COME; cf. SUBVENTION.] **1.** That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake.
2. A memory. *A Gallicism.*

sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-; 277: *colloq.* sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-), *a.* [ME. *soverain, sovereyn*, OF. *soverain, souvrain, sovrain*, F. *souverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, fr. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER; cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign.*] **1.** Chief or highest; supreme; paramount.
We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*
2. Supreme or highest in power; superior in position to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*
3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state (i. e., one exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control); a *sovereign* discretion.
4. Excellent; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy. *Dryden.*
sovereign pontiff. See PONTIFF, 2.

sov'er-eign, *n.* [OF. *sovrain*, F. *souverain.* See SOVEREIGN, *a.*] **1.** A person who is chief or supreme over others; as: **a** Formerly, a chieftain or lord, a husband, a mayor or provost (this sense being still locally retained in Ireland), the head of a monastery or convent, etc. **b** The person or body in which is vested the supreme or highest power in a state; the person or body having independent and supreme authority; **as:** (1) In a monarchy, a king, queen, emperor, or the like. (2) In an oligarchy, limited monarchy, republic, democracy, or the like, the body of men (sometimes called the **collective sovereignty**) in whom the supreme power is vested, or whom the people generally habitually obey. (3) In an empire embracing one or more subordinate countries, the state vested with sovereignty.
2. a A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling ($4.8665) and legal tender to any amount; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The intrinsic value of the original sovereign of Henry VII. was $10.28; under Elizabeth a coin of this value was called the *fine* sovereign to distinguish it from the *pound* sovereign, which had fallen to about $6.90. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. **b** A gold coin of Austria. See COIN.
Syn. — King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

sov'er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *soverainetee*, OF. *sovraineté*, F. *souveraineté.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign.
2. Specif.: **a** The status, dominion, or rule of a lord, king, emperor, or the like. **b** The supreme political power, au-

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sour, *adv.* Sourly.
souray. † SURAHI.
sour'bread' (*Scot* sōō'ẽr-brĕd'), *n.* **1.** Leavened bread. *Obs.* **2.** A sourleavened oatcake made usually at Christmas *Scot.*
sour'cak' (sour'-; sōō'ẽr-), *n* = SOURBREAD, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
sourceance, *n.* [OF. *sourseance*, F. *surséance.*] Cessation. *Obs.*
sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* = SAUERKRAUT.
sour'cudg'el, *n.* A beating. *Obs*
sourd. Soured. *Ref. Sp*
sourd, sourde. † SWORD.
sourd, sourde, *v. t.* [F. *sourdre* See SOURCE.] To have origin or source; to rise; spring *Obs.*
sour'de-line' (sōōr'dē-lēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordellina.*] A kind of small bagpipe. [SORDINO.]
sour'det Var. of SORDET. See
sourding, *n.* Dislike; hatred *Obs.* [Buttermilk. *Scot.*]
sour'dook' (sōō'ẽr-dōōk'), *n.*
soure. † SORE, buck; SORELY.
sourge. † SURGE.
sourgrem, sourgreme, *n.* [Cf. SOUR, *a.*, and AS. *grama* anger.] Bitterness; resentment. *Obs.*
sour'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
sour'kit (sōō'ẽr-kĭt), *n.* Clouted cream. Cf. HATTED KIT. *Scot.*
sour'krout', *n.* = SAUERKRAUT
sour'ly, *adv.* of SOUR.
sourmouncie, *n.* [Cf. OF *sormontée* a surmounting.] Predominance; lordship. *Obs.*
sourname. † SURNAME.
sour'ness, *n.* [AS. *sūrness.*] The quality or state of being sour.
sournoun †SURNOUN. [*Scot.*]
sou'rock (sōō'rŭk), *n.* Sorrel.
sourquidour † SURQUIDOUR.
sours. † SOURCE.
sourse. † SOUSE, to dip.
sourse. Source. *Ref. Sp.*
sour'weed', *n.* The sheep sorrel.
sour'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* = SORREL TREE **a.** [*pl.* of SOU.]
sous (sōōs; *formerly* sous), *n.*, [*pl.* of SOUSE.]
sous, souse (sous), *n.* A SOU; a halfpenny. *Obs. Dial Eng.*
souse (sous), *n.* [Cf. OF. *souste, soute*, the lower part, a big stick, or OF. & F. *sous* under.] A prop
souse'wife', *n.* A woman who makes or sells souse. *Obs.*
sou-shong'. Var. of SOUCHONG.
sou'shum-ber (sōō'shŭm-bẽr), *n.* [Name in West Indies, corrupted fr. Pg. *jurumbeba*, fr. Tupi *jurumpeba.*] A tropical American solanaceous weed (*Solanum mammosum*) having spiny foliage and yellow berries.
sous'ilk, *n.* [F.] = SUSLIK.
sou'sou (sōō'sōō) Rare var. of SOOSOO
sou'-south'er-ly (sou'sŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *n* The old squaw, a kind of duck. *Local, U. S.*
sousteine † SUSTAIN.
soustere. † SEWSTER.
‖ **sous tous' les rap'ports'** (sōō tōō' lā ra'pōr'). [F.] In all respects.
sout. † SOOT.
soutage, *n.* That in which anything is packed; bagging, esp. for hops. *Obs.* [of SEEK.]
soute. † *sought*, pret. & p. p.
sou'ter (sōō'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere*, fr. L. *sutor*, fr. *suere* to sew.] **1.** A shoemaker; cobbler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2.
sou'ter-ess, *n.* A female souter. *Obs.*
sou'ter-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or suggesting, a cobbler or cobblers; hence, vulgar; low. *Obs.*
sou'ter-rain, *n.* [F.] A grotto or cavern; a cellar. *Obs.*
south, southe. † SOOTH.
South, Esquire. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Archduke Charles of Austria. [*Obs.*]
south'dale', *n.* The south part.
southdene. † SUBDEAN.
south'en, *adv.* From the south. *Obs.* [of SOLDER.]
sou'ther (sō'thẽr). *Dial.* var. of
south'er (south'ẽr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.
south'er, *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south'er-land (sŭth'ẽr-lănd), *or* **south'er-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* The old squaw (duck). *Local, U. S.*
south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south'ern-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A word, idiom, or phrase peculiar to the south, esp. to the southern United States.
south'ern-ize (-ĭz), *v. t & i* To become, or cause to become, southern in characteristics
south'ern-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southerly; southward. — **south'ern-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Farthest south.]
south'ern-most (-mōst), *a.*
south'land (south'lănd), *n.* South country or region.
southlie, southly. † SOOTHLY
south'ly (south'lĭ), *adv* Southerly. *R.* [ernmost. *Rare.*
south'most (-mōst), *a.* Southness, *n* A tendency in a magnetic needle to point south.
Southronie, *n* Southrons *Obs.*
south'say'. † SOOTHSAY.
south'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking the south See *south pole of a magnet*, under SOUTH, *a.*
south'-south'er-ly (south'-sŭth'ẽr-lĭ; *see* SOUTH, *n*), *n.* The old squaw (duck).
south'ward, *n.* The south.
soutil. † SUBTILE. [*Obs.*]
souvenance, *n.* Remembrance.
souwe † SEW, *v.*
south'–south'east', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading **to,** a direction or point halfway between south and southeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due south; S. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.
south'–south'west', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southwest; coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of south; S. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.
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south'ward, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sūðeweard.*] Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly,** *adv.*
south'west' (south'wĕst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest.
southwest by south, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southwest; S. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due southwest; S. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **the S.,** the southwestern portion of the United States, generally including Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.
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south'west', *adv.* [AS. *sūðwest.*] Toward, or from, the southwest.
south'west'er (south'wĕs'tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er. 1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.
2. A hat made of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.
south'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest; **as,** a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.
south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðwesterne.*] Southwesterly; as, a *southwestern* course.
south'west'ward } (-wĕst'wẽrd; -ĭl), *adv.* Toward the
south'west'ward-ly } southwest.
sou've-nir' (sōō'vẽ-nēr'; sōō'vẽ-nẽr; 277), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.* See COME; cf. SUBVENTION.] **1.** That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake.
2. A memory. *A Gallicism.*
sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-; 277: *colloq.* sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-), *a.* [ME. *soverain, sovereyn*, OF. *soverain, souvrain, sovrain*, F. *souverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, fr. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER; cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign.*] **1.** Chief or highest; supreme; paramount.
We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*
2. Supreme or highest in power; superior in position to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*
3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state (i. e., one exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control); a *sovereign* discretion.
4. Excellent; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy. *Dryden.*
sovereign pontiff. See PONTIFF, 2.
sov'er-eign, *n.* [OF. *sovrain*, F. *souverain.* See SOVEREIGN, *a.*] **1.** A person who is chief or supreme over others; as: **a** Formerly, a chieftain or lord, a husband, a mayor or provost (this sense being still locally retained in Ireland), the head of a monastery or convent, etc. **b** The person or body in which is vested the supreme or highest power in a state; the person or body having independent and supreme authority; **as:** (1) In a monarchy, a king, queen, emperor, or the like. (2) In an oligarchy, limited monarchy, republic, democracy, or the like, the body of men (sometimes called the **collective sovereignty**) in whom the supreme power is vested, or whom the people generally habitually obey. (3) In an empire embracing one or more subordinate countries, the state vested with sovereignty.
2. a A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling ($4.8665) and legal tender to any amount; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The intrinsic value of the original sovereign of Henry VII. was $10.28; under Elizabeth a coin of this value was called the *fine* sovereign to distinguish it from the *pound* sovereign, which had fallen to about $6.90. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. **b** A gold coin of Austria. See COIN.
Syn. — King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

sov'er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *soverainetee*, OF. *sovraineté*, F. *souveraineté.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign.
2. Specif.: **a** The status, dominion, or rule of a lord, king, emperor, or the like. **b** The supreme political power, au-
sou'-west'er (sou-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* = SOUTHWESTER. *Colloq.*
souy. † SOY.
sov'er-eign (sŏv). Short for SOVEREIGN, the gold coin. *Slang, Brit*
sove. † SEVEN.
sovel. SOWL, relish.
sovenez. *n. pl.* [F. *souvenez-vous* (O' *sovenez vos*) de moi, lit., remember me.] Germanders. *Obs.*
sover. † SUFFER, SURE.
soverain. † SOVEREIGN.
soverainness, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN.] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
soverainteess, *n.* [SeeSOVEREIGN; -ESS.] A female sovereign. *Obs.*
soverance. † SUFFERANCE.
soverance, *n.* [OF. *seürance* assurance.] *Obs.* **a** Assurance; safeguard. **b** Protection; safe conduct. *c* Truce; quarter. *Obs.*
sov'er-eign-ess, *n.* A female sovereign. *Rare.* [*Scot.*]
sov'er-eign-ful, *a.* Noble. *Obs.*
sov'er-eign-ize, *v. i.* To have dominion; to be sovereign. *Obs.*
sov'er-eign-ly, *adv.* of SOVEREIGN.
sov'er-eu Sovereign. *Ref. Sp.*

thority, or status of the person or persons in a state whom the citizens as a body habitually obey; the power that determines and administers the government of a state in the final analysis. Thus, in a republic, as the United States, the *sovereignty* is in the body of enfranchised citizens. **c** The power or status of a sovereign state. See SOVEREIGN, *a.*, 3. **d** The dominion or status of a state which exercises a controlling power over another state or states.
3. Fig.: Dominion; supremacy; overruling influence or power. "Curious *sovereignty* of art." *Marlowe.*

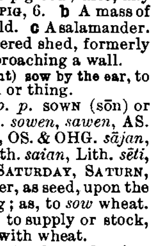
sow (sou), *n.* [ME. *sowe*, *suwe*, AS. *sugu*, akin to AS. *sū*, D. *zog*, *zeug*, OHG. *sū*, G. *sau*, Icel. *sȳr*, Dan. *so*, Sw. *sugga*, *so*, L. *sus*, Gr. ὗς, σῦς, Avestan *hu* boar; perh. from the root seen in Skr. *sū* to beget, to bear; the animal being named in allusion to its fecundity. Cf. HYENA, SOIL to stain, SWINE.] **1**. The adult female of swine.
2. *Metal.* **a** A channel or runner which conducts the molten metal to the rows of molds in the pig bed; also, any mold of larger size than a pig. Cf. 2d PIG, 6. **b** A mass of metal solidified in such a channel or mold. **c** A salamander.
3. *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of movable covered shed, formerly used by besiegers for protection in approaching a wall.
to get (have, take, *etc.*) the wrong (*or* right) sow by the ear, to light upon the wrong (or right) person or thing.

sow (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. [ME. *sowen*, *sawen*, AS. *sāwan*; akin to OFries. *sēa*, D. *zaaijen*, OS. & OHG. *sājan*, G. *säen*, Icel. *sā*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saae*, Goth. *saian*, Lith. *sēti*, Russ. *syeyat'*, L. *serere*, *sevi*. Cf. SATURDAY, SATURN, SEASON, SEED, SEMINARY.] **1**. To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growth; to plant by strewing; as, to *sow* wheat.
2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds; as, to *sow* a field with wheat.
3. To spread, scatter, or strew abroad; to plant; furnish.
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*
to sow one's wild oats, to commit excesses or follies in youth. — **to s. the wind and reap the whirlwind**, to commit excesses or follies and suffer disastrous results.

sow, *v. i.* To scatter seed to grow and produce a crop.
They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps* cxxvi. 5

so-war' (sō-wär'; -wôr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

sow bug (sou). A wood louse, esp. one of *Oniscus* or other allied genus that cannot roll up like the pill bugs. See WOOD LOUSE.



Sow Bug (*Oniscus asellus*). Dorsal view. × 2

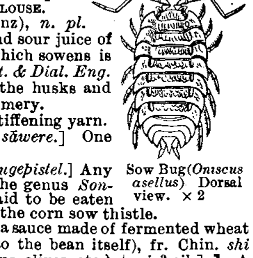
sow'ens (sō'ĕnz; sōō'ĕnz), *n. pl.* [Gael. *sughan* the thin and sour juice of sowens or the liquid of which sowens is made, fr. *sugh* juice.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal; flummery.
2. A weaver's paste for stiffening yarn.

sow'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *sāwere.*] One that sows, in any sense.

sow thistle (sou). [AS. *sugepistel.*] Any cichoriaceous weed of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*, said to be eaten by swine. *S. arvensis* is the corn sow thistle.

soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū* a sauce made of fermented wheat and beans (not applied to the bean itself), fr. Chin. *shi yiu*; *shi* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yiu*[2] oil.] **1**. A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soy beans), or beans and meal, to long fermentation and then to long digestion in brine.
2. The soy bean.

soy bean. An Asiatic fabaceous herb (*Glycine hispida*) with nearly erect hairy stems and trifoliolate leaves; also, its white globose seed, used for food in China and Japan. The plant is grown for forage in the southern United States.



Soy Bean. 1 Stems and Leaves; 2 Flower; 3 Seed Pods. (⅛)

so'zal (sō'zăl), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save.] *Pharm.* An astringent crystalline salt of aluminium, used as an antiseptic. Chemically it is aluminium para-phenol sulphonate, $(C_6H_4(OH)SO_3)_3Al$.

so'zin (sō'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive protein normally in the animal body. Those which destroy bacteria are called *mycosozins*; those which destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called *toxosozins*. Cf. PHYLAXIN.

so'zo-i'o-dol (sō'zō-ī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν to save + *iod*ine + phen*ol*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and disinfectant; — called also **sozoiodolic acid**. Chemically it is di-iodo-para-phenolsulphonic acid, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H$. Its salts are similarly used. — **so'zo-i'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk), *a.*

so-zol'ic (sō-zŏl'ĭk; -zō'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. σώζειν to save + phen*ol* + *-ic*.] *Pharm.* Pert. to or designating an acid (ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$) obtained as a sirupy liquid or crystalline solid by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. It is used as an antiseptic, as in *aseptol*.

spa (spä; *obs. or archaic*, spô), *n.* A mineral spring; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs; hence, a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* [ME. *space*, F. *espace*, from L. *spatium* space; cf. Skr. *sphāy* to become fat, to increase; perh. akin to E *speed*. Cf. EXPATIATE.] **1**. That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility; the subject of determinations of position and direction.
The question whether *space* is real apart from space-filling objects, that is, whether it is a receptacle for things or an attribute of them, dates from early times. The antithesis of these two views is complicated in modern discussions by the question of the subjective (ideal) or objective (noumenal) reality of space. Many theories have been advanced. First, according to common thought, space is a real (noumenal) receptacle, intrinsically void; this was Newton's view. Second, space is the essence of bodily substance (Descartes's conception) or an attribute of substance (Spinoza). Third, space is a mental construction due to the gradual coördination of sensations, especially of sight and motion; this is Berkeley's view and the usual conception of recent psychologists. It is held in two forms, some authorities maintaining that space is merely a product of the coördination of sense experience, others that it is a quality of sensations themselves. Fourth, space is an a priori form into which sensuous experience necessarily falls; this is the Kantian view. A fifth view maintains the existence of two kinds, distinguishing *ideal* or a priori form from *real* or physical space and admitting both. *Mathematical space* is to be distinguished from the foregoing. Aristotle ("Physics," Book IV.) held the view commonly accepted in modern times of space as the logical condition of the existence of bodies; space being "that without which bodies could not exist, but itself (space) continuing to exist when bodies cease to exist;" space possesses magnitude or extension, though itself is not a body — "for in case it were a body then two bodies would exist in the same place." He urged that inclosed places may be contained and moved in larger including places — a ball in a box, the box in a house, the house in a town, the town on the earth, etc.; but all places are in one continuous space, an ultimate environment, πέρας, which contains all movable things and is not movable itself. *W. T. Harris.*
2. *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change their position. In Euclidean geometry we infer from our restricted experience that space has three dimensions, is unlimited in extent in these dimensions, and has the same properties in all its parts. Its properties are further defined by certain axioms or postulates formulated by Euclid. The non-Euclidean geometer, by postulates different from those of Euclid, yet not contradicted by our limited experience, is able to develop a self-consistent explanation of the phenomena of space; or he may assume hypotheses which apparently do not agree with our experience and from these build up an equally self-consistent system of geometrical propositions, true for his imagined space. An **n space, extent,** or **manifold** is one of **n** dimensions.
3. A quantity or portion of extension; distance; an interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills; the *space* of a mile.
4. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Long *space*." *R. of Brunne.*
Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*
5. Specif., time free for any special purpose; opportunity; chance. "To have *space* to speak." *Piers Plowman.*
6. A short time; a while. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*
7. Walk; track; path; course. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. *Print.* A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, — used to separate words or letters, and made of different widths, as **3-em** (three to an em), or **thick, space**; **4-em**, or **middle, space**; **5-em**, or **thin, space**; and **hair space**, thinner than thin spaces. An **expanding space** is one automatically cast on the monotype machine, of such width that, with other similar spaces, it will justify the line of type in which it occurs; — opposed to *fixed space*, a space of a particular fixed width.
9. *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation.
10. *Music.* One of the degrees, or parallel open places, between the lines of the staff.

space, *v. t.;* SPACED (spāst); SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *espacer*. See SPACE, *n.*] **1**. To place at intervals; to arrange with spaces between; as, to *space* words, lines, or letters, in printing or typewriting.
2. To mark out into sizes, as compartments in a box.
3. To pace for measurement. *Dial. Eng.*

space band. *Print.* A steel wedge placed between words in linotype composition, to press the words apart evenly.

space bar *or* **key**. *Mach.* A bar or key, in a typewriter or typesetting machine, used for spacing between letters.

space constant. *Math.* The magnitude *k*, the second root of the reciprocal of Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{k^2}$. See RIEMANNIAN MEASURE OF CURVATURE.

space curvature. The curvature of a space of any number of dimensions immersed in a space of higher dimensions. The term merely expresses a generalization of the notion of curvature. Called also *curvature of space*.

spac'er (spās'ẽr), *n.* One that spaces; as: **a** *Mach.* A space bar. **b** *Teleg.* A current-reversing device, used esp. in cable telegraphy, to increase speed of transmission.

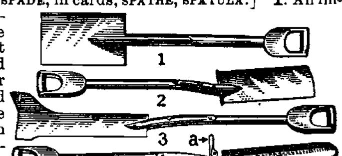
space ratio. *Astron.* The ratio of numbers of stars increasing in space nearly in the theoretic proportion of their diminishing light; star ratio.

space rule. *Print.* Single rule in short regular lengths, used chiefly in tables.

space transmission. *Elec.* The production of mechanical effects at a distance by electric waves, without connecting wires. Cf. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus*: cf. F. *spacieux*. See SPACE, *n.*] **1**. Vast in extent; of great space; not contracted or narrow; roomy; as, *spacious* bounds; a *spacious* hall. "A *spacious* plain." *Milton.*
2. Fashioned on a large or magnificent scale; not petty or mean; also, comprehensive; expansive.
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.

spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu*, *spada*; akin to D. *spade*, G. *spaten*, Icel. *spaði*, Dan. & Sw. *spade*, Gr. σπάθη a spatula, a broad two-edged sword, a spathe (whence L. *spatha*). Cf. EPAULET, SPADE, in cards, SPATHE, SPATULA.] **1**. An implement resembling the shovel but heavier and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. Generally the blade is nearly flat and oblong.



1 Common Garden Spade; 2 Post Spade; 3 Peat Spade; 4 Drain Spade with Foot Piece (*a*).

2. A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale.
3. *Ordnance.* A spade-shaped prong on the under side of the trail of a modern field or siege gun carriage. It is embedded in the ground to check the recoil of the carriage.
4. A cameo cutter's tool, used with diamond powder.
5. The horny formation on the heel of the spadefoot toad.
to call a spade a spade, to call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words.

spade (spād), *v. t.;* SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SPAD'ING (spād'ĭng). To dig with a spade; to pare off with a spade.

spade, *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. *espada* is fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. σπάθη. See SPADE for digging.] *Playing Cards.* **a** One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more black figures resembling a pointed spade. **b** The figure on this suit. **c** Usually in *pl.* The suit.

spade bayonet. A bayonet with a broad blade which may be used for digging; — called also *trowel bayonet*.

spade'fish' (spād'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. **b** The paddlefish.

spade'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*, *or* **spadefoot toad**. Any of several burrowing toads of the family Pelobatidæ, in which the inner bone of the tarsus has a strong sharp-edged horny sheath with which they dig. *Pelobates fucus* is the common species of central Europe. Several species, of the genus *Scaphiopus*, inhabit the United States, one (*S. holbrooki*) occurring from New England southward.

spa-di'ceous (spȧ-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, *-icis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1**. Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color.
2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.;* *L. pl.* SPADICES (spȧ-dī'sēz). [L., a

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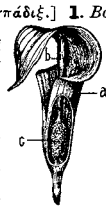
sov'er-ent-ly, *adv.* Sovereignly. *Obs.* [Sp.]
sov'er-en-ty Sovereignty. *Ref.*
sovi, sovy. † SAVE.
sovir, sovirlie. † SURE, SURELY.
sov'ran (sŭv'răn; sŏv'răn), **sov'ran-ty** Short for SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY.
sow. † SEW. [of SOWL, *v*
sow (sou; sō). Dial. Eng. var.
sow (sou; so͞o), *n. & v.* Stack; heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sow, *v. t. & i.* To gall; grieve; smart; tingle. *Obs.*
sow'an (sō'ăn), **sow'an-ly**, *adv.* Extremely; very. *Dial. Eng.*
sow'ans, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.
so-war'ry (sō-wär'ĭ; sō-wôr'ĭ), *n.* Also **so-war'ree**. [Hind. & Per. *sawārī*.] A retinue of cavalry. *Obs. India.*
sow'back', *n* **1**. A long, low hill or ridge, as a drumlin. *Dial.* **2**. A woman's cap having a raised fold lengthwise. *Scot.*
sow'bane' (sou'bān'), *n.* The red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*) or the maple-leaved goosefoot (*C. hybridum*), considered fatal to swine. [& *Naut. Slang.*
sow'bel'ly, *n.* Salt pork. *Mil.*
sowbpowaylle. † SUPPOWELL.
sow bread. The wild European cyclamen (*Cyclamen europæum*).
sow-car'. Var. of SOUCAR.
sowces. Obs. pl. of SOU.
sowd. † SOLD, pay.
sowd (soud; sŏd). Dial. Eng var. of *sold*, pret. & p. p. of SELL.
sowd. Sowed. *Ref. Sp.*
sowdan. † SOUDAN.
sowde. † SOLD, pay.
sowdear, sowdiour. † SOLDIER.
sowe. † SAW, *pret.*; SUE.
sowel. † SOUL. [Eng. of SOWL.
sow'el (sō'ĕl). Obs. or dial.
sowen. † SEW, SWOON. [sews.
sow'er. † SEWER, one who
sower. † SORE, a young buck.
sow'er (sou'ẽr; so͞o'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SOUR.
sowese. Obs. pl. of SOU.
sowestere † SEWSTER.
sow fennel. = HOG'S-FENNEL.
sow'-geld'er (sou'-; sō'-; *Scot.* so͞o'-), *n.* One who spays sows; a low fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sowgh (souf; so͞of; so͞oK). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SOUGH, murmur.
sow grass. Swine's-cress.
sow'le, *n.* = SOW, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*
sow'ins, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.
sow'ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*
sowk, sowker. † SUCK, SUCKER.
sowl, sowle (*dial.* soul; sōl), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *sollen* to jerk about, orig. to throw up a ball with a string.] To pull by the ears; to tousle; also, to thrash; beat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sowl, sowle (*dial.* soul, so͞ol), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sufel.*] Anything eaten with bread; a relish; a sauce; also, pottage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sowld. † SHOULD.
sowle. † SOUL.
sowlis, *n. pl.* [See SWIVEL.] Rings; swivels. *Obs. Scot.*
sowltring. † SWELTERING.
sowltry. † SULTRY.
sowly. † SOLELY.
sowm, sowme. † SUM, SWIM.
sowm, sowme (so͞om). Scot. vars. of SOUM; also (*pron.* sōm), Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SOAM.
sowmonde. † SUMMONS.
sown. † SWOON.
sown (sōn), *p. p.* of SOW.
sownd. † SWOUND. [*adv.*
sownder. † SOUNDER; SUNDER,
sowne. † SIN, SON, SOON, SUN, SOUND, SWOON.
sowp † SWOPE, to sweep.
sowp (*dial.* so͞op). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUP.
sowper. † SUPPER
sowpewaille. † SUPPOWELL.
sow'pit, *p. p.* of SOUP. *Obs. Scot.*
sow'ple. † SUPPLE.
sowpoaille, *n.* [OF. *souspoial.*] Support. *Obs.*
sowrcharge † SURCHARGE.
sowre. † SORE, a buck: SOUR.
sowre-loten, *a.* [*sour* + *lote*, var. of *late* look.] Sour-looking. *Obs.*
sowrok. † SOUROCK.
sowse (*dial.* sous, so͞os) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SOUSE.
sowt, sowte. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SEEK.
sowte † SUIT.
sowter Var. of SOUTER
sowth † SOUGHT, *p. p.*; SOUTH.
sowth (so͞oth). Scot. var. of SOOTH, SOUGH. [sault. *Obs.*
sowth, *n.* [See ASSAULT.] As-
sowther † SOLDER.
sox. † SAX, a knife. [*Scot.*
soy (soi). *n.* [F *soie.*] Silk.
so'ya (sō'yȧ), *n.* [Cf. SOJA, SOY.] The soy bean. *India.*
so'ya (sō'yä), *n.* [Hind. *sōā*, *sōwā*.] Dill. *India.*
soyle. † SOIL.
soyne. † SOON.
So-yot' (sō-yōt'), *n.; pl.* SOYOTES (sō-yō'tēz). One of a Tatar people, nomadic hunters, dwelling near the headwaters of the Yenisei in Siberia and China, resembling the Samoyeds; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.
soy pea. The soy bean.
soyt, soyte † SUIT.
so-zi'o-dol (sō-zī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), **so-zi'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk). Vars. of SOZOIODOL, SOZOIODOLIC.
so'zo-i'o-do-late (sō'zō-ī'ō-dō-lāt; -ī-ŏd'ō-lāt), *n.* A salt of sozoiodolic acid or sozoiodol.
soz'zle (sŏz''l) Var. of SOSSLE, *n. & v.* *Dial.*
soz'zly (sŏz'lĭ), *a.* Messy; sloppy; shiftless. *Local, U. S.*
Sp., *or* **sp.** *Abbr.* Spain; Spanish; species; specimen; spelling; spirit; spiritus
s. p. *Abbr. Law.* Sine prole (without offspring).
S. P. *Abbr* Special purchase (of crown lands acquired under certain conditions by purchase without competition) (*Australia*); sub polo (L., under the pole).
spa. † SPAE.
spaad. Scot. var. of SPADE.
spaad (späd), *n.* [Cf. D. *spaath*, G. *spath* spar. See SPAR the mineral.] A fibrous talc. *Obs.*
spac. † SPACK; SPAKE, *pret.*
space, *n* [F. *espèce.*] Kind; species. *Obs. Scot*
space (spās), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPACE room; PACE.] Pace (in measuring ground). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
space, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *espacier*, L. *spatiari*. See SPACE, *n.*] To walk; rove; roam. *Obs.*
space centrode. See CENTRODE.
space'ful, *a.* Wide; extensive.
space'less, *a.* See -LESS.
space line. *Print.* A lead. *R.*
space telegraphy. Wireless telegraphy [lephony.
space telephony. Wireless te-
space washer. *Mach.* A washer used for a distance piece.
space writer. *Journalism.* A writer paid according to the space his matter fills in print.
spachi. † SPAHI.
spa'cial (spā'shăl), **spa'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **spa'cial-ly**. Vars. of SPATIAL, etc.
spac'ing (spās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPACE.
spack (spăk; spȧk) Scot. & dial Eng. pret. of SPEAK.
spack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* wise.] Intelligent; knowing; also, forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spack, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle.] To quiet or soothe one's self; to become reconciled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spack, *adv.* Spackly. *Obs.*
spack'ly, *adv.* Swiftly; quickly; intelligently; wisely. *Obs.*
spad. † SPADE.
Spadaires, Spaidaires, *n. pl.* [OF. *spadaires.*] An order of Carmelites, founded in Livonia about 1200, distinguished by a badge of two red swords. *Obs.*
‖ **spa'das'sin'** (spȧ'dȧ'săN'; *Angl.* spăd'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spadaccino* swordsman.] A swordsman; duelist; bravo.
spad'dle (spăd''l), *n.* [See SPADE for digging.] A little spade with a long handle. *Obs.*
spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] A three-year-old hart or stag.
spade, *n.* [Cf. L. *spado.*] A castrated man or animal.
spade'bone', *n.* The shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spade'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.
spade graft. The depth a spade reaches in digging. Also, **spade's graft**. *Dial. Eng.*
spade guinea. A guinea of George III.; — from the resemblance of the shield on the reverse to the spade of cards.
spade handle. *Mach.* A forked end of a connecting rod in which a pin is held at both ends.
spade iron. The iron of a common spade, or a metal edging of a wooden spade. [spades.
spad'er (spād'ẽr), *n.* One that
spades'man (spādz'măn), *n.* A spader; hedger. *Dial. Eng.*
spadg'er (spăj'ẽ(r; spȧj'-), *n.* The house sparrow. *Dial. Eng.*
spad'iard (spăd'yẽrd), *n.* A workman in the Cornwall stanneries. *Obs.*
spa-di'ci-flo'ral (spȧ-dĭ'sĭ-flō'răl; 201), *a.* [See SPADIX; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Spadiceous.
spa-di'ci-form (spȧ-dĭ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a spadix. [diceous.
spa'di-cose (spā'dĭ-kōs), *a.* Spa-
spa-dil'la (spȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada* sword. See 3d SPADE; cf. SPADILLE.] *Card Playing.* See SOLO, *n.*, 2 **a**.
spa-dille' (spȧ-dĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*. See 3d SPADE.] *Omber & Quadrille.* The ace of spades.
spa-dil'lo (spȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.* [See SPADILLE.] Spadille. *Obs.*
spading fork. *Agric.* A kind of fork with stout broad tines.
spading harrow. A disk harrow with the disks cut away at intervals round the rim so as to give a kind of spading action.
‖ **spa'do**, *n.* [Cf. It. *spada*, Sp. & Pg. *espada*.] A sword. *Obs.*
‖ **spa'do** (spā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DONES (spȧ-dō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. σπάδων.] A castrated man or beast; also, *Law, an impotent person.*
spa-do'ne (spȧ-dō'nā), *n.; E. pl.* -NES (-nāz). **1**. [It., a large sword.] = SPADROON, 1.
2. Also **spa-do'na** (-nä). An ostrich-wing feather of the first plucking, taken from a bird

palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ*.] **1.** *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy or succulent axis, usually subtended by, or inclosed in, a leaf called a *spathe*. This inflorescence is characteristic of the arum family (Araceæ), and the palm family (Phœnicaceæ).



Spadix and Spatheof Jack-in-the-pulpit
a Spathe; *b* Spadix, bearing flowers below. at *c*

2. *Zoöl.* A compressed cone-shaped organ of the male nautilus, formed of four modified tentacles and their sheaths, and supposed to represent a hectocotylus.

spa-droon' (spȧ-drōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *espadon*, Sp. *espadón*, It. *spadone*. See ESPADON, SPADE, in cards.] **1.** A long, heavy sword, usually two-handed, formerly used in warfare and in ceremonies of state.

2. Cut-and-thrust swordplay. *Obs. or Hist.*

spa-ghet'ti (spȧ-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords of small diameter, but larger than vermicelli.

spa'hi } (spä'hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī*; cf. F. *spahi*.
spa'hee } See SEPOY.] **1.** Formerly, one of a corps of Turkish cavalry, largely irregular, used in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826 and disbanded soon afterwards.

2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army, normally serving in Africa, half of whose officers below the rank of captain and all of that rank or above are French. It was originally composed largely of Turkish spahis serving in Algeria at the French conquest in 1830.

spall (spôl), *n.* [E. dial., ME. *spalle*; cf. SPALE, SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment, esp. a chip of stone as struck off by the hammer, having at least one featheredge.

spall, *v. t.,* SPALLED (spôld); SPALL'ING. **1.** *Mining.* To break up by hand, as ore, for separating from rock, usually preparatory to crushing.

2. *Masonry.* To reduce, as irregular stone blocks, approximately to size by chipping with the hammer.

spall, *v. i.* To give off spalls; to chip along the edges, as stone set with too much weight on the outer surface.

spal-peen' (spȧl-pēn'; spȧl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpīn*; cf. *spailp* a beau, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; a rascal; — an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow, often used playfully.

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann*; akin to D. *span*, OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*, Icel. *spönn*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches; also, *Rare*, the hand with thumb and fingers extended, as for spanning.

2. Hence, extent of reach in general; reach; grasp. *R.*

3. Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif.: **a** A limited space or portion of time; often, a small space or brief time.

Life's but a *span*; I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar*

b The spread or extent of an arch between abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between supports; also, the portion thus extended.

4. *Naut.* **a** A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight. **b** A rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used, as, with thimbles, as fair-leads. **c** A rope made fast or secured between two uprights, as a triatic stay or the rope between davit heads.

5. [Cf. D. *span*, Sw. *spann*, Dan. *spænd*, G. *gespann*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals, usually matched in looks and action, driveu together.

span (spăn), *v. t.;* SPANNED (spănd); SPAN'NING. [AS. *spannan*; akin to D. & G. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænde*, Icel. *spenna*, and perh. to Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, to drag. Cf. SPIN, *v. t.*, SPASM.] **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.

2. Hence, to spread out; stretch; extend. *Archaic.*

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Is.* xlviii. 13.

3. To seize; grasp. *Obs.*

4. To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across from one limit to another; to cover as with an arch or span.

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

5. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble. *Dial. Eng.*

6. [D. *spannen.*] To attach (horses, oxen, etc.) to a vehicle; also, to equip (a vehicle) with draft animals. *So. Africa.*

7. To cock with a spanner, as a firearm. *Obs. & R.*

span, *v. i.* **1.** To be matched, as horses. *U. S.*

2. a To move after the manner of measuring worms. **b** To swim along, rising to the surface to breathe at more or less regular intervals; — said of whales.

spa-næ'mi-a, spa-ne'mi-a (spȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *-αιμία*.] *Med.* A morbid state of impoverishment of the blood. — **spa-næ'mic, spa-ne'mic** (-nē'-mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.*

span blocks. *Naut.* Two blocks each at one end of a span of rope at a masthead, for studding-sail halyards, etc.

span'cel (spăn'sl; spăn'-), *n.* [*span* + a form fr. AS. *sāl* a rope or a kindred Scand. form; cf. Icel. *seil.*] A rope hobble or clog for a horse, cow, etc. *Chiefly Dial.*

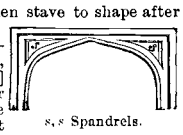
span'cel, *v. t.;* -CELED (-sld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. To tie or hobble with a spancel. *Chiefly Dial.*

span'-count'er, *n.* An old English boys' game, played with counters, in which one tried to toss his counter so near the other's that the space between could be spanned. A similar game is now called *span-ha'penny* or *span-farthing.*

span'dog' (spăn'dŏg'; 205), *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

2. An iron dog for holding a wooden stave to shape after bending, while it cools.

span'drel (spăn'drĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *espandre* to spread, L. *expandere* (see EXPAND).]


s, s Spandrels.

1. *Arch.* The irregular triangular space between the extrados curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the extradoses of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

2. The triangular space beneath the string of a stair.

3. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. *Cant.*

4. *Arch.* In skeleton construction, the space from the top of a window to the sill of the window in the story above.

5. *Philately.* Any triangular space in a corner of a postage stamp, over a central figure and inside the framing.

spang (spăng), *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang*, G. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, Icel. *spöng* a spangle.] A spangle, or shining ornament. *Obs.*

span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [ME. *spangel*, dim. of AS. *spange*. See SPANG a spangle.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, esp. when stitched on the dress. Hence, any little thing that sparkles.

"The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky." *Waller.*

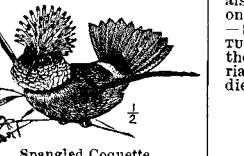
2. A distinct marking on the end of a feather.

span'gle, *v. t.;* SPAN'GLED (-g'ld); SPAN'GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate.

"What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?" *Shak.*

span'gle, *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; to glisten; glitter.

span'gled (spăn'g'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SPANGLE.


Spangled Coquette. ½

spangled coquette, a tropical humming bird (*Lophornis stictolophus*), having a crest of spangled feathers.

Span'iard (spăn'yȧrd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Espaignart*, or D. *Spanjaard.*] **1.** A native or citizen of Spain. The Spaniards are a very homogeneous people of the pure type of the Mediterranean race. Cf. BASQUE, 1, IBERIAN, 1 & 2.

2 The spear grass (*Aciphylla colensoi*) of New Zealand; — also called *wild Spaniard.*

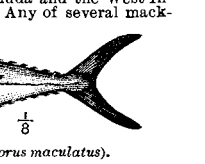
span'iel (spăn'yĕl; *colloq. or dial.* spăn'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol, espagneul*, F. *épagneul*, orig. the same word as *espagnol* Spanish, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] **1.** Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized, mostly short-legged dogs, usually having long wavy hair, feathered legs and tail, and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: those adapted for hunting small game, and which are called *field spaniels* (in a broad sense) or *springers*, including the clumber, cocker, field, Norfolk, and Sussex breeds (see these terms); *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair (as the Irish water spaniel); and *toy spaniels* (as King Charles and Blenheim spaniels), which are very small and kept as pets.

Sussex Spaniel.

2. A cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. D. *spaansch*, G. *spanisch*, OF. *espaneis, espanois, espaignois*, L. *Hispanus* Spanish, *Hispania* Spain.] Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — **Spanish Academy** [Sp. *Academia Española*], an academy founded at Madrid in 1713 officially approved by the king in 1714) for perfecting the Spanish language. — **S. American.** See in the *Vocab.* — **S. angel fish.** = PALMONETA **b.** — **S. arbor vine.** = ARBOR VINE. — **S. Armada.** See ARMADA, 1. — **S. bayonet,** a liliaceous plant of the southern United States (*Yucca aloifolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves; any of several other species of *Yucca*. — **S. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a.** — **S. beard,** long moss. — **S. berry.** = PERSIAN BERRY. — **S. black,** a black pigment obtained by charring cork. — **S. block,** a hat in the Spanish fashion. *Obs.* — **S. bluebell.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. broom,** a European fabaceous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) having green flexible rushlike twigs used in basketry. They also yield a fiber. The handsome fragrant flowers afford a yellow dye. — **S. brown,** earth of dark reddish brown color (due to the presence of oxide of iron), used as a pigment. — **S. buckeye,** a small sapindaceous tree (*Ungnadia speciosa*) of Texas, New Mexico, etc., related to the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a 3-seeded fruit. — **S. bugloss.** = ALKANET, 1 **a.** — **S. burton.** See TACKLE, *n.*, 1; BURTON, *Illust.* — **S. carnation,** the Barbados pride *Poinciana pulcherrima*. — **S. cedar,** a West Indian meliaceous tree (*Cedrela odorata*); also, its hard, fragrant red wood, much used for cigar boxes. — **S. chalk,** a kind of steatite from Aragon in Spain. — **S. clover. a** Alfalfa. **b** = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **S. cockle,** a large West Indian bivalve (*Codakia orbicularis*), said to be acrid and dangerous to eat. — **S. cream,** a molded pudding of custard, gelatin, flavoring, and beaten white of eggs, served cold. — **Spanish cress,** either of two South European cresses (*Lepidium cardamines* and *Carrichtera vellæ*). — **S. curlew. a** The long-billed curlew. **b** The white ibis. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dagger.** = SPANISH BAYONET. — **S. elm,** a large West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia gerascanthus*); also, its hard, grayish wood, used for building and many other purposes. — **S. Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **S. ferretto,** a rich reddish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together. — **S. fir,** a fir (*Abies pinsapo*) of the mountains of southern Europe, with stiff, bright green foliage. — **S. flag. a** A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys rubrivinctus*) having conspicuous bands of red and white. **b** A West Indian serranoid fish (*Gonioplectrus hispanus*), with a bright red body and yellow stripes along the head and back. — **S. fly,** a brilliant green blister beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria*) common in the south of Europe, used when dried and powdered (then called *cantharides*) for raising blisters. See BLISTER BEETLE. — **S. foot,** *Furniture*, a foot molded into curved members roughly resembling claws. — **S. fowl,** the black Spanish fowl. — **S. fox,** *Naut.*, a yarn twisted against its lay. — **S. Fury,** the three days' sack of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1576. Cf. FRENCH FURY. — **S. gourd,** the winter squash. — **S. grape,** a wild grape of Texas and Mexico (*Vitis berlandieri*); also, its small purple well-flavored fruit. — **S. grass,** esparto. — **S. hogfish.** = LADYFISH **b.** — **S. hyacinth.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. iris,** an iris of the Mediterranean region (*Iris xiphium*) having yellow flowers with a very short perianth tube. — **S. jacinth,** a species of squill (*Scilla hispanica*) of Spain and Portugal, with blue or white hyacinthlike flowers. — **S. jasmine,** a large-flowered East Indian jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*) often cultivated in Europe as a source of perfume. — **S. juice,** licorice. — **S. lace,** any of various old laces, esp. a kind resembling rose point, and a kind made of gold or silver threads embroidered with colored silks; also, a modern silk blonde lace having a heavy pattern on a fine net ground. — **S. lady** *or* **ladyfish.** = LADYFISH **b.** — **S. leather.** = CORDOVAN, 2. — **S. lettuce.** = INDIAN LETTUCE. — **S. licorice** *or* **liquorice,** common licorice. — **S. lime,** the genip *Melicocca bijuga*. — **S. lobster,** a large scyllarian (*Scyllarides sculptus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies, used as bait. — **S. mackerel. a** Any of several mackerels of the genus *Scomberomorus*, closely allied to the common mackerel; esp., *S. maculatus*, bluish above, with oval brown spots on the sides, found during the warmer months off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil. It often weighs six to ten pounds. An allied but unspotted species, the Monterey Spanish mackerel (*S. concolor*) occurs on the California coast. The pintado and cero are other species. **b** The chub mackerel. — **S. mahogany,** a handsome variety of mahogany, obtained chiefly from Cuba. — **S. Main,** the mainland of Spanish America, esp. the northern coast of South America from the Isthmus of Panama to the Orinoco or Amazon; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — **S. March** *or* **Mark,** a Frankish province in the extreme northeast of Spain between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. It was conquered by Charlemagne in 778. In the 10th century it was divided into several feudal countships attached for the most part to the house of Barcelona. — **S. Mo'll-ère',** **the** (mō'lyâr'), Leandro Fernandez de Moratin (1760-1828), a Spanish dramatic poet who took Molière for his model. — **S. money,** fair words. *Obs.* — **S. moss,** long moss. — **S. n,** *Print.*, the letter *n* with the tilde (ñ). See TILDE. — **S. nectarine,** the coco plum. — **S. needles,** any of several asteraceous plants having achenes armed with barbed awns; specif., in the United States, *Bidens bipinnata*. — **S. nut. a** A variety of hazelnut. **b** A South European iris (*Iris sisyrinchium*) with pale lilac flowers. — **S. oak. a** An oak (*Quercus digitata*) of the southeastern United States, with hard coarse-grained reddish wood. Its bark is rich in tannin. **b** Sometimes, the red oak or the scarlet oak. — **S. ocher,** an ocherous red pigment resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer. — **S. omelet,** an omelet containing, besides eggs, chopped onion, green pepper, olives, tomato, and ham. — **S. oyster,** a pinna. *Bermuda.* — **S. oyster plant,** the golden thistle (*Scolymus hispanicus*). — **S. pack,** *Card Playing*, a pack of 40 cards, there being no eights, nines, or tens. — **S. peanut,** a variety of peanut with small pods, sometimes grown as a forage plant. — **S. pear,** the avocado. — **S. pepper,** the pepper tree. — **S. pike,** a needle. *Obs. Ford.* — **S. pium,** the yellow edible fruit, somewhat like the hog plum, of a tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias purpurea*); also, the tree itself. — **S. porgy,** a small bright-colored parrot fish (*Sparisoma radians*) of Bermuda and the West Indies. — **S. potato,** the sweet potato. — **S. pox.** See POX, 1. — **S. puff,** a kind of fritter. — **S. red.** = SPANISH OCHER. — **S. reef.** *Naut.* **a** A knot tied in the head of a triangular fore-and-aft sail to reduce its area. **b** A reduction of the spread of square sails by dropping the yards on the cap of the mast. *Rare.* — **S. Reformed Church,** a body of Episcopalians in Spain, originating in a congregation which met for the first time in 1871 at

Spanish Fly. **Nat.** size.


Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*). ⅛

from six to about nine months old, and sharp-pointed at the tip.

spa-don'ic (spȧ-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From SPADO a castrated man.] Of or pert. to a eunuch. *Rare.*

spa'do-nism (spā'dō-nĭz'm), *n.* Eunuchry. *R.* [SPADROON.]

spa-dro'ne (spȧ-drō'nā), *n.* =

spae (spā), *v. i.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *spá.*] To foretell; divine; spey. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

spae, *n.* Prophecy. *Obs.*

spaec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spaeche. † SPEECH.

spae'craft' (spā'krȧft'), *n.* Also **spae'dom** (-dŭm). Fortune telling; prognostication. *Scot.*

spaeken. Obs. pret. pl. of SPEAK.

spae'man (spā'mȧn), **spa'er** (spā'ẽr). **spae'wife', spae'wom'an,** *n.* Prophet; diviner. *Scot.*

spae'work', *n.* Spaecraft. *Scot.*

spagerical. † SPAGYRICAL.

spa-gir'ic (spȧ-jĭr'ĭk), **spag'i-rist** (spăj'ĭ-rĭst). Vars. of SPAGYRIC, SPAGYRIST.

spagnolet, *n.* [F *espagnolette* a kind of cloth.] A dress in the fashion of Spain. *Obs.*

Spagnolize. † SPANIOLIZE.

spa-gyr'ic (spȧ-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* Spagyrist. *Obs.*

spa-gyr'ic (spȧ-jĭr'ĭk), **spa-gyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, to separate + *ἀγείρειν* to assemble; cf. F. *spagirique.*] Chemical; alchemic.

spag'y-rist (spăj'ĭ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagiriste.*] A chemist or alchemist, esp. an iatrochemist *Obs. or Hist.*

spaid † SPADE, a young deer.

Spaidaires. † SPADAIRES.

spaier. † SPARE, an opening.

spaik (spāk). Scot. of SPOKE.

spail. Var. of SPALE.

spail (spāl). Scot. var. of SPELL.

spain. Var. of SPANE, to wean.

Spainol, *n.* [F. *Espagnol.*] A Spaniard. *Obs.*

spair (spār). Scot. var. of SPARE.

spaird. Obs. pret. of SPERE, ask.

spairge (spārj). Var of SPARGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spait. Var. of SPATE, a flood.

spake. † SPACK. [SPEAK.]

spake (spāk). Archaic pret. of

spake. Scot. var. of SPOKE, *n.*

spake, *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle, Sw. *spak* meek, tame, Dan. *spag* tame.] Tame; docile. *Obs.*

spakely. † SPACKLY.

spake'net' (spāk'nĕt'), *n.* A net to catch crabs. [SPALL.]

spal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Spa'lax (spā'lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάλαξ* a mole.] *Zool* The typical genus of the **Spa-lac'i-dæ** (spȧ-lăs'ĭ-dē), the family of Old World rodents including the great mole rat and the bamboo rats. — **spal'a-cine** (spăl'ȧ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

spald (*dial.* spôd, spôd, spād), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *spalden*; cf. OLG. *spalden*, akin to G. *spalten.*] To split; open. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A split; splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spald (*Scot.* spôld), *n.* [OF. *espalle, espaulle*, F. *épaule*; cf. LL. *spatula* shoulder, Gael. *spold* a joint of meat.] The shoulder; shoulder blade; also, a joint; limb. *Obs. or Scot.*

spald'er, *n.* One who spalds.

spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spölr* a rail, bar, short piece, and E. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A lath; a splinter; a shaving or chip. *Dial.* **2.** *Shipbuilding.* A temporary cross timber.

spale, *v. t.* [See SPALL a fragment.] *Mining.* **a** To spall. **b** To fine for breaking rules. *Cornwall.*

spall (spôl), *n.* [It. *spalla*, or OF. *espaule.* Cf. EPAULE.] The shoulder. *Obs.*

spallier, *n.* Spadiard. *Obs.*

spalt (spȧlt; spôlt), *a.* [Cf. SPALT to split.] Liable to split; brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*

spalt, *v. t. & i.* [Dial. *spald*, ME. *spalden.* Cf. SPALD, SPELDING.] To split off; chip. *Dial.*

span (spăn). Archaic pret. & p.p. of SPIN.

spand. Spanned. *Ref. Sp.*

spand, *v. t.* To shatter. *Obs.*

span'dle (spăn'd'l), *n.* A spandrel. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spandrel frame. *Carp.* Any triangular framing, as under a stair.

spandrel step. A solid stone step of triangular section.

spandrel wall. A wall on an extrados to fill the spandrels.

span'dril. Var of SPANDREL.

span'dy (spăn'dĭ), *adv.* Clean; — of fresh linen. Also, in combination, span; as, *spandy*-clean, *spandy*-dandy. *Dial., New Eng.*

spane (spān), *v. t.* [ME. *spanen*, akin to AS. *spanu* a teat, G. *spänen* to wean, LG. & D. *spenen*; cf. AS. *spanan* to entice.] To wean. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SPANÆMIA.]

span'e-my (spăn'ē-mĭ), *n.* =

spanen. † SPAWN.

span'-far'thing, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER. [Eng. var. of SPANG.

spang (spăng). Scot. & dial. JUMP; leap; throw; hurl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [directly. *Colloq.*]

spang (spăng), *adv.* Straight; **spang,** *v. t.* To spangle. *Obs.*

spange. † SPONG.

span'gel. † SPANGLE.

spang'new (spăng'nū), *n. & v.* Jerk; fling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

span'gl. Spangle. *Ref. Sp.*

span'gled. Spangled. *Ref. Sp.*

span'gler (spăn-glẽr), *n.* One that spangles.

span'glet (spăn'glĕt), *n.* Dim. of SPANGLE. *Rare.*

span'gly (-glĭ), *a.* Glittering.

spang'-new' (spăng'nū'). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPAN-NEW.

span'go-lite (spăn'gō-līt), *n.* [After Norman *Spang* of Pittsburg, Pa.] A highly basic sulphate and chloride of aluminium and copper occurring in dark green hexagonal crystals.

span'-ha'pen-ny, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER. [ing; fawning.

span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *a.* Cringspan'iel, *v. i.* To fawn. *Rare.*

span'iel, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. *Rare.* [SPANIEL, 2.]

span'iel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP; **Span'i-fied** (spăn'ĭ-fīd), **Span'io-lat'ed** (spăn'yō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Spaniolized. *Obs.*

Span'io-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *espagnoliser.*] To Hispaniolize. *Rare.*

span'i-pe-lag'ic (spăn'ĭ-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σπανός* rare + *pelagic.*] Living in deep water and coming to the surface rarely.

span iron. A kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat.

Seville. — **Spanish rider**, *Mil.*, a herisson. *Obs. or R.* — **S. salad**, a vegetable salad usually made of beans, peas, and tomatoes. — **S. sheep**, a merino sheep. — **S. soap.** = CASTILE SOAP. — **S. soaproot.** See SOAPROOT **a**. — **S. soldier**, the bayonet plant of New Zealand. — **S. spoon**, a long-handled shallow dipper or kind of shovel used for digging post holes. — **S. squill.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. stopper**, a myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard wood. — **S. Succession, War of the**, a war (1701-14) between England, the Empire (Holy Roman), the Netherlands, Prussia, etc. (Grand Alliance), on one side and France, Spain, etc., on the other, over the succession to the throne of Spain, vacant by the death of Charles II., the last of the male line of Austrian princes. There were three claimants. The war was ended by the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt and Baden (1714), by which Philip of Anjou, Louis XIV.'s grandson and the claimant supported by him, was recognized as king. The chief battles were Blenheim, Ramillies, Turin, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, all victories for the Grand Alliance. — **S. sword**, a rapier. — **S. tea. a** = MEXICAN TEA. **b** A West Indian gesneriaceous shrub (*Pentarhaphia longiflora*). — **S. toothpick**, the toothpick bishop's-weed. — **S. topaz**, a yellow variety of rock crystal. — **S. trefoil**, lucern. — **S. tufts**, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). — **S. walnut**, the candlenut. — **S.-walnut oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **S. water oak.** = SPANISH OAK **a**. — **S. white**, whiting, used as a pigment. — **S. windlass**, a wooden roller round which a rope is wound by turning the roller with a marlinespike thrust into it. — **S. woodbine**, the arbor vine. — **S. wormseed**, a European chenopodiaceous shrub (*Salsola tamariscifolia*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and of countries colonized by Spaniards, esp. the Spanish American countries. Spanish literature does not begin until the 12th century. Castilian is the standard literary language (see INDO-EUROPEAN). Besides Spanish, Basque, Catalan, and Galician are spoken in Spain.
2. The people of Spain.
3. *Poultry.* The black Spanish.

Span'ish A-mer'i-can. a Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent. Cf. LATIN AMERICAN.

spank (spăŋk), *v. t.*; SPANKED (spăŋkt); SPANK'ING. [Orig. unknown; cf. dial. *spang* to spring, LG. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly.] To move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly. *Thackeray.*

spank, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand; as, to *spank* a small boy.
2. To drive or urge, as horses. *Rare.*

spank, *n.* A blow, as with the palm, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.
2. One remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*
3. *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail attached to a boom and gaff on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner; — sometimes called *driver*, and, more rarely, *mizzen.* See SHIP, *Illust.*

spank'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with a quick, lively pace, as a team of *spanking* grays.
2. Hence, loosely, dashing; lively; esp., of a wind, brisk; fresh; strong; as, a *spanking* breeze.
3. Remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*

span'ner (spăn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spans.
2. The lock, or a part of the lock, of an old-time wheel-lock or firelock firearm; also, the firearm itself. *Obs.*
3. A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, a pipe or hose coupling, or the like, and used as a lever to turu it with; a wrench. See BOX WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, PIN WRENCH.
4. *Mach. pl.* A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves.
5. A horizontal cross brace or collar beam.
6. A pendulum attachment invented by Gadsden for an ordinary sextant providing an artificial horizon for use when the sea horizon is obscured.

span'-new', *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spānnýr*, properly, new as a chip just split; *spānn* chip + *nýr* new. See SPOON; NEW.] Quite uew; brand-new; fire-new. *Fuller.*

span roof. A common roof having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides.

spar (spär), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone; akin to MHG. *spar*, G. *sparkalk* plaster. In modern use due to confusion with G. *spat(h)* spar.] Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous, esp. when occurring as gangue in a metalliferous vein; — used in calc *spar*, fluor *spar*, etc.

spar, *n.* [ME. *sparre*; akin to D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *sparre*, Icel. *sparri*; orig. uncert. Cf. SPAR to bolt.]
1. *Arch.* A beam or rafter; a timber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. The bar of a gate or door. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. *Naut.* A general term for any mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. Spars are usually round or nearly round, and were formerly solid pieces of timber. They are now made of either wood or metal, and may be in one piece or built up.
4. In the English timber trade, a piece of timber of less diameter than a mast. See MAST, 2 **b**.

spar, *v. t.*; SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. [From 2d SPAR.] To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel; as, a vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be over*sparred* or under*sparred*.

to spar down, *Naut.*, to seize oars or small spars to the shrouds for the seamen to stand on when clapping on ratlines, or rattling down.

spar (spär), *v. t.* [ME. *sparren*, AS. *gesparrian*; akin to G. *sperren*, Icel. *sperra*; from the noun. See 2d SPAR.] To bolt; bar; fasten; hence, to shut or close; also, to shut up or inclose. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spar, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *sperra* to stretch out the legs, to struggle, or OF. *esparer* to kick, F. *éparer*, It. *sparare* to discharge, let fly (as a kick).] **1.** To make an onset; to charge; also, *Rare*, to spurt out, as blood. *Obs.*
2. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.
3. To box with the fists; esp., to box scientifically.
4. To contest in words; to wrangle. *Colloq.*

spar, *n.* **1.** A thrust or lunge, as with a spear. *Obs.*
2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match. *Rare.*

spar'a-ble (spär'ă-b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spa-rax'is (spă-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάραξις* a tearing, fr. *σπαράσσειν* to tear; — in allusion to the fringed (i. e., lacerated) spathes.] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous iridaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, several being cultivated under the name *harlequin flowers.* They have brilliantly colored flowers, borne in fringed spathes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

spar buoy. *Naut.* A buoy shaped like a spar, or showing only a mast above water, in a more or less upright position.

spar deck. *Naut.* The upper deck of a vessel, esp. that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **spar-deck vessel**, *Naut.*, a three-deck vessel of moderate scantling, built to carry cargo of moderate density with space for passengers.

spare (spâr), *v. t.*; SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING (spâr'ĭng). [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving; akin to D. & G. *sparen* to spare, OHG. *sparōn*, Icel. & Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare*. See SPARE, *a.*] **1.** To refrain or withhold from; to forbear. "No cost would he *spare*." *Chaucer.*

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

2. To use frugally or stintingly; to forbear free use of. "*Spare* the rod and spoil the child." *Old Proverb.*
3. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

4. To save or gain, as by frugality; to save up. *Obs.*
5. To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; to preserve from punishment, injury, or other evil; to show mercy to.

Spare us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer.*

to spare one's self. a To act with reserve. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

spare, *v. i.* **1.** To desist; stop; refrain. *Obs.*
2. To be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

He, who at some times spend, at others *spare*. *Pope.*

3. To refrain from doing harm; to use mercy or kindness.

He will not *spare* in the day of vengeance. *Prov. vi. 34.*

spare, *a.*; SPAR'ER (spâr'ẽr); SPAR'EST (spâr'ĕst). [AS. *spær* sparing, akin to OHG. *sparr*, Icel. *sparr*. Cf. SPARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; frugal; meager; as, a *spare* diet.
2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

3. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin.
4. Being over and above what is necessary; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, *spare* time, cash, clothes.
5. Held in reserve, as for emergency; as, a *spare* room.
6. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See THIN.

spare, *n.* **1.** Act of sparing; restraint; moderation; specif., parsimony; frugal use; economy. *Obs.*
2. That which has not been used or expended.
3. *Obs. or Scot.* **a** A placket. **b** A slit or opening in the front of trousers.
4. *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *single spare.* Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 17. *U. S.*
5. A spare or duplicate part, as to replace breakages, etc.

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [*spare*, a. + *rib.*] A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

Spar-ga'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), order Pandanales. They have simple or branching stems, linear leaves, and monœcious flowers in globose heads. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; SPARGED (spärjd); SPARG'ING (spär'jĭng). [L. *spargere*; cf. F. *asperger.*] To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to *sparge* paper.

sparg'er (spär'jẽr), *n.* One that sparges; a sprinkler; specif.: **a** A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling clothes, etc. **b** *Brewing.* A device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling mash liquor over insoluble grains in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.

Spar'i-dæ (spăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPARUS.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of deep-bodied marine acanthopterygian fishes; the sea breams. They are related to the grunts (Hæmulidæ) and snappers (Lutianidæ), but have some of the teeth along the sides of the jaws transformed into large blunt molars. The porgies, scup, and sheepshead are examples. — **spar'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARE. Hence: *p. a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See FRUGAL.
— **spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'ing-ness**, *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* [ME. *sparke*, *sperke*, AS. *spearca*; akin to D. *spark*, *sperk*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *spraka* to crackle, Lith. *spragĕti*, Gr. *σφάραγος* a bursting with a noise, Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPEAK.]
1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward *Job* v. 7.

2. Anything resembling such a burning particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc.; a small shining body, or transient light; a sparkle; specif., a diamond.
3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any *spark* of life be yet remaining." *Shak.*
4. *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium. It is of extremely short duration, and presents a rectilinear, sinuous, or zigzag appearance, according to the path of the discharge. Less properly, a small arc of short duration, as often at dynamo brushes.

spark, *v. i.*; SPARKED (spärkt); SPARK'ING. [AS. *spearcian.* See 1st SPARK.] **1.** To sparkle. *Obs*
2. *Elec.* To produce sparks; specif.: **a** To arc at the brushes, as a dynamo. **b** To have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine or the igniter.

spark, *n.* [Cf Icel. *sparkr* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man; a gallant; also, a hot-tempered person.
2. A lover; a beau; also, *Rare*, a belle; a sweetheart.

spark, *v. i.* To play the spark or beau; to court. *Colloq.*

spark arrester. **1.** Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.*
2. *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

spark coil. *Elec.* **a** An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc. **b** A self-induction coil used to increase the spark in an electric gas-lighting apparatus.

spark condenser. *Elec.* An apparatus used in spectroscopy to produce spark spectra, the terminals being so mounted in a glass vessel that they can be surrounded with the medium the spectrum of which is to be examined.

spark'er (spär'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sparks, as a spark plug
2. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

spark gap. *Elec.* The space filled with air or other dielectric between high potential terminals (as of an electrostatic machine, inductiou coil, or condenser), through which the discharge passes; the air gap of a jump spark.

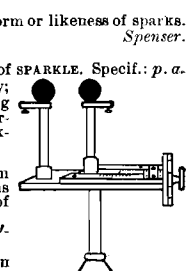
spark'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a spark, or beau; airy; gay.
2. Gayly dressed; showy; dapper.
— **spark'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **spark'ish-ness**, *n.*

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*, or fr. *sparkle*, v.] A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond.

spar'kle, *v. i.*; SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. fr. *spark* to sparkle, or fr. *sparkle*, n.] **1.** To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; also, to shine as if throwing off sparks; to emit flashes of light; to scintillate, twinkle, flash; as, the fire *sparkles*; the stars *sparkle*; — often fig.; as, wit *sparkles.*
2. To effervesce; as, wine that *sparkles.*
Syn. — Shine, glisten, scintillate, radiate, coruscate, glitter, twinkle. See FLASH.

spar'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To emit in the form or likeness of sparks. "Did *sparkle* forth great light." *Spenser.*
2. To illuminate by sparks.

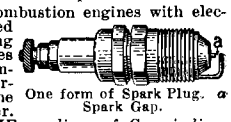
spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARKLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; as, *sparkling* eyes. **b** Effervescing or effervescent. *Sparkling* beverages contain the gas carbon dioxide under pressure.
Syn. — Brilliant, shining.


Spark Micrometer b.

sparkling synchysis, *Med.*, a state in which the vitreous humor softens and contains sparkling scales of cholesterin.
— **spar'kling-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'kling-ness**, *n.*

spark micrometer. *Elec.* **a** An electric resonator or a conductor with an air gap adjustable by a micrometer screw. **b** A device for measuring the length of the electric spark by an air gap.

spark plug. In internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, having carefully insulated wires through it connecting the induction coil or magneto circuit on the outside with the spark gap inside the cylinder.



One form of Spark Plug. *a* Spark Gap.

spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sperling*; cf. G. *spierling*, *spiering*, D. *spiering.*] **a** The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). **b** A young salmon. *Local, Brit.*

Spar-man'ni-a (spär-măn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after A. *Sparmann* (1747-1820), Sw. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African tiliaceous trees having cordate, more or less lobed leaves, and silky white flowers with imperfect outer stamens, succeeded by echinate capsules. *S. africana*, often cultivated in greenhouses, yields African hemp.

Span'ish-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Span'ish-ly, *adv.* of SPANISH.
spank'er, *n.* Money; gold. *Obs. Slang.*
Spank'er, Lady Gay. A brilliant, sport-loving society woman in Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance." [ING.]
spank'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPANK
spankt Spanked. *Ref. Sp.*
spank'y (spăŋk'ĭ), *a.* Sprightly; dashing; smart; showy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ing spanned.]
span'less, *a.* Incapable of being spanned.
span'nish-ing, *n.* [OF. *espanir* to spread, F. *épanouir.*] The full blooming of a flower. *Obs.*
span'op-nœ'a, or **-ne'a** (spăn'-ŏp-nē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπανός* rare, lacking + *πνοή* breathing.] A condition marked by abnormally slow and deep breathing.
span'piece', *n Arch.* The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.
span shackle. *Naut.* A triangular or square shackle in the head of a large bolt, or the like, driven through the forecastle deck to receive the heel of the fish davit. *Obs.* [WRENCH.]
span'ule (spăn'ūl), *n.* = PIN
span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any geometrid.
spar, *n.* Irregular var. of SPARTH. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
spar, *v. t.* To cast; hurl. *Obs.*
sparable tin. Tin ore in grains like sparables. *Cornwall.*
spa-ra'da (spă-rä'dä; spä-rä'dä), *n.* The surf shiner.
spar'a-drap (spär'ă-drăp; *F.* spä'rà'drà'), *n.* [*F. sparadrap* a kind of plaster; cf. LL. *sparadrapum.*] **1.** A cerecloth. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any adhesive plaster.
spar'age (spär'ĭj). [Cf. SPERAGE.] = ASPARAGUS. *Obs.*
spar'a-gus (-ă-gŭs), **spar'a-grass'** (-grăs'). Obs. or dial. corrupt. of ASPARAGUS.
Spa-ras'so-don'ta (spă-răs'ō-dŏn'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σπαράσσειν* to tear + *-odonta.*] *Paleon.* A group of extinct mammals of uncertain relationship from the Mesozoic of Patagonia, often classified with the polyprotodont marsupials, but perhaps more closely allied to the Creodonta. — **spa-ras'sodont** (spă-răs'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
spar'ble. † SPARPLE.
sparc. † PARK, SPARK.
spar ceiling. = SPARRING.
sparch (spä(r)ch), *v. i.* To parch. *Dial. Eng.* [of SPARKLE.]
spar'cle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. **spard.** Sparred. *Ref. Sp.*
spare (*dial.* spâr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPAR, a beam.
spare'ful, *a.* Sparing; chary. *Obs.* — **spare'ful-ness**, *n. Obs.*
spare'less, *a. Obs.* **a** Plentiful. **b** Unsparing.
spare'ly, *adv.* of SPARE.
spare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spar'er (spâr'ẽr), *n.* One that spares.
sparewe. † SPARROW. [*Obs.*]
spare'wise', *adv.* Sparingly.
spar'ge-fac'tion (spär'jē-făk'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *spargere* to strew + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Act of sprinkling. *Obs.*
spar'geon, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *espargier* to sprinkle, spread, or E. *parget.*] To plaster. *Obs. Scot.*
sparge pipe. A horizontal perforated water pipe for flushing a urinal; — called also *weeper.*
‖ **spar'ge-re vo'ces in vul'gum am-bi'gu-as** (ăm-bĭg'ū-ăs). [L.] To spread dark hints (doubtful words) among the people.

Vergil (Æneid, II. 98, 99).

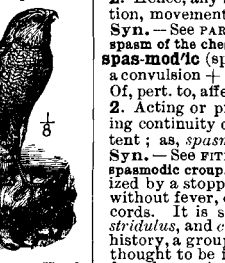
sparget. *v. t.* Parget. *Obs.*
spar'gin-er, *n.* [Cf. SPARGEON.] A plasterer. *Obs. Scot.*
spar-go'sis (spär-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάργωσις* swelling.] *Med.* Abnormal swelling of the breasts with milk.
sparhauk. † SPARHAWK.
spar'hawk', *n.* [ME. *sperhauk*, *sparhauk*; cf. AS. *spearhafoc*, Icel. *sparrhaukr.*] The sparrow hawk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spark, *v. t. & i.* To court; to woo. *U. S.* [sparks. *Obs.*]
spark, *v. t.* **1.** To emit as; 2. To spatter; soil. *Scot. & Dial.*
spark advance. *Internal-combustion Engines.* = 6th LEAD, 5 e (2).
spark'back', *n.* = TURNSTONE.
spark'ed (spär'kĕd), *a.* Spotted; streaked; variegated *Dial. Eng.*
spark'ed-back' (spär'kĕd-), *n.* Turnstone. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs.*]
spark'ful, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.
spark'i-fy, *v. t.* To make a spark, or gallant, of. *Obs.*
spark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARK. — **sparking plug.** = SPARK PLUG.
spar'kl, **spar'kld.** Sparkle; sparkled *Ref. Sp.*
spar'kle (*dial.* spä(r)'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SPARPLE.] To disperse; scatter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spar'kle-ber'ry (spär'k'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The farkleberry. [6 **e**.]
sparkle metal. See METAL, *n.*
spar'kler (spär'klẽr), *n.* Scatterer; spendthrift. *Obs.*
spar'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sparkles.
spark'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **spark'less-ly**, *adv.*
spark'let, *n.* A small spark.
spark'li-ness, *n.* Vivacity. *Obs.*
spark'ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Nimbly. *Obs.*
spark spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
spark telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
spar'ling (spär'lĭng; *dial.* spä'-lĭn), *n.* A tern. *Local, Brit.*
spar'ling fowl. The common merganser. *Local, Eng.*
sparlire, sparlyre, *n.* [AS. *spear-hira*, *spær-hira.*] The calf of the leg. *Obs.*

spa'roid (spā'roid ; spăr'oid), *a.* [L. *sparus* gilthead + *-oid.*] Pert. to the Sparidæ. — *n.* One of the Sparidæ.

spar'ring (spär'ĭng), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Fore-and-aft battens secured to the reverse frames, for cargo to rest on.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sparowe, sparewe, sparwe,* AS. *spearwa ;* akin to OHG. *sparo,* G. *sperling,* Icel. *spörr,* Dan. *spurv, spurre,* Sw. *sparf,* Goth. *sparwa ;* — perh. orig., the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn.* See SPURN.] **1.** The house sparrow, or other allied species of the genus *Passer.* See HOUSE SPARROW.

2. By extension, any of numerous fiuches more or less like the house sparrow in size and in having plumage streaked with various shades of gray and brown. With qualifying words it forms the names of many small more or less plainly colored American finches, as chipping *sparrow,* field *sparrow,* tree *sparrow,* song *sparrow,* sage *sparrow,* savanna *sparrow,* etc. (see these terms), also those of certain weaver birds, as Java *sparrow.* Cf. FINCH, HEDGE SPARROW.



European Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

sparrow hawk. [*sparrow* + *hawk.* Cf. SPARHAWK.] **1.** A small Old World hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) similar in habits, size, and general coloration to the American sharp-shinned hawk. Also, one of other small species of the same genus found in various parts of the world.

2. A small North American falcon (*Falco,* or *Cerchneis, sparverius*) closely allied to the European kestrel. It is chiefly rufous and slaty blue above and buffy white below, with dark markings. It feeds mostly on large insects, esp. grasshoppers, and is a useful species. An allied species (F. *dominicensis*) inhabite Cuba and Haiti.

3. Loosely, any hawk or falcon of small size, as the pigeon hawk. In New Zealand, the quail hawk.

American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*).

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SPAR.] Resembling, consisting of, or abounding with, spar ; spathic.

sparry iron, siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.** — **s. limestone,** a coarsely crystalline marble.

sparse (spärs), *a ;* SPARS'ER (spär'sẽr) ; SPARS'EST. [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter. Cf. ASPERSE, DISPERSE.] Of few and scattered elements ; scanty ; not thickly grown, settled, etc.; thinly scattered; as, a *sparse* population ; a *sparse* beard.

Syn. — See SCANTY.

spar'sile (spär'sĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p. : cf. L. *sparsilis* that may be scattered.] *Astron.* Scattered; unformed or informed ; — formerly said of stars not included in any constellation. The boundaries are now so drawn that there are no spaces between the constellations. *Rare.*

spar'si-ty (spär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sparse ; scantiness.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* [L. *Spartanus.*] Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, capital of Laconia, a kingdom of the Peloponnesus, of which the ruling race (the Spartans proper) were a Dorian people noted for the military organization of their state and the rigorous discipline and valor of the citizens (cf. HELOT). Hence, hardy ; undaunted ; as, *Spartan* souls ; *Spartan* bravery. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta ; a Spartiate ; a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound : also, fig., a cruel person.

Spar'tan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristic spirit, habits, or qualities, ascribed to the ancient Spartans ; esp., an unsubduable spirit ; undaunted hardihood.

spar'te-ine (-tē-ĭn; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Spartium* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, extracted from the tops of the common broom, as a colorless oily liquid of anilinelike odor and very bitter taste. It is a diacid, tertiary base, and contains a pyridine ring.

Spar'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt ; -tĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *Spartiates,* Gr. Σπαρτιάτης.] A member of the dominant race of ancient Laconia, most of whom dwelt in Sparta ; a Spartan.

Spar'ti-na (spär'tĭ-nȧ ; spär-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπαρτίνη a rope or cord of σπάρτος. See SPARTIUM.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of grasses, chiefly inhabiting salt marshes along the coast. They have stiff culms, panicled spikelets, and flowers with three glumes. The species are known as *cord grass* and *marsh grass.*

Spar'ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάρτος the broom, genista.] *Bot.* A genus of European fabaceous shrubs differing from *Genista* chiefly by the short-toothed spathaceous calyx and pointed keel of the flower. The only species, *S. junceum,* is the Spanish broom (which see).

spar torpedo. *Nav.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar, usually projecting from a vessel's bow, and intended to explode on contact. It is now rarely used.

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [F. *spasme,* L. *spasmus,* Gr. σπασμός, fr. σπᾶειν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. In **clonic spasms** the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately and quickly. In **tonic spasms** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus.

2. Hence, any sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, movement, etc. ; a paroxysmal action or emotion.

Syn. — See PAROXYSM.

spasm of the chest. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπασμώδης ; σπασμός a convulsion + εἶδος likeness ; cf. F. *spasmodique.*] **1.** *Med.* Of, pert. to, affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms.

2. Acting or proceeding fitfully or intermittently ; lacking continuity of effort, production, or the like; intermittent ; as, *spasmodic* zeal or industry.

Syn. — See FITFUL.

spasmodic croup, *Med.,* an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, due to spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also *laryngismus stridulus,* and *childcrowing.* — **s. school,** in English literary history, a group of 19th-century authors whose works were thought to be in an overstrained style, and to abound in forced conceits. In this school were commonly included Gilfillan, Bailey (author of "Festus "), Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith. — **s. stricture.** See ORGANIC STRICTURE.

spas'mo-tox'in (spăz'mō-tŏk'sĭn) } *n.* [*spasm* + *tox-*
spas'mo-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn ; -sēn ; 184) } *in.*] *Chem.* **a** A bacterial poison of unknown composition from cultures of the tetanus germ on meat broth, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions. **b** Sphacelotoxin.

spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *spasticus,* Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπᾶν to draw. See SPASM.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic ; esp., pertaining to tonic spasm ; tetanic. — **spas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

spat (spăt), *n.* [Cf. PAT.] A light blow ; a slap. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. t. ;* SPAT'TED ; SPAT'TING. To slap, as with the open hand ; to clap together, as the hands. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. i.* To dispute ; quarrel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. SPATTER.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, either before or after it first becomes adherent ; more often, such young collectively.

spat, *v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *n.* [Short for SPATTERDASH.] **1.** A legging ; a gaiter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A kind of short cloth or leather gaiter worn over the upper part of the shoe and fastened beneath the instep ; — chiefly in *pl.*

Spat'an-goi'de-a (spăt'ăn-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *spatangius* a kind of sea urchin, Gr. σπατάγγης + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An order of sea urchins, the heart urchins, having a markedly bilaterally symmetrical body (often more or less heart-shaped) with the mouth toothless and on the anterior part of the under surface. No Aristotle's lantern is present, the ambulacra are petaloid and the anterior one is often aborted, leaving but four, and the spines are slender. — **spa-tan'goid** (spȧ-tăn'goid), *a. & n.* — **spat'an-goi'de-an** (spăt'ăn-goi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

spate (spāt), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. Ir. *speid,* or OF. *espoit* a gush, outflow.] **1.** A freshet ; a flood. *Brit.*

2. A sudden, heavy rainstorm ; also, a waterspout. *Brit.*

3. A small pond ; a pool. *Obs.*

spate, *v. t.* To flood ; overwhelm. *Brit.*

spa-tha'ceous (spȧ-thā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Having a spathe ; of the nature of, or resembling, a spathe.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha,* Gr. σπάθη : cf. F. *spathe.* See SPADE for digging.] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence on the same axis. The true spathe is found only in plants whose inflorescence is a spadix ; it then assumes various forms, and is often highly colored, as in the calla. A modified spathe is found in many monocotyledonous plants, as the irises and allies.

spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *spathique,* fr. F. & G. *spath* spar.] Like spar ; foliated or lamellar ; spathose.

spathic iron *or* **iron ore,** siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.**

Spath'y-e'ma (spăth'ĭ-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάθη spathe.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. fœtida*), the skunk cabbage.

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *a.* [See SPACE.] Of or pert. to space.

spa'ti-al'i-ty (spā'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being spatial.

spa'tial-ize (spā'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To give spatial form to ; also, to think as spatial or in space relations; to localize in space.

spat'ter (spăt'ẽr), *v. t. ;* -TERED (-ẽrd) ; -TER-ING. [Cf. D. *spatten* to sprinkle, spatter, Fries. *spatten* to burst, spurt, splash.] **1.** To splash with a liquid or with any wet substance ; to soil by splashing ; as, to *spatter* the floor

2. To scatter by splashing ; to sprinkle around ; as, **to** *spatter* blood ; to *spatter* mud on one's clothes.

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion ; to defame ; also, to spread or scatter, as hints, in a defamatory manner.

spat'ter (spăt'ẽr), *v. i.* To sputter, as if ejecting something distasteful ; to splutter.

spat'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered ; a splashing.

2 A drop or splash, as of mud or water, spattered on something ; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *n* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee, worn as a protection from water and mud ; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat'ter-dock', *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nymphæa advena*) of the eastern United States ; also, any other species of *Nymphæa.*

spat'tle (spăt'l), *n.* **1.** A spatula.

2. *Pottery.* Au implement for mottling a molded article with pigment.

a, b Forms of Spatula.

spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula,* dim. of *spatha* a spatula. See SPADE for digging.] **1.** An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, etc. Cf. PALETTE KNIFE.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of ducks consisting of the shovelers.

spat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *spatulatus.*] Shaped like a spatula ; spoon-shaped.

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *spaveyne,* OF. *esparvain, esparvin,* F. *éparvin ;* orig. uncert.] *Veter.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a small bony enlargement inside of the leg. It is due to a sprain or a violent effort.

spav'ined (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

spawn (spôn), *v. t. ;* SPAWNED (spônd) ; SPAWN'ING. [ME. *spawnen, spanen,* OF. *espandre,* properly, to shed, spread, L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs or spawn) ; — said of aquatic animals.

2. To bring forth ; to generate ; — used in contempt.

One edition [of books] *spaweneth* another. *Fuller.*

spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit spawn.

2. To issue, as offspring ; — used contemptuously.

spawn, *n.* [See SPAWN, *v. t.*] **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals which lay many small eggs.

2 Any product or offspring ; — used contemptuously.

A herald is the *spawn* . . . of nobility. *J. Earle* (1628).

3. The mycelium of fungi, specif. of the field mushroom.

4. *Bot.* Cormels or bulblets. *Rare.*

spawn'er (spôn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A mature female fish.

2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.

3. *Fish Culture.* One who collects the spawn of fishes.

spawn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting spawn.

2. *Fish Culture.* Act of collecting spawn.

spay (spā), *v. t. ;* SPAYED (spād) ; SPAY'ING. [Cf. Bret. *spac'hein, spaza,* to geld, W *dyspaddu* to geld, L. *spado* a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch ; to castrate (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i. ; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk) ; *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'k'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* SPOKE ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. [ME. *speken,* AS. *specan,* akin to OHG. *spehhan,* and prob. to AS. *sprecan,* OFries. *spreka,* D. *spreken,* OS. *sprekan,* G. *sprechen,* OHG. *sprehhan ;* cf. also Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPARK (of fire), SPEECH.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary modulation of the voice, as opposed to singing ; to express thoughts by spoken words ; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man is not able to *speak.*

Speak, Lord ; for thy servant heareth. **1** *Sam.* iii 9

2. To express opinions ; to talk ; converse

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself. *Shak*

3. To utter a speech, discourse, harangue, or the like ; to address a public assembly formally.

4. To make mention, whether in speech or writing.

5. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence, as if by utterance ; to communicate by any comprehensible sound or motion , as, features that *speak* of self-will.

6. To give sound ; to sound ; as, the bugles *spoke.*

7. To declare one's self or itself. *Obs. & R.*

What's mine in her *speaks* yours *The Birth of Merlin.*

Syn. — Say, tell, converse, discourse, articulate, pronounce, utter. See TALK.

so to speak. See under so, *adv.* — **to s. by the book,** to speak with minute exactness. — **to s. by the card,** to speak from information and definitely, not by guess, perh. orig. from telling a ship's bearing by the compass card. — **to s. for. a** To speak in behalf of ; also, to represent the opinions of.

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sparoo, sparowe. † SPARROW.

spar'piece', *n.* — SPANPIECE.

spar'ple (spär'p'l). **sparpoil,** *v. t.* [OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To scatter; disperse ; rout ; sprinkle. *Obs.*

spar'ra-ble. Var. of SPARABLE.

sparre. † SPAR. A battle-ax. Cf. 2d.

spar'row-bill. † SPARABLE.

sparrow dust. Small shot, as for sparrows. *Colloq. or Slang.*

spar'row-grass', *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *asparagus.*] Asparagus. *Colloq.*

sparrow owl. **a** A pygmy owl. **b** The European little owl.

spar'row-tongue' (spăr'ō-tŭng'), *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a.**

spar'row-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A South African heath (*Erica passerina*). **b** Any thymelæaceous plant of the genus *Passerina.*

spar'ry (spär'ĭ ; spăr'ĭ), *a.* The house sparrow. *Eng. & Scot.*

sparse, *v. t.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. *Obs.* [Sparsely.

spars'ed-ly (spär'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sparse'ly, *adv.* of SPARSE.

sparse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **spar'sim.** *adv.* [L., fr. *spargere* to scatter.] Passim. *Obs.*

spar'sion, *n.* [L. *sparsio.*] Sprinkling. *Obs.*

spart (spärt), *n.* [L. *spartum* Spanish broom. Cf. SPARTIUM.] **a** The plant broom; any of various rushes. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Esparto. **c** The grass *Spartina stricta.*

spar'ter-ie (spär'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *esparto* esparto. Cf. ESPARTO.] Articles made of esparto grass.

sparth, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sparða.*] A battle ax, or fighter armed with one. *Obs. or Hist.*

spar'tle, *v.i.* [Cf. D. *spartelen* to flounder.] To leap; kick about *Obs. Scot.* [ESPARTO. *Obs.*]

spar'to (spär'tō). Aphetic for SPARTO.

sparu. † SPARROW.

Spa'rus (spā'rŭs ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sparus,* Gr. σπάρος, the gilthead.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Sparidæ.

sparve (spärv). Dial. Eng. var. of SPARROW.

spar'ver (spär'vẽr), *n.* **1.** The canopy or tester of a bed. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* A tent, as borne by the Upholsterers' Company.

spar'ver, *n.* [OF *esperrier,* F. *épervier.*] A sparrow hawk. *Obs.*

sparwe. † SPARROW.

spar'y (spär'ĭ), *a.* Sparing *R.*

S. P. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius (L., Member of the American Philosophical Society).

spase. † SPACE.

spas-mat'i-cal (spăz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic. *Obs.*

spas'ma-to-man'cy (spăz'mȧ-tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπάσμα, -ατος, spasm + *-mancy.*] Divination by observance of spasmodic movements.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A medicine for spasm.

spas-mod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic.

spas-mod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPASMODIC, SPASMODICAL.

spas'mo-dist (spăz'mō-dĭst), *n.* One who is spasmodic. *Rare.*

spas'mo-phil'i-a (-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *spasm* + *-philia* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Nervous disorder marked by a tendency to convulsions.

spas'mo-tin (spăz'mō-tĭn), *n.* [See SPASM.] Sphacelotoxin.

spass. † SPACE.

spas-tic'i-ty (spăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A state of spasm.

2. Tendency to, or capability of suffering, spasm.

spat (spăt). *pret.* of SPIT. [SPOT.]

spat (spăt). Obs. or Scot of **spat'a-la-man'cy,** *n.* [Error for *spatilomancy,* fr. Gr. σπατάλη parings, excrement + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of skin, bones, or excrement. *Obs.*

Spa-tan'gi-da (spȧ-tăn'jĭ-dȧ), **Spat'an-goi'da** (spăt'ăn-goi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SPATANGOIDEA.

Spa-tan'gus (spȧ-tăn'gŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPATANGOIDEA.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of spatangoid sea urchins. **b** [*l. c.*] A sea urchin of that or an allied genus.

spatch'cock' (spăch'kŏk'), Var. of SPITCHCOCK.

spa'tha (spā'thȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -THÆ (-thē) [L.] **1.** *Bot.* A spathe. **2** A long heavy sword used by Britons, Saxons, and Normans.

spa'thal (spā'thăl), *a. Bot.* Spathaceous. [ing a spathe.

spathed (spāthd), *a. Bot.* Having

Spath'i-flo'ræ (spăth'ĭ-flō'rē ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *spatha* spathe + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* = ARALES.

spath'i-form (spăth'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *spathiforme.*] Resembling spar in form

spa-thil'la (spȧ-thĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SPATHE.] *Bot.* Ascondary spathe, as in palms. *Rare.*

spath'ose (spăth'ōs), *a.* = SPATHIC.

spa'those (spā'thōs ; spăth'ōs), **spa'thous** (-thŭs ; -ŭs), *a. Bot.* Spathaceous. [Spatulate.]

spath'u-late (spăth'ū-lāt), *a.* [Spatulate.]

spa'tial-ly, *adv.* of SPATIAL.

spa'ti-ate (spā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *spatiatus,* p. p. of *spatiari,* fr. *spatium.* See SPACE.] To rove; ramble. *Obs.*

spa'ti-o- (spā'shĭ-ō-). Combining form for *spatial ;* as in *spatio-temporal.*

spa'ti-ose' (-ōs' ; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] Spacious. *Obs.*

spat'ling pop'py. [See SPATTLE spittle.] Bladder campion.

spat'terd. Spattered. *Ref. Sp.*

spat'ter-dashed' (spăt'ẽr-dăsht'), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. *Colloq.*

spatter pipe. A water pipe used in hydraulic mining.

spat'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Hydraulic mining.

2. A process of reproducing designs by laying them on a surface and spattering the exposed parts with a tinting fluid ; also, a design, or designs, so made.

spat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPAT. — **spatting stick,** *Plumbing,* a small stick for throwing melted solder on a joint to be wiped.

spat'tle (spăt'l ; spăt'-), *n.* [AS. *spātl.* Cf. SPAWL, SPITTLE.] Spawl ; spittle. — *v. t.* To spit on; also, to bespatter. — *v. i.* To spit ; to slobber. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spat'tling pop'py. Var. of SPATLING POPPY. [ulate.]

spat'u-lar (spăt'ū-lär), *a.* Spat-

spat'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To work or trest with a spatula.

spat'ule (spăt'ūl), *n.* **a** A spatula. **b** A spatulate organ or part.

spat'u-li-form' (spăt'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Spatulate.

spau. † SPA.

spaude (*dial.* spôd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPALD.

spaught. *n.* A stripling. *Obs.*

spaul. † SPAWL, to spit. [SPALL

spaul (spôl). Dial. Eng. var. of

spaul, spaulde. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SPALD, shoulder, limb.

spaul'droch'y (spôl'drŏk'ĭ ; spăl'-), *a.* Long-legged. *Scot.*

spaune. † SPAWN.

spaut † SPAUGHT.

spave (spāv), *v. t.* To spay. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spaveyne. † SPAVIN.

spa'vie (spā'vĭ), *n.* Spavin. *Scot.*

Spa-vien'to (spä-vyĕn'tō), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.

spa'vi-et (spā'vĭ-ĕt), **spa'vit** (-vĭt), *p. a.* Spavined. *Scot.*

spaw. † SPA.

spawde † SPALD. [of SPEAK.

spawk. Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p.

spawl. Var. of SPALL, splinter.

spawl. Var. of SPAUL.

spawl, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spāld,* var. of *spātl,* fr. *spætan* to spit.] Spittle. Obs. — *v. n. & t.* [Cf. AS. *spātlian.*] To spit. *Obs.*

spawld. Var. of SPALD.

spawn brick. = BRICK, *n.*, 3.

spawn eater. A small American cyprinoid fish (*Notropis hudsonius*).

spawn fungus. A mushroom.

spay. Obs. or Scot. var. of SPAE.

spay. *n.* The male red deer in his third year [*Obs.*

spay'ad, spay'ade, *n.* A spay.

spaynel. † SPANIEL.

S. P. C. *Abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Crime.

S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

S. P. C. C. *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

S. P. C. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. [of SPEECH-

speach. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

b To be a proof or manifestation of; to indicate. — **to speak in one's cast,** to break in during another's part; to interrupt. *Obs.* — **to s. in one's ear,** to speak to one privately; to whisper to one. — **to s. out,** to speak loudly and distinctly: also, to speak unreservedly. — **to s. to. a** To reprove; rebuke. *Colloq.* **b** To bear witness to; to testify to. — **to s. up.** = TO SPEAK OUT. — **to s. well for,** to commend; to be evidence in favor of. — **to s. with,** to converse with.

speak (spēk), *v. i.* **1.** To utter articulately and with ordinary modulation of the voice; to pronounce; to express orally. "None *spake* a word unto him." *Job* ii. 13. **2.** To declare orally; to tell or express in words; to utter; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* sense. **3.** To express or declare in any manner; to proclaim; publish; to make known; as, fame *speaks* him honest. **4.** To sound the praises of; to extol; honor; celebrate.

Deserves . . . a free poesy to *speak* her *Habington.*

5. To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; to utter or pronounce; to talk; as, to *speak* Latin. **6.** To address; accost; hail; as, to *speak* a vessel. **7.** To designate; term; call. *Obs.*

to speak daggers, to utter biting words; to speak fiercely or so as to wound the feelings. — **to s. (one) fair,** to address (one) in an affable or friendly manner. — **to s. for,** to bespeak; to engage. — **to s. one's conscience.** = TO SPEAK ONE'S MIND. *Obs. Shak.* — **to s. one's mind,** to speak what is in one's mind; to speak without reserve. — **to s. volumes,** to be very significant; to be full of meaning.

speak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an utterer. Specif.: **a** One who utters or pronounces a discourse or address; usually, one who makes a public address, as, a good or bad *speaker.* **b** One who is the mouthpiece of others; esp., one who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating debate; a chairman; as a specific title [*cap.*], that of the presiding officer of various legislative bodies, usually the lower or popular house; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, orig., the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the British House of Commons is elected from the members by themselves, and is usually not strongly identified with any party. His functions are now limited to the keeping of order and the regulation of debate under the rules, the casting of the deciding vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. A similar officer with the same title and similar functions presides over the lower house in the legislatures of the various British colonies and confederations of colonies. The Speaker of the Canadian Senate is appointed by the Governor-General. The Speaker (the name is borrowed from English usage) of the American House of Representatives is elected also by the members, but is a strong party man chosen by the dominant party. He presides over sessions of the House and signs all acts, warrants, etc., issued by its authority; he appoints (usually) all select committees, and as a member may speak and vote on all questions. Since the 61st Congress, standing committees have been elected by the House, and the Speaker cannot serve on the Committee on Rules. The lower houses of the State legislatures are presided over by Speakers elected by the members and having the power of appointing the committees on legislation. **2.** A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.*

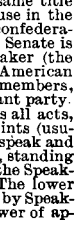
speak'ing, *p. pr.* of SPEAK. Hence: *p.a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech. **2.** Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness; also, expressing force or character; suggesting strength; as, his face was strong and *speaking.*

speak'ing, *vb. n.* of SPEAK. Hence: *n.* Act of uttering words; speech; also, public declamation; oratory.

speaking machine, a phonograph or gramophone. — **s. rod.** See LEVELING ROD. — **s. terms,** a degree of acquaintance admitting casual salutation or conversation; — in phrase, *to be on speaking terms.* — **s. trumpet,** a trumpet-shaped instrument for intensifying the sound of the human voice.

spear (spēr), *n.* [ME. *spere,* AS. *spere;* akin to D. & G. *speer,* OS. & OHG. *sper,* Icel. *spjör,* pl., Dan. *spær,* and perh. to L. *sparus,* and E. *spar* a beam, bar.] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.

☞ *Spear* is used attributively in old or archaic phrases, with the force of *pertaining to the male* or *father;* as, the *spear* side, that is, the male line of a family, as opposed to the *spindle side; spear* kin. Cf. DISTAFF, 2.



Head of Fishing Spear.

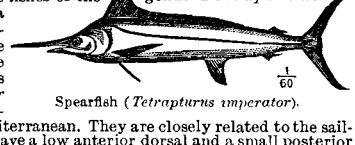
2. A spearman. **3.** A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals. **4.** A shoot, as of grass; a spire; esp., a stalk of reed grass; a reed; also, any young shoot or sprout; as, a *spear* of asparagus or barley. **5.** The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, *n.*, 6 **b.** **6.** The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a mine pump is attached; a pump rod.

spear, *v. t.;* SPEARED (spērd); SPEAR'ING. To pierce or strike with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

spear, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant.

spear dog. The piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several large powerful pelagic fishes of the genus *Tetrapturus* having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish, as *T. imperator* of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. They are closely related to the sailfishes, but have a low anterior dorsal and a small posterior dorsal fin, and the ventral fin is reduced to a single spine. **b** The quillback. *Local, U. S.*



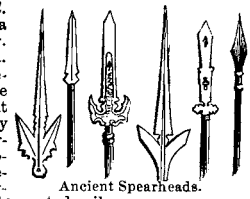
Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*).

spear grass. **1.** Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves; as: **a** Couch grass. **b** Bent grass. **c** Meadow grass. **d** The common reed grass. **e** The slender foxtail. **f** Porcupine grass. **g** An Australian beard grass (*Andropogon contortus*). **2.** A Spear crowfoot. **b** In Australia, the bayonet plant.

spear'head' (spēr'hĕd'), *n.* The head or point of a spear.

spear'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear.

spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [So named from its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint *Mentha spicata,* widely cultivated for use in flavoring, and also for its aromatic oil. The plant somewhat resembles peppermint, but has slender, interrupted spikes.



Ancient Spearheads.

spear pyrites. *Min.* A variety of marcasite in twin crystals resembling the head of a spear.

spear'wood' (spēr'wo͝od'), *n.* In Australia, the myrtaceous tree *Eucalyptus doratoxylon,* or the mimosaceous tree *Acacia doratoxylon;* also, their hard tough wood, used by the natives for spears.

spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sperewyrt* a kind of plant.] Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves.

spec'chie (spĕk'kyā), *n. pl.* [Cf. It. *specchio,* prop., a mirror.] *Archæol.* Certain rude stone structures of southern Italy, not unlike trulli, but larger and higher, supposed to have been watchtowers.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *specialis,* fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality: cf. F. *spécial;* or shortened fr. *especial.* See SPECIES; cf. ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*

2. Relating to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; peculiar; unique.

To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey*

3. Distinguished by some unusual quality: uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion; esp, distinguished by superior excellence, importance, power, or the like. **4.** Regarded with particular favor and affection; dear; — with *to* or *unto;* as, *special* to the king. *Obs.* **5.** Confined to a definite field of action; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range; as, a *special* act of Congress; a *special* branch of study.

Syn. — SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, PECULIAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is SPECIAL which is out of the ordinary; that is PARTICULAR (see CIRCUMSTANTIAL) which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that which is PECULIAR, as here compared, is distinctively one's own; that is INDIVIDUAL which is single, or which is peculiar to one only, or which is strikingly characteristic; as, "Take *special* care my greetings be delivered" (*Shak.*); "With me she was a *special* favorite" (*Shelley*); "if . . . a voice should tell me that a *particular* man had died at a *particular* place, and a *particular* hour" (*Johnson*); "the reasons which led Stevenson to choose this *particular* date" (*Sidney Colvin*), "each hero following his *peculiar* bent" (*Wordsworth*); "pleasant wines which, expressing the *peculiar* quality of their native soil, lose their *special* pleasantness away from home" (*W. Pater*); "He passed from the *individual* appearance to universal laws" (*Bancroft*); "a thing personal and *individual*" (*Bacon*); "Frederick II. is grandly *individual*, but hardly a representative man" (*J. R. Green*). SPECIFIC, as here compared (see EXPLICIT), implies precise or explicit designation; CONCRETE adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance, to adduce a *concrete* example. See SIMPLE.

special act, bill, law, *or* **statute.** = PRIVATE ACT, BILL, etc. — **s. agent.** See AGENT, *n.*, 2. Hence, **s. agency.** — **s. assumpsit.** See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b.** — **s. bail.** *Law.* = BAIL ABOVE. — **s. bastard,** *Law,* a bastard legitimated by marriage of its parents. — **s. carrier,** *Law,* a private carrier. — **s. case,** *Law,* a case the proceedings under which are different from those of the regular common-law or equity actions; as: **a** An action or proceeding established by statute to provide new rights or remedies. **b** A case reserved for the decision of the court on a question of law, on a case stated, or on a finding of facts by the jury; also, the case prepared to be so submitted. — **s. creation,** *Biol.,* the theory that each biological species came into being by a special act of creation; — opposed to *doctrine of descent.* — **s. damages.** *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *Cit.* — **s. delivery,** prompt delivery of mail matter by special postal messenger. *U. S.* — **s. demurrer,** *Law,* a demurrer for some specified defect of form in the pleading. — **s. deposit.** **a** Any deposit creating the relation of bailor and bailee. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** *Banking.* Sometimes, specif., a deposit of a round sum of money at interest and not subject to checking. — **s. deputy.** See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1. — **s. finding,** *Law,* a finding of a jury of some particular fact or facts as established by the evidence in an action, not including a rendering of a verdict upon the entire matter in issue. — **s. indorsement.** *Law.* **a** An indorsement on negotiable paper which limits the transfer to a particular person or a special purpose. **b** A statement on a writ of the nature of the claim, or the scope of the relief sought. — **s. injunction,** *Law,* an injunction on motion granted on special grounds. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **s. issue.** See ISSUE, *n.*, 10. — **s. law,** a private law. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. lease,** *Law,* a lease for certain special purposes, which may, under certain conditions, be acquired under the provisions of sections 89, 90, & 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. *Australia.* — **s. license,** *Law,* a license granting exceptional privileges; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law,* a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time or place. — **s. lien,** a specific lien. See LIEN. — **s. order,** *Mil.,* a written order of a commander of a unit not smaller than a regiment, or of a post, division, or the like, which does not concern, and is not published to, the whole command. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **s. plea.** *Law.* See PLEA, 2 **c.** — **s. pleader,** *Law,* orig., a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; hence, a lawyer whose occupation is to draw pleadings, give opinions on matters submitted to him, and prepare the papers in various proceedings out of the usual course. In Great Britain, he may or may not be admitted to the bar; if not he must (under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97) take out an annual certificate. — **s. pleading.** **a** *Law.* The allegation of special or new matter to avoid the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter. **b** Popularly, sophistical or overtechnical argumentation. — **special plea in bar,** *Law,* a plea in bar admitting the facts alleged but avoiding the action by setting forth particular and new matter; — disting. from the general issue. — **s. power.** *Law.* See POWER, *n.*, 5. — **s. proceeding,** a judicial proceeding other than an action; — used chiefly of such procedure under codes. — **s. property.** *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4. — **s. retainer.** See 1st RETAINER, 1 **c.** — **s. rule.** See RULE, *n.*, 7. — **s. session,** an extraordinary session. — **s. statute,** a private statute. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. student,** a student in a university, college, academy, etc., not pursuing the prescribed course. — **s. term,** *Law,* a term held by a single judge, or for a special purpose; — used in reference to courts composed of several judges, to describe the term at which one alone presides, whose judgment may thereafter be reviewed by all or others sitting together and in general term. — **s. traverse.** See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **s. trust,** an active trust. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *n.* **1.** **a** A favorite or intimate; also, a paramour. *Obs.* **b** A special thing; a particular. *Obs.* **2.** One appointed or used for a special service or occasion; as, a *special* train, telegraph dispatch, policeman, etc. **in special,** specially; in particular. *Archaic.*

spe'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a special branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism.*

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of knowledge, art, or science, as a doctor who devotes himself to certain diseases, a broker who deals only in one or a few stocks, etc. — **spe'cial-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spécialité.* See SPECIAL; cf. SPECIALTY.] **1.** A special or peculiar mark or characteristic; a distinctive or distinguishing quality; a particularity. **2.** An object or class of objects marked by some special or peculiar characteristic; a specialty. See SPECIALTY, 3. **3.** *Law* = SPECIALTY, 6.

spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of specializing, or state of being specialized. **2.** *Biol.* **a** Adaptation in the structure of a part to the performance of some particular function; differentiation, esp. when tending toward greatly increased efficiency in one function at the expense of most other functions. **b** Adaptation in the structure of an entire organism for life in particular surroundings, or for particular habits.

spe'cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1** To particularize. *Obs.,* exc. specif.: *Negotiable Paper.* To indorse or cross, as a check, so as to restrict payment to a particular payee. **2.** To apply to a specific use chiefly in *p. p.* **3.** *Biol.* To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. See SPECIALIZATION, 2.

spe'cial-ize, *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development; as: **a** To concentrate one's efforts on a special subject. **b** *Biol.* To undergo specialization.

spe'cial-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Designed or fitted for use or employment in one special line, as of occupation, so that change to another involves a loss in utility, other things being equal. **2.** *Biol.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, specialization.

spe'cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf OF. *especiauté, especialté.* Cf. SPECIALITY.] **1.** State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics. **2.** A particular, peculiar, or individual circumstance, detail, or characteristic; a distinctive mark or quality; as, the *specialties* of one's lot in life. **3.** An object or class of objects distinguished by some special characteristic, individual quality, or the like; esp., a product, usually manufactured, of a special kind, made under a special patent, serving one special purpose, etc.; as, a manufacturer of, or dealer in, *specialties;* also, an article to which special attention is devoted; as, athletic goods are a *specialty* in this store. **4** A special feeling; esp., a fondness; a partiality. *Obs.* **5.** That in which one specializes or has special knowledge; a branch of knowledge, art, science, or business, to which one especially devotes himself; as, to make a *specialty* of philology; retailing is his *specialty.* **6.** A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.

spe'ci-a'tion (spē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n* [See SPECIES; -ATION.] *Biol.* The evolutionary process by which species are formed; the process by which variations become fixed.

‖ **spe'ci-e** (spē'shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase *in specie,* i. e., in sort, in kind; in (its own or a specified) form. "A return in *specie.*" *Dryden.*

spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [For coin or money *in specie.* See SPECIES.] Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money.

Spe'cie Cir'cu-lar (spē'shĭ). *U. S. Hist.* A circular caused to be issued by President Jackson in July, 1836, ordering the agents of the government to receive only gold or silver in payment for public lands.

spe'cie pay'ment (spē'shĭ). Payment in specie, or coin, esp. in the redemption of paper money at its face value.

spe'cies (spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPICE, *n.;* cf. SPECIE, SPECIAL.] **1.** A mental image, phantasm, or sensuous presentation; an idea or object of thought considered as the similitude of an object in nature, whether in the guise of a modification of sense or of a purely intellectual correlative of the natural object; in loose usage, form; aspect; appearance Scholastic epistemology, as developed by Thomas Aquinas, is a doctrine of intentional species According to this view, the *species* is first the ‖ **spe'ci-es sen-si'bi-lis** [spē'shĭ-ēz sĕn-sĭb'ĭ-lĭs] (*sensible species*) operating in sense knowledge. It originates as sense action (conceived as physical motion and psychical affection), in which form it is called the ‖ **spe'ci-es impres'sa** [ĭm-prĕs'ä] (*impressed species*), while the translation of this activity or affection by the mind, that is the sensuous construction or representation, is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es ex-pres'sa** (*expressed species*). But the sensible species ends in sense knowledge; intellectual cognition is obtained only through the ‖ **spe'ci-es in-tel'li-gi'bi-lis** [ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭb'ĭ-lĭs] (*intelligible species*). In so far as this is conceived as an affection of the active intellect

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speak'a-ble, *a.* 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken. **2.** Able to speak. *Rare.*

speak'-ea'sy, *n.* An unlicensed drinking place. *Slang, U. S.*

speak'er (spēk'ẽr), *n.* A long pole or stake. *Dial. Eng.*

speak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

speak'ful, *a.* Prating. *Obs.*

speaking arc. *Elec.* An arc lamp used as a telephone receiver, the telephonic current being superposed upon the normal current of the lamp.

speak'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPEAKING.

speak'man, *n.* Spokesman. *Obs.*

speal. Var. of SPEEL.

speal (spēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.

spean (spēn), *v. t.* To wean. Cf. SPANE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spean, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *speni,* Sw. *spene.*] The teat or nipple of an animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spear. Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spear bed. Bed of reeds. *Dial. Eng.*

spear crowfoot. The crowfoot *Ranunculus flammula.*

speard. Speared. *R. Sp.* [spear.]

spear'er, *n.* One who uses a spear. Any myrsinaceous plant or flower of the genus *Icacorea,* in allusion to the pointed sepals.

spear foot. The off hind foot of a horse.

spear hand. The hand in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spear hook. = SPRING HOOK c.

spear'ing, *n.* [Cf. SPEAR.] A lizard fish.

spear javelin. = FRAMEA.

spear jig. ✝ SPARK.

spear lily. Any Australian amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Doryanthes.*

spear'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spearmint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spear plate. = STRAPPING PLATE.

spear rod. The spear, or main rod, of a mine pump.

spear thistle. The bull thistle.

spear thrower. = THROWING STICK.

spear widgeon. *Local, Eng.* & *Irish.* The female goosander. **b** The red-breasted merganser.

spear'y (spēr'ĭ), *a.* Having the form of a spear. [SPATE, flood.]

speat (spāt; spēt). Dial. var. of SPEAVE (spēv). Var. of SPAVE.

spec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spec (spĕk). Short for SPECULATION. *Colloq. or Slang.*

specce. ✝ SPEECH.

spece, *n.* View; sight. *Obs.*

spece, *n.* [OF. *espece,* F. *espèce.* Cf. SPICE, SPECIES.] Species; kind. *Obs.* Cf. SPICE.

speceows. ✝ SPECIOUS.

specheock. ✝ SPITCHCOCK.

speche. ✝ SPECK, SPEECH.

specht. ✝ SPEIGHT.

spe'cial-iz'er (spĕsh'ăl-īz'ẽr), *n.* A specialist.

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* of SPECIAL.

spe'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

spe'cie point (spē'shĭ). *Finance.* The rate of exchange at which specie may be shipped in

abstracting the intelligible element of the sensible species, it is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es in-tel'li-gi'bi-lis im-pres'sa**, while the product or mental translation of the process is the true image or conception of the original object, and is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es intel'li-gi'bi-lis ex-pres'sa**. Thus the processes leading to sense knowledge and to intellectual knowledge precisely correspond. Many writers, however, have used *species* as equivalent to effluvium or to phantasm.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet. *Sir I. Newton*

Wit . . . searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent *Dryden.*

2. Specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing.

3. A public spectacle or exhibition. *Obs. Bacon.*

4. *Logic.* A group of individuals having common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in having or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals.

Every class which is a real kind, that is, which is distinguished from all other classes by an indeterminate multitude of properties not derivable from one another, is either a genus or a *species.* *J. S. Mill.*

5. *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which possess in common one or more characters distinguishing them from other similar groups, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring, exhibiting between each other only minor differences bridged over by intermediate forms (see SUBSPECIES) and differences ascribable to age, sex, polymorphism, individual peculiarity or accident, or to selective breeding by man; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. Until the acceptance of the theory of evolution a species was regarded as being the offspring of a single specially created ancestor or pair; hence, each species was considered definitely separated from other species, and usually as unchanging from one generation to another. Individuals intergrading between two supposedly distinct species were commonly considered as hybrids or as abnormal individuals whose peculiarities approached the normal characters of the other species. The theory of evolution, however, involves the conception that species are not unchanging, but that they have developed and are developing from preëxisting and different species, also that this process is in many cases still going on. With the abandonment of the doctrine of separate creation of species, the term *species* loses much of its theoretical importance. In the case of closely allied groups, the prevailing practice is to recognize those as distinct species whose members are not known to, or are assumed not to, intergrade with some other species, even if the characters distinguishing them be very slight. Groups which intergrade are regarded as only subspecies. Cf. EVOLUTION, 7 **b**, MUTATION, 6, SUBSPECIES, NOMENCLATURE, 3.

The *species* is the union of individuals descending one from the other or from common parents, and of those who resemble them as much as they resemble each other. *Cuvier.*

A *species* is the smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. *Huxley.*

A *species* is the abstract central point around which a group of variations oscillate. *Encyc. Brit.*

A coherent group of interbreeding individuals is the unit of evolutionary biology to which the term *species* finds its most proper application. *O. F. Cook.*

6 A sort; kind; variety; as, a *species* of low cunning.

7. *Math.* The distinction of assemblages according to the number of the first empty derived assemblage. When this is the *n*th, the species is the *n*th.

8. Money of silver, gold, or other metal; specie. *Obs.*

9. *Pharm.* **a** A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. **b** An officinal mixture or compound powder, esp. one for an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture.

spe-cif'ic (spĕ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F *spécifique*, or LL. *specificus*; L. *species* a particular sort or kind + *facere* to make. Cf. SPECIFY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a drug; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

2 Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite, or making definite; explicit; of an exact or particular nature; as, a *specific* statement.

3. Restricted by nature to a special person, thing, time, etc.; peculiar; as, vices *specific* to a certain century. *Rare.*

4. *Med.* **a** Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in malaria. **b** Due to a particular microörganism or virus; — of a disease.

5. *Physics.* Designating any of various arbitrary physical constants, as the ratio of the amount of a physical quantity of a substance to that of the same volume of a standard substance, or the amount of a physical quantity possessed by unit volume (usually a cubic centimeter) of a substance.

Syn. — See SPECIAL, EXPLICIT.

specific character, *Biol.*, a character distinguishing one species from another or from every other species of the same genus. — **s. conductivity,** *Elec.*, the reciprocal of specific resistance. See RESISTIVITY, 1. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **s. disease.** *Med.* **a** A disease producing a determinate definite effect on the blood and tissues or on some special tissue. **b** A disease uniformly due to a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — **s. duty,** *Taxation*, a duty of a certain sum assessed on an article of a given kind, or on a given quantity of an article, without reference to its value or market price. — **s. form.** = PRINCIPAL FORM. — **s. gravity,** the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance taken as the standard or unit; relative density. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. Thus, 19, the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times as heavy as water. In the case of gases usually the weights of equal volumes at 0° and 760 mm. are compared. Solids and liquids are usually compared with water of the same temperature or with water of maximum density (at 4° C.). — **specific-gravity balance,** a balance to determine the specific gravity of liquids or solids, by the use of the Archimedean principle. — **s.-gravity bottle.** See PYCNOMETER. — **s.-gravity bulbs,** marked hollow bulbs of glass, of different specific gravities, arranged in a series to determine specific gravity of liquids. — **specific heat,** *Physics*, the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree to that required to raise an equal mass of water one degree. Also, the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade. Since the thermal capacity of water is not the same at all temperatures, the latter of these two definitions is to be preferred, because it expresses the thermal capacity of the substance per unit mass in terms definitely related to units of energy. Specific heat of a gas at constant pressure is equal to the specific heat at constant volume plus the work done in the former case by the expanding gas. — **s. inductive capacity,** *Elec.*, the ratio of the electric strain to the electric stress in a dielectric acted on by a uniform electric force which produces uniform electric strain or displacement. — **s. legacy,** *Law*, a bequest of a particular thing or part out of the testator's estate, as of a specified animal or piece of furniture. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. magnetic rotation.** See MAGNETIC ROTATION. — **s. name.** See NOMENCLATURE, 3. — **s. performance,** *Law*, the performance of a contract according to its terms, or substantially so; — used chiefly with reference to such performance as decreed by a court of equity, where the common-law remedy of damages would be totally inadequate and the specific performance not unjust to the defendant. Also, a decree ordering specific performance. — **s. refractive power,** a value which takes into account the relation between the refractive index (n) of a substance and its density (d), as expressed either by the empirical formula $\frac{n-1}{d}$ or by the theoretically derived formula $\frac{n^2-1}{(n^2+2)d}$; — called also *constant of refraction.* — **s. reluctance,** *Elec.*, the reluctance of a centimeter cube of a substance; reluctivity. — **s. resistance,** *Elec.*, resistance across opposite faces of a centimeter cube of a substance; resistivity. — **s. rotation** *or* **rotatory power,** the optical rotation or power to turn the plane of polarization of light exhibited by a substance, as expressed by the formula $\frac{100\alpha}{lpd}$, where α is the observed angle of rotation, l the length through which the light passes, p the per cent by weight of the substance present, and d the density of the substance or solution. — **s. security.** See SECURITY, 3. — **s. stain,** *Microscopy*, a pigment, used in histology and microchemistry, having a peculiar affinity for certain structural elements or chemical compounds. — **s. volume,** *Physics & Chem.*, the quotient got by dividing unity by the specific gravity; the reciprocal of the specific gravity. It is equal (when the specific gravity is referred to water at 4° C. as a standard) to the number of cubic centimeters occupied by one gram of a substance.

spe-cif'ic (spĕ-sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose.

2. *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, **4 a.**

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécification*, LL. *specificatio.*] **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering. *I. Watts.*

2. Act or process of making or becoming specific (sense 1); state of being specific or related to a species.

3. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer; esp., a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer or of the terms of a contract; also, a single article, item, or particular, or an allegation of a specific act.

4. Specif.: **a** *Patent Law.* A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same, concluding with a specific and distinct claim or claims of the part, improvement, or combination which the applicant regards as his discovery or invention, this latter part being often called the *claim.* **b** Usually *pl. Arch. & Engin.* A written or printed description of work to be done, forming part of the contract and describing qualities of material and mode of construction, and also giving dimensions and other information not shown in the drawings.

5. *Rom. & Civil Law.* The working up of material so that it becomes of a different character, as where one person so treats material belonging to another; acquisition of property by so changing its character. In general when any part of the new product belonged to the workman the product belonged to him; where he had supplied no material the product belonged to him unless it could be reduced to its original form. In any case the owner had to be compensated for his material or the workman for his work, as the case might be. Cf. ACCESSION, 3 **a.**

spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPEC'I-FIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *spécifier*, or OF. *especifier, especeſier*, fr. LL. *specificare.* See SPECIES; -FY.] **1.** To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner; to tell or state precisely or in detail; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* articles purchased. *Pope.*

2. Specif., to include as an item in a specification.

3. To render specific. *Rare.*

spec'i-men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SPY.] **1.** A part of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole, or kept for exhibition or study as typical of its class or kind; a sample; as, a *specimen* of one's handwriting.

2. A person of an unusual or exaggerated type; a character; as, a tough *specimen. Colloq. or Slang.*

Syn. — Sample, model, pattern. See EXAMPLE.

spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *speciositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being specious.

2. That which is pleasing or specious in form or look.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance: cf. F. *spécieux.* See SPECIES.] **1** Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy. *Obs. or R.*

[Serpents] *specious* and beautiful to the eye *Bp. Richardson.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.

3. Existing to our senses; actually known or experienced. *R.*

Syn. — SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. SPECIOUS implies a fair appearance assumed with intent to deceive; that is PLAUSIBLE which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible* emphasizes effect; as, "All was colored with a smooth pretense of *specious* love and duty" (*Dryden*); "the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its *plausibility*" (*Stewart*); "He bids them . . . to listen . . . neither to this *specious* persuasion nor to that *plausible* argument" (*Paley*); "furnishing the world with a *plausible* excuse to worry each other, while they sanctified the worse cause with the *specious* pretext of zeal for the furtherance of the best" (*Cowper*). That is COLORABLE for which some justification may be alleged; as, "They gathered together many of her maladministrations, for which they might the more *colorably* put her out of office" (*Burnet*); a *colorable* pretext. That is OSTENSIBLE (frequently opposed to *real, actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive, errand.

— **spe'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **spe'cious-ness,** *n.*

speck (spĕk), *n.* [ME. *spekke*, AS. *specca*; cf. LG. *spaak*, D. *spikkel.*] **1.** A small discoloration in or on anything; a spot; stain; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.

2. A small discoloration revealing decay, as in fruit; a blemish; hence, a fruit, as an orange, having a speck.

3. A small piece or object; a bit; a particle; a mite; as, *specks* of dust; he has not a *speck* of money.

4. A patch, esp. on a shoe; also, a sole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. A small etheostomoid fish (*Ulocentra stigmæa*) common in the southeastern United States.

speck, *v. t.;* SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECK'ING. To produce specks on or in, esp. specks regarded as blemishes; to spot; speckle. "Purple, azure, or *specked* with gold." *Milton.*

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*; cf. D. *spikkel.*] **1.** A little speck or spot in or on anything.

2. Hence, a color or kind; a sort. *Scot.*

speck'le, *v. t.;* SPECK'LED (-ld); SPECK'LING (-lĭng). To mark with small spots or specks; to speck; spot.

speckled brant, the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hind,** a large grouper (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*), a common food fish on the Florida coast. It is umber brown densely covered with small pearly white or bluish dots. — **S. Indians,** the Pakawa. See PINTO, *n.*, 1. — **s. loon,** the black-throated loon. *Local, Brit.* — **s. moray,** a yellow-and-black thickly spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) of Florida and the West Indies. — **s. perch,** the crappie. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout. a** The common American brook trout. **b** The rainbow trout. Also applied to other trout of the western United States. — **s. turtle** *or* **tortoise,** the spotted turtle. — **s. wood,** palmyra wood cut transversely, giving a mottled effect.

spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere.* See SPY.] **1.** Something exhibited to view; usually, something exhibited as unusual and notable; a remarkable or noteworthy sight. "O, piteous *spectacle!*" *Shak.*

2. Specif., a public display appealing, or intended to appeal, to the eye by its mass, proportions, color, etc.; as, a great dramatic *spectacle;* a naval *spectacle.*

3. A spyglass; a glass; also, a mirror. *Obs. Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes from glare, dust, etc., consisting usually of two lenses supported by a bridge resting on, or fastened to, the nose, and by curved side pieces (bows) passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASSES, 1.

5. *pl.* Hence, fig., an aid to the intellectual sight. *Dryden.*

6. *sing. or pl.* Any of various things suggesting a pair of spectacles in shape, as the frame containing the red and green glasses in a semaphore (see SEMAPHORE, *Illust.*).

7. *pl. Naut.* A spectacle iron

8. *pl. Cricket.* See PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

Syn. — Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant.

spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing spectacles.

2. *Zoöl.* Having on the face color markings, or patches of naked skin, suggesting a pair of spectacles.

spectacled bear, a black bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Andes Mountains. — **s. cobra,** cobra de capello. — **s. coot** *or* **duck,** surf scoter. *U. S.* — **s. eider.** See EIDER, 1. — **s. goose,** common gannet. *Eng.* — **s. pelican.** See PELICAN, 1.

spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spectacle or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display, as of pomp or scenic effects; as, a *spectacular* play.

2. Pertaining to spectacles for the eyes. *Rare.*

— **spec-tac'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec-tac'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

spec'tant (spĕk'tȧnt), *a.* [L. *spectans* looking at.] *Her.* Looking forward. Cf. *at gaze* **a,** under GAZE, *n.*

spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *spectator:* cf. F. *spectateur.* See SPECTACLE.] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder; esp., one witnessing any exhibition, as a play.

Syn. — Beholder, observer, witness. See LOOKER-ON.

Spectator, Mr. A "short-faced gentleman," silent and observing, the chief of the imaginary authors of the "Spectator" papers, published daily by Steele and Addison from March 1, 1711, till Dec. 6, 1712, and revived briefly in 1714.

Spectator Club. The imaginary club which professed to edit "The Spectator." The members are Mr. Spectator, Sir Roger de Coverley, a member of the Inner Temple ("placed there to study the laws of the land," but "most learned of any of the house in those of the stage"), Sir Andrew Freeport, Captain Sentry, Will Honeycomb, and a clergyman, "a very philosophic man, of general learning, great sanctity of life, and the most exact good breeding," whose health is poor. See the above names.

spec'ter } (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* an ap-
spec'tre } pearance, image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECTRUM.] **1.** A visible disembodied spirit; an apparition; ghost; phantom. *Dryden.*

payment of debts without loss. See GOLD POINT.

specif *Abbr.* Specifically.

spec'i-fi'a-ble (spĕs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being specified

spe-cif'i-al (spĕ-sĭf'ĭ-ȧl), *a* Specific *Obs.*

spe-cif'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Specific.

spe-cif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPECIFIC, SPECIFICAL.

spe-cif'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spe-cif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To specify. *Obs*

spe-cif'i-ca-tive (spĕ-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to specify. — **spe-cif'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

spec'i-fic'i-ty (spĕs'ĭ-fĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being specific.

spe-cif'i-cize (spĕ-sĭf'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render specific.

spe-cif'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spe-cil'lum (spĕ-sĭl'ŭm), *n.* [L.] = STYLET, 2. [Beautiful. *Obs.*]

spe'ci-ose', *a.* [L. *speciosus.*]

speck (spĕk), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *spek*, akin to ME. *spic* lard, bacon, fat, AS. *spic*, Icel. *spik*, G. *speck.*] **a** Fat meat; fat. *Local, U. S.* **b** (1) *Whaling.* The blubber of whales or other marine mammals. (2) The fat of the hippopotamus. *South Africa.*

speck fall. *Whaling.* A fall rove through a block (**speck block**) for hoisting blubber and boat.

speck'ing, *n.* Searching for gold on the surface of rich alluvial deposits. *Australia.*

speck'le. Speckle. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'led. Speckled. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'le-bel'ly. a White-fronted goose. **b** Gadwall duck. *Both Local, U. S.* [*Local, U. S.*]

spec'kled-bill', *n.* Surf scoter. [*Local, U. S.*]

speck'led-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

speck'less, *a.* See -LESS.

speck'sion-eer' (spĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* [See SPECK blubber.] *Whaling.* Chief harpooner, who directs in cutting up the blubber.

speckt. Specked. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'y (spĕk'ĭ), *a.* Marked with specks or spots; spotted.

specs (spĕks). Short for *spectacles. Colloq.*

spect'a-ble (spĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spectabilis:* cf. OF. *spectable.*] Visible; also, notable. *Obs.*

spec'ta-cl. Spectacle. *Ref. Sp.*

spectacle coot. Surf scoter. *U.S.*

spectacle furnace. A German shaft furnace with two tap holes.

spectacle iron. *Naut* An iron clew. See CLEW, *n.*, 4 **b.**

spec'ta-cls. Spectacles. *Ref. Sp.*

spec-tac'u-lous (spĕk-tăk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Spectacular. *Obs.*

spec'tate (spĕk'tāt), *v. t & i.* [L. *spectatus*, p. p. of *spectare* to look at.] To behold: look. *Obs.*

— **spec-ta'tion** (spĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

spec'ta-tive, *a.* Speculative; **spec'ta-to'ri-al** (spĕk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectator. *Rare.*

spec-ta'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spec-ta'tress (-trĕs), **spec-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator.

‖ **spec-te'mur a-gen'do.** [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.

specter, *or* **spectre, bat** Any phyllostome bat; esp., *Vampyrus spectrum.* See VAMPIRE.

specter, *or* **spectre, candle.** A belemnite. [glass crab.]

specter, *or* **spectre, crab.** A

spec'tered, spec'tred (spĕk'tērd), *a.* Peopled with specters. *Rare* [farsier.]

specter, *or* spectre, lemur. The

specter, *or* **spectre, shrimp.** A skeleton shrimp. [SIONEER.]

spec'tion-eer'. Var. of SPECK-

spec'tra, *n. pl.* See SPECTRUM.

2. a The tarsier. **b** A walking-stick insect. **c** A spectre crab or specter shrimp.
Syn. — See GHOST.
specter, *or* **spectre, of the Brocken.** = BROCKEN SPECTER.

spec'tral (spĕk'trăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. "The *spectral* form of evil." *F. W. Robertson.*
2. Of or pert. to a spectrum; made by the spectrum.
spectral bat, a specter bat. — **s. lemur,** the tarsier. — **s. owl,** the great gray owl. See GRAY OWL.
— **spec-tral'i-ty** (spĕk-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec'tral-ly,** *adv.*

spec'tro- (spĕk'trō-). Combining form for *spectrum.*

spec'tro-bo-lom'e-ter (-bō-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolometer.*] *Physics.* A combination of spectroscope and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-met'ric** (-bō'lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-col'or-im'e-try (-kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ē-trĭ; -kŏl'ō-rĭm'ē-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Quantitative study of color, usually for chemical analysis, by means of the spectrophotometer.

spec'tro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.

spec'tro-gram (spĕk'trō-grăm), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* A photograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.

spec'tro-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing or mapping a spectrum. **b** A photograph or picture of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **spec'tro-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **spec-trog'ra-phy** (spĕk-trŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.*

spec'tro-he'li-o-gram' (-hē'lĭ-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*spectro-* + *helio-* + *-gram.*] *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, usually of the calcium line (K), and showing the sun's faculæ and prominences.

spec'tro-he'li-o-graph' (-gráf'), *n. Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms, consisting of a spectroscopic camera used in combination with a telescope, and provided with clockwork for moving the sun's image across the slit. — **spec'tro-he'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-logy.*] The science of spectrum analysis. — **spec'tro-log'i-cal** (-trō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spec'tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spec-trom'e-ter (spĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument, resembling the reflection goniometer, used in determining the index of refraction by measuring the external angle of a prism of the substance, and also its angle of minimum deviation for light of a given kind. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it.

spec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Art or process of using the spectrometer, or of measuring wave lengths of rays of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-met'ric** (spĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-phone (spĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-phone.*] An instrument constructed on the principle of the photophone and used in spectrum analysis as an adjunct to the spectroscope. — **spec'tro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.

spec'tro-pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of comparing, photometrically, the brightness of two spectra, wave length by wave length; the use of the spectrophotometer. — **spec'tro-pho'to-met'ric** (-fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-po'lar-im'e-ter (-pō'lăr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n. Optics.* A combined spectroscope and polarimeter for determining the rotatory power of solutions.

spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An optical instrument, variously used, for forming spectra, as that of solar light, or those produced by Eyepiece.

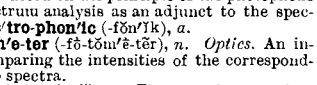
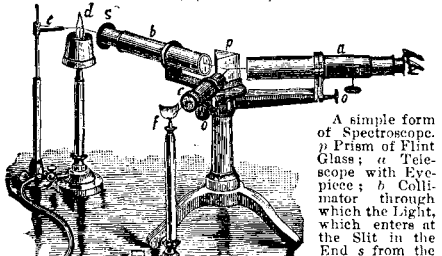


Diagram of a form of Direct-Vision Spectroscope. *s* Slit; *l* Lens; *p* Amici Prism; *e* Eyepiece.

flames in which different substances are volatilized. The instrument is variously used. In a common form (**prism spectroscope**) the light is decomposed by a single prism (see *Illust.*). In the **direct-vision spectroscope** prisms are so combined that the light is decomposed without refraction. See also GRATING, 2, ECHELON, 3.

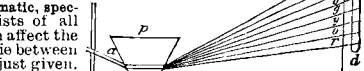


A simple form of Spectroscope. *p* Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale; *o o* Adjusting Screws.

spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or produced
spec'tro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } by, a spectroscope, or spectroscopy. — **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
spectroscopic binary, *Astron.,* a star appearing single in a telescope, but shown spectroscopically to be binary.

spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kō-pĭ; spĕk'trō-skō'pĭ; 277), *n.* The production and investigation of spectra; the use of the spectroscope; also, the science of spectroscopic phenomena. — **spec-tros'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trə). [L. See SPECTER.] **1.** An apparition; specter. *Obs.*
2. *Physics.* An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, of radiant energy, is subjected to dispersion so that its rays are arranged in a series in the order of their wave lengths. Thus, by causing white light to pass through a prism, a *spectrum* is obtained in which several colors form a series, from deepest red (about 770 $\mu\mu$, i. e. millimicrons, wave length) through orange, yellow, green, and blue to deepest violet (about 390 $\mu\mu$). The **visible, ocular,** or **chromatic, spectrum** consists of all rays which affect the eye; they lie between the limits just given. The **actinic,** or **chemical, spectrum** comprises those rays (lying chiefly in the violet and ultraviolet regions) which are capable of chemical action, as in photography; the **thermal spectrum,** or **heat spectrum,** is principally composed of dark, infra-red rays. Incandescent solids and liquids, and gases under high pressure, give a **continuous spectrum,** or one having no gaps. A **band spectrum** or **line spectrum** (one characterized by bands or lines) is produced either by an incandescent gas under low or ordinary pressure, in which case the lines or bands are *bright* with dark spaces between, or by light which has suffered selective absorption by passage through a layer of gas, liquid, or solid, the places of the absorbed rays being marked by *dark* lines or bands. The latter kind is called the **absorption spectrum** of the medium as distinguished from its **emission spectrum** (one produced by it as the source). The bright lines in the emission spectrum of a gas occupy the same positions as the dark lines in its absorption spectrum. A **pure spectrum** is one the color tones of which are not appreciably mixed by the overlapping of the successive monochromatic images of the spectroscopic slit. The purity of the spectrum increases as the width of the slit is diminished. A **fluted spectrum** is one characterized by periodically recurring groups of lines or narrow bands, which give it a fluted appearance, as in the spectra of some stars. Spectra are known, according to the means used to produce dispersion, as **prismatic** (with a prism or train of prisms) or **diffraction** (as with a grating); and according to the source of the light as **solar, stellar, flame, gaseous,** etc. A **spark spectrum,** produced by the electric spark discharge, shows lines due to the volatilization of the materials of which the terminals are composed. A **normal spectrum** is one in which the different colors or parts are spaced proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating (in prismatic spectra the violet has relatively more space than the red). A **comparison spectrum** is one formed contiguous to the spectrum under observation and corresponding to it wave length for wave length. See SPECTROSCOPE, LIGHT, *n.*, 1, FRAUNHOFER LINES.


Line Spectrum

3. An afterimage; ocular spectrum. See AFTERIMAGE, 1.
spectrum analysis. The investigation of substances or bodies by means of their spectra; specif., chemical analysis effected in this way.

spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *specularis* (cf. *speculа* a lookout, watchtower): cf. F. *spéculaire.* See SPECULUM.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.
2. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or conducted with the aid of, a speculum; as, a *specular* examination.
3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. *Obs.*
4. Affording view. *Rare.* "This *specular* mount." *Milton.*
specular iron *or* **iron ore,** hematite; — so called when it exhibits metallic luster. — **s. pig iron,** spiegeleisen. — **s. reflection.** See REFLECTION, 1. — **s. schist.** = ITABIRITE.

Spec'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-*a*; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *speculum Veneris* Venus's-looking-glass, the medieval name in England of the campanula.] *Bot.* A small genus of campanulaceous herbs distinguished from *Campanula* by the rotate corolla and narrowly oblong ovary. The European *S. speculum* and the American *S. perfoliata* are both called *Venus's-looking-glass,* the former being also known as *corn violet.*

spec'u-late (spĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *speculatus,* p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.]
1. To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; contemplate; theorize; as, to *speculate* on religion; to *speculate* on politics; sometimes, specif., in philosophy, to reason a priori.
2. *Com.* To enter into a business transaction or venture from which the profits or returns are conjectural because the undertaking is out of the ordinary course of business; to purchase or sell with the expectation of profiting by anticipated, but conjectural, fluctuations in price; often, in a somewhat depreciative sense, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of an unusually large profit; as, to *speculate* in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.

spec'u-late, *v. t.* To consider attentively. *Rare.*

spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spéculation,* L. *speculatio.*] **1.** Intuition; vision; direct apprehension or visual perception; primarily, mental or spiritual vision; secondarily, physical vision. *Archaic.*

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. *Shak.*

2. The faculty, act, process, or product of intellectual examination or search; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Specif.: *Philos.* **a** Act or process of reasoning a priori. **b** With Hegel, reason which apprehends the unity of opposing categories and synthesizes them in a broader comprehension. It is the thinking which explains objects of experience by their relation to the absolute personal reason.
4. *Com.* **a** Act of speculating, as by engaging in business out of the ordinary, or by dealing with a view to making a profit from conjectural fluctuations in the price rather than from earnings or the ordinary profit of trade, or by entering into a business venture involving unusual risks for a chance of an unusually large gain or profit. See SPECULATE, *v. i.*
Speculation, while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker.*
b Any individual transaction so entered into.
5. A game at cards in which the players buy trumps from one another on a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool.

spec'u-la-tist (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭst), *n.* One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist. *Rare. V. Knox.*

spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif,* L. *speculativus.*]
1. Of or pertaining to vision; esp., giving a wide prospect or view; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. *Obs.*
2. Given to speculation; contemplative.

The mind of man being by nature *speculative.* *Hooker.*

3. Involving, or formed by, speculation; theoretical; not established by demonstration.
4. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, speculation in land, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative* dealer or enterprise.
speculative geometry, geometry proper, as resulting from a certain set of axioms, postulates, or conventions, and not based on experience. — **s. Masonry,** *Freemasonry,* an application of moral principles to the implements and emblems of operative Masonry. — **s. philosophy,** a philosophy founded on an a priori insight into the nature of the Absolute or Divine. — **s. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. — **s. theology,** theology as founded on, or influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy.
— **spec'u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness,** *n.*

spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator: cf. F. *spéculateur.*] One who speculates; specif.: **a** An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. *Obs.* **b** One who forms theories; a theorist. **c** *Com.* One who speculates in business; one who engages in speculation.

spec'u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies or scouts.] **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; inspective.
2. Exercising mental speculation; speculative.

spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. SPECULA (-*lă*), E. SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold. See SPY.] **1.** A mirror, or looking-glass; esp., a metal mirror.
2. A reflector of polished metal or of glass with a film of metal, used in optical instruments. See SPECULUM METAL.
3. *Med. & Surg.* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them.
4. *Zoöl.* A patch of color covering the distal portion (exposed in the closed wing) of the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds, as domestic fowls. It is variously colored (often iridescent greenish or bluish in ducks) and framed in other colors. It is more brilliant in the adult male than in the female. In poultry, called *wing bay.*

speculum metal. An alloy capable of taking a brilliant polish, used for making speculums (reflectors). It is, commonly, a hard, brittle alloy of copper and tin in various proportions, as tin 33 to copper 67, with often a little arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.

speech (spēch), *n.* [ME. *speche,* AS. *spǣc* (cf. also *sprǣc,* D. *spraak,* G. *sprache,* Sw. *språk,* Dan. *sprog*), fr. *specan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.
2. Act or manner of speaking or expressing thoughts in words; oral utterance. Speech is voice articulated by definite configurations of the vocal organs. Speech and song are distinguished chiefly by the wider variations of pitch in singing, in which latter the voice usually dwells on each note without change of pitch, and then leaps up or down to the next as smoothly and quickly as possible, whereas in speech the voice constantly moves upward and downward, sometimes by leaps, but more often by glides.
3. That which is spoken; a spoken sentence, phrase, remark, etc.; uttered words expressive of thought; also, an interchange of spoken words; talk; conversation.
4. Specif., a formal public discourse; an oration; harangue.
5. A particular language; a tongue; a dialect.

People of a strange *speech.* *Ezek.* iii. 6.

6. Talk; mention; common saying; report. *Archaic.*

What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

7. The speaking of a musical instrument. See SPEAK, *v.i.*, 6.
8. The part of a wheel consisting of the hub and spokes before the fellies and rim are put on.
Syn. — SPEECH, ADDRESS, ORATION, HARANGUE. SPEECH is the general term; an ADDRESS is a formal speech; an ORATION is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. one delivered on a notable occasion; a HARANGUE is a vehement or noisy speech.

speech center *or* **centre.** *Physiol.* A nervous brain center which controls the power of speech, commonly in the cortex at the third left frontal convolution.

speech'i-fy (spēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; to harangue; — used derisively or humorously. — **speech'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **speech'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

speech'less, *a.* [AS. *spǣcléas.*] **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.
2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

3. Not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression.
Syn. — See DUMB.
— **speech'less-ly,** *adv.* — **speech'less-ness,** *n.*

speech reading. The reading or understanding of spoken words by observing the visible changes in the vocal organs and face without hearing the words; lip reading.

speech sound. An element of speech; a sound produced by the vocal organs in a certain definite position.

speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed; akin to D. *spoed* speed, OHG. *spuot* success, *spuon* to succeed, Skr. *sphāy* to increase, grow fat, and perh. to L. *spatium,* E. *space.*] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. *Archaic.*

O Lord God, . . . send me good *speed* this day. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

2. Help; succor; also, advantage; profit. *Obs.*
3. One that promotes speed or success. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; dispatch; also, rate of motion; velocity; as, a high *speed;* the *speed* of a horse or a vessel; a *speed* of 20 miles per hour, that is, a rate of motion at any given time that would if continued result in traveling 20 miles in an hour.

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spec'tre. Var. of SPECTER.
spec'trene. *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'tro-bo'lo-graph. *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolograph.*] A photographic registration of the bands, or lines, in the invisible infra-red spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-graph'ic,** *a.*
spec'tro-mi'cro-scope. *n.* A microscope with a spectroscopic attachment. Cf. MICROSPECTROSCOPE. — **spec'tro-mi'cro-scop'i-cal.** *a.*
spec'tro-po-lar'i-scope, *n.* A combined spectroscope and polariscope; a spectropolarimeter.
spec'tro-py-rom'e-ter (-pĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Optics.* An instrument for optical or spectrophotometric estimation of the temperature of incandescent substances.
spec'trous, *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'u-la. *n. pl.* See SPECULUM.
spec'u-la-ble (spĕk'ū-lă-b'l), *a.* Speculative; theoretical; also, contemplable; knowable. *Obs.*
spec'u-la-tiv-ism (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
spec'u-la-to'ri-al (spĕk'ū-lā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Speculatory; speculative. *Obs.*
spec'u-la'trix (spĕk'ū-lā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -LATRICES (-lā-trī'sēz). [L.] A female speculator.
spec'u-list (spĕk'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers. *Rare.*
sped. † SPADE, SPEED. [SPED]
sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.
spedaly. † SPEEDILY.
spede, spedefull. † SPEED, SPEEDFUL. [vantageous. *Obs.*]
spedelich. *a.* [Cf. SPEDLY.] Advantageous. *Obs.*
spedeliche, spedily. † SPEEDILY.
spedie. † SPEEDY.
sped'ly, *adv.* [AS. *spēdlice* successfully.] Effectually; energetically; speedily. *Obs.*
speece. † SPECE, species.
speech, *v. i. & t.* To speak; address; harangue. *Rare.*
speech'craft', *n.* Skill in speech; also, linguistics; grammar.
speech'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sprǣcful.*] Full of speech; voluble. *Rare.* [hall of audience. *Obs.*]
speech'house', *n.* A room or
speech'lore', *n.* Philology. *Rare.*
speech'man (spēch'măn), *n.* A speaker; spokesman. *Obs. or R.*
Speed, *n.* A clownish servant

5. A leg or beam used as a support for a drilling apparatus in submarine rock drilling.

Syn. — Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.

speed (spēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED'ING. [AS. *spēdan*; akin to D. *spoeden*, G. sich *sputen*. See SPEED, *n.*] **1.** To go; to fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill; to fare. "Impossible I should *speed* amiss." *Shak.* **b** To fare well; to have success; to prosper.

I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To be expedient. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (2 *Cor.* xii. 1). **4.** To make haste; to move with celerity.

speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper; to promote; further; advance; hence, to aid; help; favor.

With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

2. To wish Godspeed to.

Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest. *Pope.*

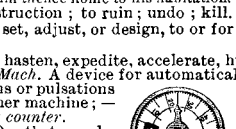
3. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to drive at high speed; hence, to hasten; to hurry.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

4. To hurry to destruction; to ruin; undo; kill. *Archaic.* **5.** *Mach., etc.* To set, adjust, or design, to or for a definite speed or speeds.

Syn. — Dispatch, hasten, expedite, accelerate, hurry.

speed counter. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine; — called also simply *counter.*



Speed Counter

speed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that speeds. Specif.: **a** One that gains success or speedy advancement. *Obs.* **b** *Mach.* Any of various devices for regulating the speed of a machine or part, as an attachment to a governor. **c** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing and twisting slivers to form rovings. **d** *Railroading.* A kind of three-wheeled hand-propelled velocipede with one or two seats. *U. S.*

speed lathe. *Mach.* A power lathe run at extremely high speed, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc.; a hand lathe; a drilling or drill lathe.

speed-om'e-ter (spēd-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating speed or velocity; a tachometer.

speed sight. *Nav. Ordnance.* A sight used in training a gun on a moving target, the rear sight being adjusted according to the speed of the target relative to that of the vessel firing. In a form used in the British navy, the rear sight is adjusted according to the speed of the target and the bead of the fore sight according to that of the vessel. Called also formerly *sliding leaf* and now *deflection scale.*

speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* A public course on which speeding, esp. of harness horses, is allowed.

speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Veronica.* The common speedwell is *V. officinalis.*

speed'y (-ĭ), *a.;* SPEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPEED'I-EST. [AS. *spēdig* prosperous.] Marked by speed; specif.: **a** Helpful; advantageous. *Obs.* **b** Prosperous; favorable. **c** Rapid in motion or performance; quick; swift; as, a *speedy* flight.

Syn. — See FAST.

speedy cut, *Veter.*, an injury to the inner side of a horse's fore leg just below the knee, caused by the shoe of the opposite foot during traveling.

speiss (spis), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] *Metal.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores. Cf. MATTE. Antimony and sulphur may accompany the arsenic, and the metals may be iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, etc., according to the nature of the ore and the way in which it is handled. Nickel speiss is used in the manufacture of smalt.

spe-læ'an } (spē-lē'ăn), *a.* [L. *spelaeum, speleum,* cave,
spe-le'an } Gr. σπήλαιον.] Of or pert. to, or occurring in, a cave or caves; also, dwelling in caves; troglodytic.

spe'le-ol'o-gy (spē'lē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπήλαιον cave + *-logy.*] The scientific study of caves. —**spe'le-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spe'le-ol'o-gist** (spē'lē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [ME. *spell,* AS. *spell* a spell to light a candle with; akin to D. *spell* a pin, OD. *spelle,* G. *spalten* to split, OHG. *spaltan,* MHG. *spelte* a splinter, Icel. *spjald* a square tablet, Goth. *spilda* a writing tablet. Cf. SPILL a splinter, roll of paper, SPELL to tell the letters of.] **1.** A splinter or splint; a chip; a shaving; a lath; also, a peg, rung, bar, or the like. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. The trap, arranged with a spring to toss up the knur, in the game of knur and spell. See KNUR, 2.

spell, *v. t.;* SPELLED (spĕld); SPELL'ING. [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] **1.** To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve. *Obs. or Cant.* **2.** To allow an interval of rest to. *Australasia.*

spell, *v. i.* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.*

spell, *n.* **1. a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period occupied in work, duty, etc., following a period of rest; a turn; as, a *spell* at the pumps; also, a period of rest from work; a recess or vacation.

2. Hence, any relatively short period, whether a few hours, days, or weeks; by extension, *Colloq.*, any relatively short distance; as, just a *spell* down the road.

A severe *spell* of cold weather. *Washington.*

3. A person or gang working by spells. *Rare. Carew.* **4.** A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. *U. S.* **5.** A period marked by illness, depression, or other abnormal characteristic; a fit; a turn; as, when she 's in one of her *spells,* no one can help her. *Colloq., U. S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel,* Icel. *spjall,* Goth. *spill,* perh. a derivative fr. a root *seq* (here giving *sp*), from which comes E. *say,* v. Cf. GOSPEL, SPELL to tell the letters of.] A spoken word; a word; hence: **a** Talk, discourse, or speech; esp., a sermon; preaching. *Obs.* **b** A story; a tale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.* **c** The gospel. *Obs.* **d** A spoken word or form of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation; hence, any charm or enchantment; by extension, entrancement; as, her beauty cast a *spell* over him.

Syn. — See TALISMAN.

spell, *v. t.;* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELL'ING. [ME. *spellen, spellien,* to tell, relate, AS. *spellian,* fr. *spell* a saying, tale; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn.* See SPELL a tale. In sense 3, also in ME., perh. influenced by *spell* a splinter, fr. the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools (cf. SPELL splinter); cf. OF. *espeler* to spell, explain, F. *épeler* to spell, orig. *espeldre* to explain (of Teutonic orig.), and D. *spellen* to spell.] **1.** To speak; utter; say; hence, to tell; relate. *Obs.*

2. To speak the words of a spell to or over; to put under, or as under, a spell; to act as a charm upon; to bewitch; charm. "*Spelled* with words of power." *Dryden.*

3. To name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthography.

4. To constitute; make up; also, to signify; import; as, such an act *spells* ruin for us.

5. To read slowly and with difficulty; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author; also, *Obs.*, to read in any way.

6. To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities; to reveal by finding and depicting hidden analogies or forms.

To *spell* out a God in the works of creation *South.*

to spell backward, to give the letters or constituents of in their reverse order; hence, to undo, disconcert, or the like, by purposeful misconstruction. — **to s. baker,** to do a difficult task, act a difficult part, etc.; — perh. from *baker* being among the first dissyllabic words met by children in the old spelling books. *Archaic & Colloq., U. S.*

spell, *v. i.* **1.** To speak; talk; preach; also, to tell. *Obs.* **2.** To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.

3. To study by noting characters; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. *Obs. Milton.*

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -BOUND' (-bound'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BIND'ING. [Back formation from *spellbound.*] To bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm; to fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bīn'dẽr), *n.*

spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* [*spell* charm + *bound,* p. p.] Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated.

spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells.

2. Specif., a speaker; preacher. *Obs.*

3. A spelling book.

spell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.

2. Discourse; speaking; preaching; also, a tale. *Obs.*

spelling bee, a spelling match. — **s. book,** a book with exercises for teaching children to spell; a speller. — **s. match,** a contest of skill in spelling words. — **s. reform,** a movement for the modification of the conventional spellings, aiming to lessen or remove the differences between the orthography and the pronunciation of words.

spelt (spĕlt), *n* [AS. *spelt,* fr. L. *spelta.*] A race of wheat (*Triticum satirum spelta*) having loose ears, the grains being triangular in cross section. It was the most common form of wheat in early times, and is still popular in Germany and Switzerland, esp. on poor soils. Cf. EMMER.

spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spialter,* G. & D. *spiauter.* Cf. PEWTER.] *Metal.* Zinc; — so called esp. in commerce.

spence, spense (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense,* F. *dépense,* buffet, buttery, fr. OF. *despendre* to spend, distribute, L. *dispendere, dispensum.* See DISPENSE, SPEND.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Expense; outlay, as of money or goods. **2.** A place for provisions; a buttery; a larder; pantry. **3.** = SPENCER, a steward. *Obs. & R.* **4.** The inner apartment of a country house; also, the room where the family sit and eat.

spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [OF. *despensier.* See SPENCE; cf. DISPENSER.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery; a butler; steward. *Obs. or Hist.*

spen'cer, *n. Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.

spen'cer, *n.* [After the second Earl *Spencer* (1758-1834), who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] **1.** A short jacket or outer coat without skirts, worn by men.

2. A similar, close-fitting jacket for women or children.

Spen-ce'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy or writings. — *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spen-ce'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, the central idea of which is the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical and vital forces, the acme of evolution being the equilibration of these forces, after which dissolution begins, and goes back to the ultimate force from which evolution started.

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND'ING. [AS. *spendan,* fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See PENDANT; cf. DISPEND, EXPEND, SPENCE.] **1.** To consume by using in any manner; to lay out, exhaust, or distribute, in payment, giving, use, or the like; to use up; to expend, as money, goods, effort, etc.; as, to *spend* money for bread.

2. To expend freely or as a gift; bestow; confer; — often with *on* or *upon.*

I . . . am never loath
To *spend* my judgment. *Herbert.*

3. To consume wastefully; to squander; exhaust; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming; esp., to exhaust of force, strength, or the like; to wear away; weaken; as, a *spent* arrow; the violence of the storm was *spent.*

Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst *Knolles.*

4. To be an expense to; to cost. *Obs.*

5. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; as, to *spend* a day idly; to *spend* the winter abroad.

6. To manage or perform, as a duty or the like. *Obs.*

7. To attach; fasten, as spurs. *Obs. & R.*

8. To hurl; cast, as a spear. *Obs. & R.*

to spend a mast, *Naut.*, to lose a mast by its breaking or carrying away. — **to s. one's mouth,** to give tongue; bark; speak; — said commonly of dogs. *Shak.*

spend (spĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To expend money or any other possession; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely.

2. To go or be used in or as in purchasing; to exert purchasing power. "To make money *spend* well." *Emerson.*

3. To waste or wear away; to be consumed; to lose force or strength; as, energy *spends* in use.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

4. To be diffused; to spread. *Obs. or R.*

Their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

5. *Mining.* To break ground; to continue working.

6. To commit slaughter; to kill. *Obs. & R.*

spend'er (spĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spends; esp., one who spends lavishly; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

2. A treasurer; steward. *Obs. & R.*

spend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPEND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of expending; expenditure.

2. *Obs.* **a** Cost; charge. **b** Funds.

spending money, money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket money. *Colloq.*

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Legally, in various jurisdictions, a person who by drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery, so spends his estate as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering or to becoming a charge upon the public.

A generous *spendthrift* of life. *Mrs. R. H. Davis.*

spend'thrift', *a.* Prodigal; wasteful.

spendthrift trust. *Law.* A trust created to provide a fund for the maintenance of another and to secure it against his improvidence or incapacity, as by withholding from him the power to alienate it or put a charge upon it.

Spen-se'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English poet Spenser; designating the stanza used in his epic "The Faërie Queene." It consists of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, riming *a b a b b c b c c.*

spent (spĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEND. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Exhausted; worn out; having lost energy or motive force.

Spent, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*

2. Exhausted of its active or effective quality; as, a *spent* bullet; *spent* tanbark, tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.

3. Exhausted of spawn or sperm; — said esp. of fishes.

spere (spēr), *v. i.* [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, properly, to

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of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." [WAY.]

speed'a-way'. Var. of SPEED-|

speed box. *Mach.* A box containing a speed-changing device for a lathe. [SPEEDER c.]

speed frame. *Spinning.* =|

speed'ful, *adv.* Speedily. *Obs.*

speed'ful, *a.* Full of speed; as: **a** Favorable; successful. **b** Advantageous; profitable; also, expedient; proper. **c** Rapid; speedy. **d** Expert; efficient — **speed'ful-ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

speed gauge *or* **gage.** = SPEED INDICATOR.

speed gear. = CHANGE GEAR.

speed'i-ly (spēd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPEEDY.

speed indicator. **a** = TACHOMETER. **b** = SPEED COUNTER.

speed'i-ness (spēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [part. *Obs.*|

speed'ing-place', *n.* A vital|

speed'less, *a.* See -LESS.

speed pulley. *Mach.* A cone pulley with steps. [CATOR.|

speed recorder. = SPEED INDI-|

speed rigger. A speed pulley.

speek. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

speel (*dial.* spēl) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.

speel, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *spil* spindle (of a winding staircase)] Climb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

speel'ken. Var. of SPELLKEN.

speer. ✝ SPHERE.

speer. Var. of SPERE. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

speer. Dial. Eng. var. of SPEAR.

speer, *n* [Cf. Sw. *spira* spar, shaft, E *spar.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A screen across the lower end of a hall. **b** A partition in a cottage near the door or fireplace. **c** A chimney post.

speere. ✝ SPHERE, SPIRE.

speer'i-ty (spēr'ĭ-tĭ). Scot. var. of SPIRITY.

speet. ✝ SPIT.

speiche. ✝ SPEECH.

speid. ✝ SPEED.

speight (spāt), *n.* [G. *specht,* prob. akin to L. *picus:* cf. D. *specht* Cf. PIE a magpie.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*

speik. ✝ SPEAK.

speill. ✝ SPEEL, to climb.

speir. ✝ SPHERE.

speir (spēr). Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spei-ran'thy (spī-răn'thĭ). Var. of SPIRANTHY.

speire. ✝ ESPEIRE, SPEAR.

‖spei'se (*G.* shpī'zĕ), *n.* = SPEISS.

speis'ko'balt (spīs'kō'bôlt; -bŏlt), **speiss'co'balt,** *n.* [G. *speiskobalt.*] Smaltite.

speit ✝ SPIT, *n.*

speitte. ✝ SPIT, *n.*, a utensil.

spek. ✝ SPEAK, SPEECH.

spek'boom' (spĕk'bōōm'; *D.* -bōm'), *n.* [D., lit., fat tree.] The purslane tree of South Africa.

speke. ✝ SPEAK, SPEECH.

speke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPOKE. [cave. *Obs.*|

speke, *n.* [Cf. L. *specus.*] A|

Speke's antelope (spēks). [After John H. *Speke,* English explorer.] A sitatunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).

spekke. ✝ SPECK.

spekneel. ✝ SPICKNEL.

spekt. Var. of SPEIGHT.

spel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.

spel. Spell. *Ref. Sp.*

speld. Spelled. *Ref. Sp.*

speld (spĕld), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *spalten* to split, E. *spald*] To spread open; expand; split. *Scot.*

speld, *n.* Splinter; chip. *Obs.*

speld'er (spĕl'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* To spell *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* —

speld'er-er, *n. Obs.*

speld'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw dial. *spildra,* and E. *speld,* v. i.] A splinter. *Obs.*

speld'er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SPELDER a splinter, SPELD.] To split or spread open; also, to sprawl; stretch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

speld'ing (spĕl'dĭng). *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELD. Hence: *n.* A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun. *Scot.*

spele (spēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.

spele. Var. of SPEEL, climb.

spele, *v. t.* [See 2d SPELL.] To spare; to save. *Obs.* [SPILLIKIN.|

spel'i-can (spĕl'ĭ-kăn). Var. of|

Spe-lin' (spē-lēn'), *n.* [In Bauer's system *s* is sign of summation, *pe* is a prefix for each (*spe* = all), and *lin* (fr. L. *lingua*) language. Hence *spelin* = universal language.] See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

spelk (spĕlk), *n.* [AS. *spelc, spilc,* a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. *spelkur,* pl | *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A splinter; sliver. **b** A splint. **c** A rod or stick, esp. one used in thatching.

spelk, *v. t.* To splinter or fasten with a splint *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

spell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

spell'er, *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] A small branch from the crown of a deer's antler.

spell'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

spel'li-can (spĕl'ĭ-kăn). Var. of SPILIKIN.

spellien. ✝ SPELL. [*Cant.*|

spell'ken, *n.* A theater. *Obs.*|

spell'work' (spĕl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of magic; enchantment.

spelunk. ✝ SPELUNK, a cave.

spelt, *n. Metal.* Spelter. *Colloq.*

spelt, *n.* [See SPELL a splinter.] A splinter; a spot or streak. *Obs.*

spelt, *v. t. & i.* **a** To split; to break. *Obs or Dial Eng.* **b** To thresh (grain). *Obs.* **c** To secure with a splint. Cf. SPELK. *Obs.*

spelt, *pret. & p. p.* of SPELL

spel'ter, *v. t.* To solder with an alloy containing zinc.

spelter solder. A zinc solder, as one of three parts of zinc to four of copper, used in soldering copper, iron, and brass.

spe-lunk' (spē-lŭnk'), *n.* [L. *spelunca* cave: cf. F. *spélonque.*] *Obs.* **1.** Cavern; cave; lair; den. **2.** A shrine.

spen, *p. p.* of SPENE. *Obs.*

Spen'cer-ism (spĕn'sẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* = SPENCERIANISM.

spencer mast. *Naut.* A small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, to hoist the spencer.

Spencer rifle *or* **carbine.** [After C. M. *Spencer,* American inventor.] A repeating, breech-loading firearm carrying seven metallic cartridges in a tubular magazine in the butt and having a breechblock worked by a lever beneath It was much used as a carbine by the United States troops in the Civil War.

spen'cie, spen'cy (spĕn'sĭ), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Local, Scot.*

spend, *n. & v.* Spring. *Obs. Scot.*

spend, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spenna,* Dan. *spænde,* E. *span.*] To span with the fingers; to grasp. *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.|

spend'a-ble (spĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See|

spend'all', *n.* A spendthrift.

spend'i-ble (spĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Spendable. *Rare.*

spen'di-to're, *n.* [It.] A purveyor *Obs.*

spend'thrift'y, *a.* Spendthrift.

spene, *v.* To spend; expend. *Obs.*

Spe'ner-ism (spē'nẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl.* The teaching of Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705), the father of German pietism.

spenne. ✝ SPINNEY.

spenne, *n.* [Cf. SPEND to span, SPAN.] Space; interval. *Obs.*

spenne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spenna* clasp, span, E. SPAN.] To clasp; inclose; embrace; fasten. *Obs.*

Spens, Sir Patrick (spĕns). The hero of an old Scottish ballad, sent in winter by the Scottish king on a mission to Norway. He was lost, with all his crew, on the homeward voyage.

spense. Var. of SPENCE.

speoke. ✝ SPEAK.

speore. ✝ SPERE, to ask.

spe'os (spē'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. σπέος cave.] *Egypt. Archæol.* A grotto (or cave) temple or tomb.

Spe-ot'y-to (spē-ŏt'ĭ-tō), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέος a cave + τυτώ night owl.] *Zoöl* A genus consisting of the burrowing owls.

speowen. ✝ SPEW.

sper. ✝ SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.

sper (*dial.* spẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.

sper'a-ble (spẽr'ă-b'l). Var. of SPARABLE.

spe'ra-ble (spē'rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *sperabilis,* fr. *sperare* to hope.] That may be hoped for. *Obs.*

sper'age (*dial.* spẽr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. See ASPARAGUS.] Asparagus. *Obs or Dial.*

sperance. ✝ ESPERANCE.

spe'rate (spē'rāt), *a.* [L. *speratus,* p. p. of *sperare* to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for; affording hope. *Obs. or R.*

‖ spe-ra'te mi'se-ri, ca-ve'te fe-li'ces (mĭz'ẽ-rī). [L.] Hope ye wretched, beware ye happy.

sperc'le. ✝ SPARKLE.

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follow the track; akin to D. *speuren*, G. *spüren*, Icel. *spyrja*. See SPOOR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To search; pry. **b** To ask; inquire. **c** To propose marriage.

spere (spēr), *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To track; to search or ferret out; investigate; examine. **2.** To inquire; inquire for; also, to question; ask. **3.** To ask in marriage.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [ME. *sperme*, OF. *esperme*, F. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, fr. σπειρειν to sow. Cf. SPORE.] *Biol.* **a** The male fecundating fluid; semen. **b** A spermatozoön or spermatozoid.

sperm, *n.* **a** Short for SPERMACETI. **b** Sperm oil.

-sperm. [See 1st SPERM.] A combining form from Greek σπέρμα, *seed, germ*, used chiefly in botany and denoting *seed;* as, angio*sperm*, gymno*sperm*, etc.

sper'ma-ce'ti (spûr'mȧ-sē'tī; -sēt'ī; 277), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* any large sea animal, a whale, Gr. κῆτος. See 1st SPERM; CETACEOUS.] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from the oil obtained from the sperm whale (which see). It is used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc., and consists essentially of esters of fatty acids, esp. cetyl palmitate.

-spermal. A suffix denoting *having seeds.* See -SPERMOUS.

sper'ma-ry (spûr'mȧ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a sperm gland; a testis. **2.** *Bot.* **a** An antheridium. *Rare.* **b** A pollen tube.

sper'ma-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed + θήκη receptacle.] *Zoöl.* A sac connected with the female reproductive organs of most insects and many other invertebrates, which receives and retains the spermatozoa, often for a long period, until the time for fertilizing the eggs. — **sper'ma-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

sper-mat'ic (spēr-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *spermaticus*, Gr. σπερματικός: cf. F. *spermatique*. See 1st SPERM.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary or testis; seminal; testicular. **spermatic animalculæ**, a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. artery**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, an artery which supplies blood to a spermary or testicle. In man the spermatic arteries arise from the front of the aorta a little below the renal arteries and each passes downward to the spermatic cord of the same side and along it to the testicle. — **s. canal**, *Anat.*, the inguinal canal. — **s. cord**, *Anat.*, the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. It extends from the internal abdominal ring, through the inguinal canal and external abdominal ring, downward into the scrotum. — **s. duct**, *Zoöl.*, any efferent duct of a spermary or testis; a duct conveying sperm. — **s. filament**, a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. fluid**, *Physiol.*, sperm; semen. — **s. plexus** (of veins), the pampiniform plexus of the spermatic cord. — **s. veins**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous, and form (with tributaries from the epididymis) the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. From this they accompany the spermatic artery, eventually uniting to form a single trunk, which on the right side opens into the vena cava, on the left into the renal vein.

sper'ma-tid (spûr'mȧ-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. σπερμα, -ατος, seed.] *Zoöl.* One of the cells which arise by division of the secondary spermatocytes and become spermatozoa.

sper'ma-tin (-tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of semen similar to alkali albuminate, and said to impart to semen its mucilaginous character.

sper-ma'ti-um (spēr-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ), a nonmotile male gamete, which develops a cell wall after its liberation from the antheridium, and conjugates with the carpogonium. See CARPOGONIUM. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, a similar cell, developed by abstriction from sterigmata within spermogonia, and apparently functioning as male gametes, though by many regarded as a form of conidia.

sper'ma-to- (spûr'mȧ-tō-), **sper'mo-** (spûr'mō-). Combining forms from Greek σπέρμα, -ατος, *seed, sperm, semen* (of plants or animals); as, *spermato*blast, *sperm*oblast.

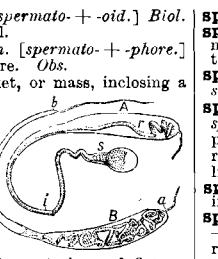
sper'ma-to-cyte' (-sīt'), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa; specif., in recent usage, a cell of the last generation (**secondary spermatocyte**) or next to last generation (**primary spermatocyte**) preceding the spermatozoön. See SPERMATOGONIUM.

sper'ma-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. The process, in some animals at least, exhibits striking resemblances to the formation and maturation of the eggs, and a similar reduction in the number of chromosomes takes place, but no small and functionless cells (like the polar bodies) are formed. — **sper'ma-to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-to-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Biol.* **a** *Zoöl.* One of the primitive male germ cells. From the final generation of spermatogonia the spermatocytes develope. **b** *Bot.* A spermogonium. — **sper'ma-to-go'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sper'ma-toid (spûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Resembling sperm or a sperm cell.

sper'ma-to-phore' (-tō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Biol. & Physiol.* A spermospore. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A special capsule, packet, or mass, inclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals. Such structures occur in many different groups, as annelids, mollusks, arthropods, and some vertebrates. In cephalopods they are very highly specialized. — **sper'ma-toph'o-ral** (-tŏf'ō-răl), *a.*



Spermatophores of *Octopus hardii*, nat. size. *B* Spermatophore before alteration; *a*, *b* Terminal Filaments. *A* Spermatophore in the act of extruding the Chain of Spermatozoa (*r r*); *s* Everted End.

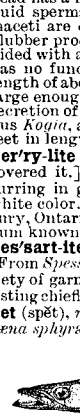
Sper'ma-toph'y-ta (-tŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A phylum embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; the seed plants, or flowering plants. They form the most numerous group, including over 120,000 species. In general, the group is characterized by the marked development of the sporophyte, with great differentiation of its parts (root, stem, leaves, flowers, etc.); by the extreme reduction of the gametophyte; and by the development of seeds. All the Spermatophyta are heterosporous; fertilization of the egg cell is either through a **pollen tube** emitted by the microspore or (in a few gymnosperms) by spermatozoids. The phrase "flowering plants" is less distinctive than "seed plants," since the conifers, grasses, sedges, oaks, etc., do not produce flowers in the popular sense. For this reason the terms *Anthophyta*, *Phænogamia*, and *Phanerogamia* have been superseded as names of the phylum by *Spermatophyta.*

sper'ma-to-phyte' (spûr'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* Any plant of the phylum Spermatophyta. — **sper'ma-to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, sper'ma-tor-rhœ'a (-tŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

sper'ma-to-zo'al (-tō-zō'ăl), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to a spermatozoön or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-zo'id (-tō-zō'ĭd), *n.* [*spermatozoön* + Gr. εἶδος form.] **1.** *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water, in which it swims freely by means of cilia, being conducted or attracted by various devices to the egg, or oösphere, with which it ultimately fuses. This type of gamete occurs among oögamous algæ, throughout the mosses, hepatics, and ferns, and in certain gymnosperms. It is rounded in the lower plants, club-shaped or filamentous in the higher, and bears two or more cilia at the anterior end, thus differing from the functionally similar spermatozoön of animals. See GAMETE. **2.** *Zoöl.* A spermatozoön. *Obs. or R.*



Spermatozoön of a Mammal greatly enlarged. 1 Acrosome; 2 Nucleus; 3 Middle Piece; 4 Axial Filament of Tail or Flagellum; 5 Envelope of same; 6 Terminal Filament.

sper'ma-to-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, whose function is the fertilization of the egg. See FERTILIZATION, 2. The spermatozoa of different animals vary much in form, but are commonly very minute relatively to the eggs, and capable of more or less active spontaneous movement by which they approach and enter, or fuse with, the egg. They are discharged in a fluid (semen) or in gelatinous masses or capsules (spermatophores). Most frequently they have an oval or elongated head consisting of a nucleus with but little cytoplasm, and a long tail, or flagellum, with which they swim, which is connected to the head by a structure called the **middle piece.** They are produced in the male reproductive gland (testis or spermary), usually in enormous numbers. See SPERMATOGENESIS, SPERMATID.

sper'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of semen in the urine.

sperm cell. *Biol.* A male sexual cell; a sperm, spermatozoön, or spermatozoid.

-spermic. A suffix denoting *having* (such or so many) *seeds.* See -SPERMOUS.

sperm'ic (spûr'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sperm.

sperm'ine (spûr'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See 1st SPERM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous base occurring combined with phosphoric acid in semen, thought by some to be ethylene imine, C_2H_7N. As a drug it has a tonic action.

sperm'ism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [*sperm-* + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoön contains the germ of the future embryo; animalculism.

sperm'ist (spûr'mĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A believer in spermism.

sperm nucleus. The nucleus of the sperm cell or spermatozoön, called the *male pronucleus* after it has entered the egg.

sper'mo- (spûr'mō-). Combining form from Greek σπέρμα, *seed, sperm.* See SPERMATO-.

sper'mo-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *sperm* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and in various ascocarp fungi and lichens. Cf. PYCNIUM, CONCEPTACLE; see SPERMATIUM **b.**

sperm oil. A fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head cavities of the sperm whale. See OIL, *Table II.*

sper'mo-phile (spûr'mō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα a seed + *-phile.*] Any of numerous burrowing rodents of the genus *Citellus* (syn. *Spermophilus*) and allied genera of northern Europe, Asia, and North America, called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel.* They are related to the marmots and the true squirrels, but are much smaller than the marmots and mostly have shorter, coarser fur than the squirrels. They inhabit open prairies, arid regions, and mountains, living in colonies and doing great damage to crops. Most of them hibernate, and all have internal cheek pouches for carrying food. The best-known Old World species is the *suslik.* A common species of the Great Plains of the United States is the striped spermophile (*C. tridecemlineatus*), striped with reddish brown and buff. A species (*C. franklini*) of the Mississippi Valley and another (*C. beecheyi*) of California are larger and grayish.

Striped Spermophile. 1/6

-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), **-sper'mal** (-măl), **-sper'mic** (-mĭk). [Cf. Gr. -σπερμος (in comp.) seeded.] Combining forms used, chiefly in botany, to signify *having* (such or so many) *seeds* or *germs; seeded;* as, poly*spermous*, ptero*spermous*, mono*spermous*, mono*spermal*, peri*spermic*, etc.

sperm whale. A large whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of

Sperm Whale.

the warmer parts of all oceans. Called also *cachalot.* Its head has a large closed cavity, called the *case*, containing fluid spermaceti and oil, and smaller quantities of spermaceti are contained in certain regions of the back; its blubber produces oil of fine quality. Its lower jaw is provided with a series of large conical teeth, but the upper jaw has no functional teeth and no whalebone. It attains a length of about 60 feet, and is the only whale having a throat large enough to admit a man. Ambergris is a pathological secretion of its intestines. Several related whales of the genus *Kogia*, also of southern seas, are only nine to twelve feet in length, and hence are called *pygmy sperm whales.*

sper'ry-lite (spĕr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After F. L. *Sperry*, who discovered it.] *Min.* An arsenide of platinum, $PtAs_2$, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. H., 6 7. Sp. gr., 10.60. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

spes'sart-ite (spĕs'ȧr-tit), *n.* Also **spes'sart-ine** (-tĭn). [From *Spessart*, in Germany.] **a** *Min.* A manganesian variety of garnet. See GARNET, 1. **b** *Petrog.* A dike rock consisting chiefly of common green hornblende and plagioclase.

spet (spĕt), *n.* [Orig. unknown]. A barracuda, esp. *Sphyræna sphyræna*, a small species of southern Europe.

Spet (*Sphyræna sphyræna*). (1/8)

spetch (spĕch), *n.* **1.** A patch of any kind. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

spew (spū), *v. t.;* SPEWED (spūd); SPEW'ING. [ME. *speuen*, *speouen*, *spiwen*, AS. *spiwian* (weak v.), *spīwan* (strong v.); akin to D. *spuwen* to spit, OS. & OHG. *spīwan*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spȳja* to spew, Sw. *spy*, Dan. *spye*, Goth. *speiwan*, Lith.

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spere. † SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.

spere, *n.* Search; inquiry. *Scot.*

sperehauke. † SPARHAWK.

sperel, *n.* [Cf. Flemish *sperel*, *sperrel*, a wooden door fastening.] A fastening; clasp. *Obs.*

sperete. † SPIRIT.

sperge (spûrj), *n. Distilling.* A charge of wash for the still.

sperhaak, hauk. † SPARHAWK.

sperit, speritual, -ituality. † SPIRIT, etc. [var. of SPIRITY.]

sper'it-y (spēr'ĭ-tĭ). Dial. Eng.]

sperk. † SPARK.

sper'ket (spûr'kĕt), *n.* [D. *spijkertje* a little nail, dim. of *spijker* a nail.] A peg or hook, commonly of wood, on which harness, etc., is hung. *Dial. Eng.*

sperkhalk. † SPARHAWK.

sper'kle. † SPARKLE.

sper'ling (spûr'lĭng), *n* [See SPARLING.] **a** A smelt; a sparling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A young herring. *Local, U. S.*

sper'ma-duct (spûr'mȧ-dŭkt), *n. Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.

sper'ma-gone, sper'ma-go'ni-um. Vars. of SPERMOGONE, SPERMOGONIUM. [matic. *Obs.*

sperm'al (spûr'măl), *a.* Sper-

sperm'al-ist, *n.* A spermist.

sper-man'gi-um (spēr-măn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed, sperm + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* A conceptacle. *Obs.*

sper'ma-phore (spûr'mȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα sperm + *-phore.*] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The placenta. **b** The funicle.

Sper-maph'y-ta (spĕr-măf'ĭ-tȧ). Var. of SPERMATOPHYTA.

sper'ma-phyte (spûr'mȧ-fīt), *n. Bot.* A spermatophyte.

sper'ma-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sper-ma'ri-um (spĕr-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *sperma* seed + *-arium.*] A spermary.

sperm aster. *Embryol.* The attraction sphere formed during the fertilization of the ovum.

sper'ma-tan'gi-um (spûr'mȧ-tăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, seed + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* The antheridium in certain algæ. [MATIUM.]

sper-ma'ti-a, *n., pl.* of SPERMATIUM.

sper-mat'i-cal (spēr-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spermatic. *Obs. or R.*

sper-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

sper'ma-tif'er-ous (spûr'mȧ-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermatium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing spermatia.

sper-ma'ti-on (spēr-mā'shĭ-ŏn). Var. of SPERMATIUM.

sper'ma-to'a-phore' (-ō-fōr'; 201), *n. Bot.* A sporophore which gives rise to spermatia.

sper'ma-tism (spûr'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Physiol.* Emission of sperm, or semen. **b** *Biol.* Spermism.

sper'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Spermist.

sper'ma-ti'tis (spûr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vas deferens.

sper'ma-tize (spûr'mȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. σπερματίζειν. To emit, or impregnate with, sperm.

sper'ma-to-blast', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatoblastic cell or structure; sometimes, specif., a spermatid.

sper'ma-to-blas'tic (spûr'mȧ-tō-blăs'tĭk), *a. Biol.* Producing sperm or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-cele', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor of the scrotum or testicle containing spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-cyst', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A seminal vesicle. — **sper'ma-to-cys'tic,** *a.*

sper'ma-to-cys-tī'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

sper'ma-to-gem'ma (-jĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A mass of developing spermatocytes. *Obs.*

sper'ma-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Spermatogenetic.

sper'ma-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Producing sperm.

sper'ma-tog'e-ny (-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Spermatogenesis. *Rare.*

sper'ma-to-gone' (spûr'mȧ-tō-gōn'), *n.* [See SPERMATOGONIUM.] In certain Protozoa, a cell whose offspring are sperms.

sper'ma-to-plasm (-tō-plăz'm), *n.* Protoplasm of a sperm cell. — **-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-to-plast' (-plăst'), *n. Bot.* A spermatozoid.

sper'ma-to-spore' (-spōr'; 201), *n.* A spermospore. *Obs.*

sper'ma-to-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A spermatheca.

sper'ma-to'vum (spûr'mȧ-tō'vŭm), *n.; pl.* -TOVA (-vȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + L. *ovum* egg.] *Biol.* A fertilized egg. *Rare.*

sper'ma-to-zo'an (-tō-zō'ăn), *a.* *Biol.* Spermatozoal. — *n.* A spermatozoön. [Spermatozoal.]

sper'ma-to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a. Biol.*

sper'ma-to-zo'i-al (-zō'ĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* A spermatozoid. *Rare.*

sper'ma-to-zo'oid (-oid), *n. Biol.* A spermatozoid.

sper-mid'i-um (spēr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* An achene. *Obs.*

sper'mi-duct (spûr'mĭ-dŭkt), *n. Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.

sper'mi-fi-ca'tion (spûr'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*sperm* + *-fication.*] Secretion of sperm. *Obs.*

spermise. *n.* A cheese made with curds and herb juice. *Obs.*

sper'mo-blast, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-blast.*] A spermatoblast. — **sper'mo-blas'tic,** *a.*

sper'mo-carp, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the fertilized oögonium. *Rare.*

sper'mo-derm, *n.* [*spermo-* + *derm.*] *Bot.* The testa.

sper'mo-duct, *n. Zoöl. & Anat.* A spermatic duct.

sper'mo-gone (spûr'mō-gōn), *n.* A spermogonium.

sper'mo-go-nif'er-ous (-gō-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermogonium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing spermogonia.

sper-mog'o-nous (spĕr-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, spermogonia.

sper-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. σπερμολόγος picking up seeds.] One who collects seeds; also, an expert in spermology.

sper-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-logy.*] Botany which deals with seeds. — **sper'mo-log'i-cal** (spûr'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Sper-moph'i-lus (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CITELLUS, the chief genus of SPERMOPHILES. — **sper-moph'i-line** (-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a. & n.* [MAPHORE.]

sper'mo-phore. Var. of SPERMOPHORE.

sper'mo-phore (spûr'mō-fōr; 201), *n.* [Dial. fr. *sperm.*] *Zoöl.* A sperm cell or spermatozoön. *Obs.*

sperm'ule (spûr'mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sperm.*] *Zoöl.* A sperm cell or spermatozoön. *Obs.*

sperm-whale porpoise. The beaked whale *Hyperoödon rostratum.* [for better things.]

‖ **spe'ro me'di-o'ra.** [L.] I hope.

speron, *n.* [It *sperone*, or OF. *esperon.*] Lit., spur; the beak of a ship. *Obs.*

sper'ple. † SPARPLE.

sperr, *v. t.* [Cf. SPAR.] To shut (up); inclose. *Obs.* Cf. SPAR.

sper'ra-ble. † SPARRABLE.

sperre. † SPAR, bolt; SPHERE.

sper'ring, *n.* A sparrow. *Obs.*

sper'rit. Obs. or dial. var. of SPIRIT. [perse. *Obs.*]

sperse (spûrs), *v. t.* To disperse. *Obs.* Cf. SPARSE.

sperthe. † SPARTH.

sper'ver. Var. of SPARVER.

‖ **spes** (spēz), *n.* [L.] Hope.

‖ **spes bo'na.** [L.] Good hope; — motto of Cape Colony.

‖ **spes me'a Chris'tus.** [L.] Christ (is) my hope.

‖ **spes re-cu'pe-ran'di** (rē-kū'pē-răn'dī). [L.] Law. Hope of recovery (of captured goods).

‖ **spes si'bi quis'que** (sī' kwĭs'kwē). [L.] Let each be (his) hope to himself. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, XI. 309).

‖ **spes suc-ces'si-o'nis** (sŭk-sĕsh'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] Hope of succession (as of an heir apparent).

‖ **spes tu-tis'si-ma cæ'lis.** [L.] The safest hope (is) in heaven.

spet. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPIT.

spetos, spetouse. † SPITOUS.

spette. Obs. pret. of SPIT.

spet'tle. † SPITTLE.

speuch'an (spyŏk'ăn; spyŭk'ăn), *n.* Spleuchan *Scot.*

‖ **speu'de bra-de'os,** or in Gr. σπεῦδε βραδέως (spū'dĕ brädĕ'ōs). Make haste slowly; — attributed to Augustus. Cf. FESTINA LENTE. *Suetonius* (II. 25).

speven. † SPAVIN.

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spjauti, L. *spuere* to spit, Gr. πτύειν, Skr. *shṭhiv, shṭhīv.* Cf. SPIT.] **1**. To eject from the stomach ; to vomit.
2. To cast forth, as with disgust ; to eject.

I will *spew* thee out of my mouth. *Rev.* iii. 16.

spew (spū), *v. i.* **1**. To vomit ; fig., to pour forth.
2. To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost.
3. *Ordnance.* To droop at the muzzle or bend at the chase because of too rapid firing ; — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.*

spew, *n.* *Dial.* **a** That which is vomited ; vomit. **b** Spewy soil ; a bog.

spew′ing, *vb. n.* of SPEW, *v.* Specif. : **a** An exudation of soft material through gravelly or broken stuff bedded on spew, or mud, soft wet clay, or the like. **b** A sweating of oily matter from curried leather.

sphac′e-late (sfăs′ē-lāt), *v. i.* ; SPHAC′E-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; SPHAC′E-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [NL. *sphacelare, sphacelatum*, to mortify. See SPHACELUS.] *Med* To die, decay, or become gangrenous, as flesh or bone ; to mortify.

sphac′e-late, *v. t.* *Med.* To affect with gangrene.

sphac′e-late (sfăs′ē-lāt) } *a.* **1**. *Med.* Affected with gan-
sphac′e-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } grene ; mortified.
2. *Bot.* Withered or decayed.

sphac′e-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous ; mortification.

Sphac′e-lo′ma (sfăs′ē-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi, the most destructive species of which (*S. ampelinum*) causes anthracnose of the grapevine. See ANTHRACNOSE.

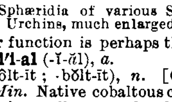
sphac′e-lus (sfăs′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Med.* Gangrene ; mortification ; necrosis ; also, a gangrenous or necrosed part or mass ; slough.

Sphæ-ral′ce-a (sfē-răl′sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα globe + ἀλκέα a malvaceous plant.] *Bot.* A genus of American and South African malvaceous herbs or shrubs, the globe mallows, with red, pink, or white involucellate flowers, and mostly globose fruit, the carpels 2–several-seeded.

Sphæ-rel′la (sfē-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sphaera* sphere, Gr. σφαῖρα ; — in allusion to the spherical asci.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, parasitic mainly on leaves. *S. fragariæ* causes the strawberry leaf blight, and *S. tabifica* the rot of the beet and mangel-wurzel.

Sphæ′ri-a′les (sfē′rĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæria* a genus of fungi, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα globe.] *Bot.* One of the largest orders of ascomycetous fungi, embracing some 2,000 species parasitic on leaves, wood, or stems. With related orders they comprise the group formerly called *Pyrenomycetes.*

sphæ-rid′i-um (sfē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zoöl.* One of the peculiar organs on the exterior of most kinds of sea urchins, consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. Their function is perhaps that of balancing organs. — **sphæ-rid′i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*



Sphæridia of various Sea Urchins, much enlarged.

sphæ′ro-co′balt-ite (sfē′rō-kō′bôlt-īt ; -bŏlt-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere + *cobaltite.*] *Min.* Native cobaltous carbonate, $CoCO_3$, occurring usually in small, rose-red, spherical masses. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.13.

Sphæ-rop′si-da′les (sfē-rŏp′sĭ-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæropsis*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot* One of the three orders of the Fungi Imperfecti, consisting of forms in which the conidia occur in pycnidia or cavities resembling perithecia. It is a very extensive group, with four families, and includes a number of organisms producing leaf-spot diseases.

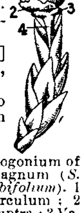
Sphæ′ro-the′ca (sfē′rō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + θήκη case, box.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ), as *S. castagnei*, the destructive hop mildew, and *S. mors-uvæ*, the gooseberry mildew.

Sphag-na′ce-æ (sfăg-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family constituting the Sphagnales. — **sphag-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sphag-na′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHAGNUM.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of mosses (Musci), comprising the peat mosses. See SPHAGNUM.

sphag′nous (sfăg′nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to mosses of the genus *Sphagnum* ; abounding in peat or bog moss.

Sphag′num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] **1**. *Bot.* A large genus of mosses, type and sole representative of the family Sphagnaceæ ; the peat, or bog, mosses. They form a remarkably distinct group, having a protonema not filamentous, but like the prothallium of a fern ; the pseudopodium is an outgrowth of the gametophyte, and not a part of the sporogonium, as in other mosses. The leaves contain abundant aqueous tissue composed of colorless cells, interspersed with those containing chloroplasts. The plants grow only in swamps or in water, where by annual decay they build up layers of peat.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Sphagnum* ; also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.



Sporogonium of Sphagnum (*S. cymbifolium*). 1 Operculum ; 2 Calyptra ; 3 Vaginula ; 4 Stalk, or Pseudopodium.

sphal′er-ite (sfăl′ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαλερός treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, composed essentially of zinc sulphide, ZnS, but often containing iron, manganese, etc. It occurs in isometric crystals or cleavable masses of resinous to adamantine luster and (commonly) yellow, brown, or black color. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.1. It has a highly perfect dodecahedral cleavage. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende*, *mock lead*, *false galena*, *blackjack.*

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge, from a form of its crystals.] *Min.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

sphe-neth′moid (sfē-nĕth′moid), *a.* [*sphen*oid + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia ; the girdle bone. — *n.* The sphenethmoid bone.

sphe′nic (sfē′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφήν wedge.] Wedge-shaped ; as, a *sphenic* number, or one having for its factors three unequal prime integers.

sphe′ni-on (-nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge.] *Craniol.* The lower frontal apex of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Sphe-nis′ci-dæ (sfē-nĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHENISCUS.] *Zoöl.* A family containing all the existing penguins. — **sphe-nis′cine** (-īn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.*

Sphe-nis′ci-for′mes (-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of flightless aquatic birds consisting of the penguins. See PENGUIN, 2.

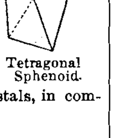
Sphe-nis′cus (sfē-nĭs′kŭs), *n.* [Gr. σφηνίσκος a small wedge, fr. σφήν wedge ; — from the shortness of the bird's wings.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the jackass penguins.

sphe′no- (sfē′nō-). **a** Combining form from Greek σφήν, *wedge.* **b** *Anat.* Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sphenoid bone.*

sphe′no-gram (sfē′nō-grăm), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

sphe′noid (sfē′noid), *a.* [Gr. σφηνοειδής ; σφήν a wedge + εἶδος form.] **1**. Wedge-shaped ; as, a *sphenoid* crystal.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a compound bone of the base of the cranium of various vertebrates, formed by the fusion of several bony elements with the basisphenoid (the element of the basicranial axis next in front of the basioccipital). The extent and manner of fusion of the different elements varies in different animals, and in comparative anatomy the elements are commonly treated separately. In man the sphenoid bone consists of a median body, from whose sides extend a pair of broad, curved, winglike expansions, the *greater wings.* In front of these is another pair of much smaller triangular lateral processes, the *lesser wings.* From the lower surface two large deeply cleft processes, the *pterygoid processes* (which see), extend downward. The body of the sphenoid is chiefly formed of the basisphenoid, but its anterior part represents the presphenoid. The greater wings and external plate of the pterygoid processes are formed of the alisphenoids, and the lesser wings of the orbitosphenoids. The inner plate of the pterygoid processes represents the pterygoids of the lower vertebrates. See also SPHENOTURBINAL.

sphe′noid (sfē′noid), *n.* **1**. *Cryst.* A wedge-shaped crystal form of the tetragonal system having four like isosceles faces, often observed with chalcopyrite. It may be regarded as a hemihedral form of the double square pyramid, that is, the form which results by suppressing alternate faces of the double pyramid and extending the remaining faces till they intersect. Some, however, call this a *bisphenoid*, and define a sphenoid as a form having two faces only, meeting in a wedge-shaped edge, which form can exist, on crystals, in combination only. See FORM, *n.*, 3 **d**.
2. The sphenoid bone.



Tetragonal Sphenoid.

sphe-noi′dal (sfē-noi′dăl), *a.* **1**. Sphenoid.
2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid.
sphenoidal fissure, *Anat.*, the foramen lacerum anterius. — **s. process.** *Anat.* **a** A process on the superior border of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone articulating with the sphenoid. **b** A backward prolongation of the cartilage of the nasal septum between the vomer and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. — **s. sinuses**, *Anal.*, a pair of irregular cavities in the body of the sphenoid bone. They communicate with the nasal fossæ. — **s. spongy**, *or* **turbinated, bones**, *Anat.*, the sphenoturbinal bones.

sphe′no-max′il-la-ry (sfē′nō-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.
sphenomaxillary fissure, *Anat.*, a cleft by which the orbit communicates with the temporal, zygomatic, and spheno-maxillary fossæ. — **s. fossa**, a small triangular space beneath the apex of the orbit.

sphe′no-pal′a-tine (sfē′nō-păl′ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones.
sphenopalatine foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen, or more often a deep notch (**s. notch**) between the sphenoidal and orbital parts of the vertical plate of the palatine bone which by articulation with the sphenoid bone is converted into a foramen. — **s. ganglion**, *Anat.*, a large ganglion in the spheno-maxillary fossa ; the Meckelian ganglion. Its roots are : a sensory, from the superior maxillary nerve ; a motor, from the facial nerve ; and a sympathetic, from the carotid plexus ; the two last-named roots joining to form the Vidian nerve. Its branches are distributed to the orbit, palate, nose, nasal fossæ, and pharynx.

sphe′no-pa-ri′e-tal (-pȧ-rī′ē-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. — **sphenoparietal index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the skull from stenion to stenion to its greatest breadth.

Sphe′no-phyl′lum (sfē′nō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *spheno-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the club mosses and horsetails, but usually considered as typifying a distinct family (Sphenophyllaceæ) and order (Sphenophyllales). They have jointed stems, whorls of cuneate leaves, and terminal cones or sporophylls. They occur from the Devonian to the Permian.

sphe-not′ic (sfē-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*spheno-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull of many fishes situated above the proötic and often forming part of the boundary of the orbit.

sphe′no-tur′bi-nal (sfē′nō-tûr′bĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to or designating a pair of small curved plates of bone at the anterior and inferior part of the body of the sphenoid bone. In man they are attached to the sphenoid until the age of puberty. — *n.* A sphenoturbinal bone.

spher′al (sfēr′ăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to a sphere.
2. Rounded like a sphere ; sphere-shaped ; hence, symmetrical ; complete ; perfect.
3. Of or pert. to the spheres of ancient astronomy ; hence, *Poetic*, in allusion to their supposed music, harmonious.

sphe-ra′tion (sfē-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*sphere* + *-ation.*] Act or process of taking the form of a sphere.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [ME. *spere*, OF. *espere*, F. *sphère*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere, a ball.] **1**. *Geom.* **a** A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* **b** The bounding surface itself.
2. Hence, any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one.
3. A globe representing the earth or heavens.
4. *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere equally distant from the earth) in which the heavenly bodies seem to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn ; an ideal geometric sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such manner as to produce their apparent motions. Cf. *music of the spheres*, under MUSIC.
5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence ; compass ; province ; place or scene of action or existence.

Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a *sphere* by herself *Hawthorne.*

6. Rank ; order of society ; social position or class.
7. An orbit, as of a star ; a circuit. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
8. *Logic.* = EXTENSION, 3. *Rare.*
9. The atmosphere ; the upper air ; the heavens. *Poetic.*
Syn. — Globe, orb, circle.
sphere of influence, *Internat. Law*, a territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. The term is loosely used, esp. of regions more or less under the control of a nation, but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty. **Sphere of action, sphere of interest, zone of influence, field of operations**, are similarly used. — **s. of osculation**, *Math.*, the sphere through four consecutive points of a space curve.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.* ; SPHERED (sfērd) ; SPHER′ING (sfēr′ĭng).
1. To place in a sphere or among the spheres ; to insphere.
2. To form into a sphere ; to make spherical, or spheral.
3. To inclose as in a sphere ; to surround. *Obs. or R.*
4. To send in a circuit ; to circulate. *Obs. & R.*

sphere geometry. That geometry in which the sphere is taken as the element.

spher′ic (sfĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres ; resembling a sphere ; spherical ; orbital.
spheric motion, *Mech.*, motion of a body such that every point in it keeps the same distance from a fixed point.

spher′i-cal (sfĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *sphaericus*, Gr. σφαιρικός : cf. F. *sphérique.*] **1**. Having the form of a sphere ; like a sphere ; globular ; orbicular ; as, a *spherical* body.
2. Of or pertaining to a sphere or spheres.

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spewd. Spewed. *Ref. Sp.*
spew′er, *n.* One who spews.
spew′y (spū′ĭ), *a.* Wet ; boggy ; foggy ; also, frothy ; pulpy. *Dial. Eng.* — **spew′i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Dial. Eng.*
spey (spā). Scot var. of SPAE.
speyde. † SPADE
Spey′side′ pine (spā′sīd′). [*Spey*, river of Scotland + *side.*] A variety (*Pinus sylvestris horizontalis*) of the Scotch pine, having horizontal branches and red wood.
S. P. G. *Abbr.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. *Abbr* Specific gravity.
sphac′el (sfăs′ĕl), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος : cf. F. *sphacèle.*] *Med.* Gangrene.
spha-ce′li-a (sfȧ-sē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Bot.* The conidial stage of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), orig. described as a distinct genus of fungi ; — now commonly called *sphacelia stage.*
sphac′el-ism (sfăs′ĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Sphacelate condition.
sphac′e-lo-der′ma (-ē-lō-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS ; -DERM.] Gangrene of the skin.
sphac′e-lo-tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος gangrene + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance said to be the active principle of ergot.
sphæ-raph′i-des (sfē-răf′ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ῥαφίς needle.] *Bot.* Spherical aggregations of raphides in certain plant cells.
sphæ-ren′chy-ma (sfē-rĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Spheroidal parenchyma.
Sphæ′ri-a′ce-æ (sfē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The type family of Sphæriales. — **sphæ′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sphæ′ris-te′ri-um (sfē′rĭs-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σφαιριστήριον, fr. σφαιρίζειν to play at ball.] *Class Antiq.* A room or inclosure for ball playing.
sphæ′rite (sfē′rīt), *n.* [G. *sphärit*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A light gray or bluish hydrous phosphate of aluminium, in globular concretions.
Sphæ′ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφαιρίον, dim. of σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small viviparous fresh-water bivalves having a thin, light-colored shell.
Sphæ′ro-coc-ca′ce-æ (sfē′rō-kŏ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of red seaweeds of the order Rhodymeniales. It includes the species which yield agar. — **sphæ′ro-coc-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sphæ′roid. Var. of SPHEROID.
sphæ-rom′e-ter. Var. of SPHEROMETER.
sphæ′ro-sid′er-ite (sfē′rō-sĭd′ēr-īt), *n.* Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.
sphæ′ro-spore (sfē′rō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + *spore.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Rare.*
sphær′ule (sfĕr′ōōl : sfē′rōōl), **sphær′u-lite** (sfĕr′ōō-līt : sfē′rōō-). Vars. of SPHERULE, etc.
spha′gi-on (sfā′jĭ-ŏn ; sfăg′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [Gr. σφάγιον.] *Gr. Relig.* An animal sacrifice entirely consumed ; a holocaust.
sphag-nic′o-lous (sfăg-nĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [*Sphagnum* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting, or growing in, sphagnum moss.
sphag-nol′o-gy (sfăg-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Sphagnum* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The branch of bryology which treats of the peat mosses. — **sphag-nol′o-gist** (-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
sphalm, *n.* [Gr. σφάλμα.] False step ; error. *Obs.*
Sphar′gis (sfär′jĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Dermochelys*, the genus consisting of the leather-back turtle (which see).
spheare. † SPHERE.
Sphec′i-dæ (sfĕs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Var. of SPHEGIDÆ. — **sphec′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
Sphe-ci′na (sfē-sī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A group of wasps nearly equivalent to Fossores. See DIGGER WASP. A more or less nearly equivalent group is called **Sphe-coi′de-a** (-koi′dē-ȧ).
Spheg′i-dæ (sfĕj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of wasps having the first segment of the abdomen generally prolonged into a long, smooth, cylindrical petiole, as in the mud daubers and some digger wasps. — **spheg′id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
Sphe-goi′de-a (sfē-goi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Var. of SPHECOIDEA.
sphen′do-ne (sfĕn′dō-nē), *n.* [Gr. σφενδόνη sling, headband.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of woman's headband or fillet. **b** A semicircular part or place, as at the end of a stadium.
sphe′neth-moi′dal (sfē′nĕth-moi′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Sphenoethmoidal.
Sphe-nis′ci (sfē-nĭs′ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder coextensive with Sphenisciformes.
Sphe-nis′co-mor′phæ (sfē-nĭs′kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENISCUS ; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to Sphenisciformes. — **sphe-nis′co-morph** (-nĭs′kō-môrf), *n.* — **sphe-nis′co-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *a.*
sphe′no-ceph′a-ly (sfē′nō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Wedge shape of the head due to synosteosis of the sagittal suture with compensatory growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **sphe′no-ceph′a-lous** (-lŭs), **sphe′no-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*
Sphe′no-don (sfē′nō-dŏn), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus containing the tuatara. It constitutes a family, **Sphe′no-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any animal of this genus. — **sphe′no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*
sphe′no-eth′moid, *a.* Sphenoethmoidal.
sphe′no-eth-moi′dal (-ĕth-moi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.
sphe′no-fron′tal, *a.* Pert. to the sphenoid and frontal bones.
sphe-nog′ra-phy (sfē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in or deciphering cuneiform characters. — **sphe-nog′ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **sphe′no-graph′ic** (sfē′nō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **sphe-nog′ra-phist** (sfē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
sphe′no-man-dib′u-lar (-măn-dĭb′ū-lȧr), *a.* Connecting the sphenoid bone and mandible.
Sphe′no-phyl-la′ce-æ (-fĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* See SPHENOPHYLLUM. — **sphe′no-phyl-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Sphe′no-phyl-la′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENOPHYLLUM.
Sphe-nop′ter-is (sfē-nŏp′tēr-ĭs), *n.* [NL ; *spheno-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil pteridosperms, having cuneate pinnules.
sphe′no-tribe (sfē′nō-trīb), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, bruise.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument for crushing the fetal head
spher′a-ble (sfēr′ȧ-b′l), *a.* That may be made spherical. *R.*
sphe-ral′i-ty (sfē-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being spheral.
sphe-ras′ter (-răs′tēr), *n.* [See SPHERE ; 1st -ASTER.] *Zoöl.* A many-rayed sponge spicule with a spherical central body.
sphere, *v. i.* To revolve. *Obs.*
sphere crystals. Sphæraphides.
sphere′less, *a.* Having no sphere, or orbit ; wandering. *Poetic.*
spher′i-cal′i-ty (sfĕr′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sphericity.

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3. Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 4 **b**).

Thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

spherical aberration. See ABERRATION, 4. — **s. angle,** one made by two arcs of great circles that intersect on a sphere. — **s. astronomy,** that branch of the science which treats chiefly of problems relating to the celestial sphere. — **s. conic,** a curve which is the intersection of a cone of the second degree with a sphere concentric with the vertex of the cone; — called also *spherical conic section.* — **s. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature.** *Math.* **a** The curvature of an osculating sphere. **b** Plane curvature in any part of a twisted curve. **c** Surface curvature where the osculating quadric is a sphere. — **s. excess,** *Geom.*. the amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. — **s. function,** *Math.*, a spherical harmonic. — **s. geometry,** that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, esp. of circles described on it. — **s. harmonic** (of the *n*th degree), *Math.*, any homogeneous function, V_n, of x, y, z, of *n*th degree, that satisfies Laplace's equation $\nabla^2 V = 0$. Ordinarily, however, this equation is first transformed to spherical coördinates r, θ, ϕ, and its solution then is called a **solid spherical harmonic,** U_n. This divided by r^n yields a function of θ and ϕ only, a **surface spherical harmonic**. If ϕ does not appear the harmonic is called a *zonal harmonic,* either *solid* or *surface.* Harmonics express the distribution of an agent over a surface. — **s. harmonic analysis,** the doctrine of *spherical harmonics;* a method which is widely used in physical, esp. in potential, problems, in order to determine a function that shall satisfy Laplace's equation for a certain region of space and assume specified values over a given boundary, often a sphere surface, whence the names **spherical harmonics** (*Kelvin*) and **Kugelfunctionen,** or **kugel functions** (*Heine*). — **s. inversion.** See INVERSE FIGURES. — **s. lemniscate,** *Astron.*, the "figure eight" lemniscate when described on the celestial sphere; — Schiaparelli's name. — **s. lune,** a portion of a sphere surface, bounded by two great semicircles. — **s. opening,** the magnitude of a solid angle. See SOLID ANGLE. — **s. pendulum.** = CONICAL PENDULUM. — **s. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **s. polygon,** *Geom.*, a figure analogous to a plane polygon, formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles. — **s. projection,** the projection of a sphere surface, esp. upon a plane. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3. — **s. reduction factor,** *Elec. Lighting,* the ratio of the mean spherical to the mean horizontal candle power of a lamp. — **s. sailing.** See SAILING, *n.*, 2. — **s. sector.** See under SECTOR. — **s. segment,** the segment of a sphere. See SEGMENT, 2 **b.** — **s. triangle,** a figure on a sphere, formed by the arcs of three great circles that intersect each other. — **s. trigonometry,** trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons. — **s. ungula,** *Geom.*, a spherical wedge. — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault having approximately the form of part of a sphere; a cupola of circular plan. — **s. wedge,** *Geom.*, the portion of a sphere included between two half planes that intersect in a diameter.

— **spher'i-cal ly,** *adv.* — **spher'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphéricité.*] Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* *Math.* The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spher'o-graph (sfĕr'ō-gråf; sfēr'ō-), *n.* [*sphere* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Navig. & Astron.* Two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measure of the parts read off by inspection.
2. A disk ruled with meridians and parallels in stereographic projection, for the solution of problems in spherics.

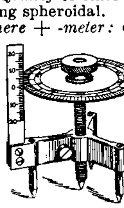
sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* ball-like, spherical, Gr. σφαιροειδής; σφαῖρα sphere + εἶδος form: cf. F. *sphéroïde.*] A figure like a sphere, but not spherical; esp., an ellipsoid of revolution.

sphe-roi'dal (sfē-roi'dăl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid, consisting of, or characterized by, spheroids.

spheroidal epithelium, *Anat.*, glandular epithelium. — **s. state,** *Physics,* the state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it gathers in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, owing to a cushion of nonconducting vapor.

sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ) } *n.* Quality or state of
sphe-roi'di-ty (sfē-roi'dĭ-tĭ) } being spheroidal.

sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-meter:* cf. F. *sphéromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.


Spherometer.

sphe'ro-po'lar (sfē'rō-pō'lår), *a.* *Math.* Reciprocal with respect to a sphere — *n.* A spheropolar figure.

spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl; 277), *n.* [L *sphaerula:* cf. F. *sphérule.*] A little sphere or spherical body.

spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ŏŏ-līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphérulite.*] *Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body, having a radiated structure, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite. It is commonly an intergrowth of quartz and feldspar.

spher'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

spher'u-lit'ize (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lĭt'īz), *v. t.* To render spherulitic.

spher'y (sfēr'ĭ), *a.* *Poetic & Rare.* **1.** Round; spherical; starlike. "Hermia's *sphery* eyne." *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. *Milton.*

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

‖ **sphinc'ter a'ni** (ā'nī) [NL.], *or* **sphincter of the anus,** *Anat.*, either of two sphincters of the intestine. The *external* is a layer of voluntary muscle extending from the coccyx to the central tendinous part of the perineum, and surrounding the anus just beneath the integument. The *internal* is a ring of involuntary muscle formed by a thickening of the circular muscular layer of the rectum. — ‖ **s. ve-si'cæ** (vē-sī'sē) [NL.: cf. L. *vesica* bladder], *Anat.*, a thick layer of circularly arranged unstriated muscle fiber surrounding the neck of the urinary bladder.

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Serving to contract or close an orifice.

sphinc'ter-al (sfĭŋk'tẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a sphincter.

sphinc'ter-ate (-āt), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Provided with, or contracted by, a sphincter. **b** Constricted in the middle as if by a sphincter.

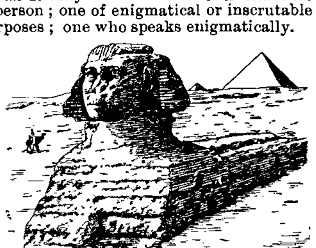
sphinc'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sphincter* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting of a sphincter.

sphin-gom'e-ter (sfĭŋ-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring the bending of a strut, as by deflection of beams of light.

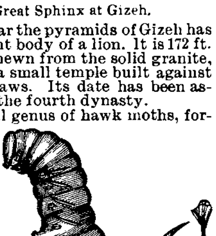
sphinx (sfĭŋks), *n.; pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭŋk'sĕz; -sĭz; 151), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. σφίγξ, usually derived from σφίγγειν to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.] **1.** *Gr. Art & Myth.* A monster having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The most famous Greek sphinx was that of Thebes, whose habit was to propose a riddle to all passers and upon their failure to guess it to destroy them. The Thebans offered the hand of Jocasta and the throne of Thebes to the man who would rid them of the monster; Œdipus (which see) guessed the riddle, the Sphinx slew herself, and he thus became king. The riddle is said to have been: What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff.

The *Sphinx* was mainly a local Theban bogy, but she became the symbol of oracular divinity. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes; one who speaks enigmatically.
3. *Egypt. Art.* An image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head (**androsphinx**) a ram's head (**criosphinx**), or a hawk's head (**hieracosphinx**). The man-headed sphinx is a representation of Harmachis, the morning sun, the notion that it typifies enigmatical wisdom being derived from the Greeks. The huge sphinx (often "the Sphinx") near the pyramids of Gizeh has a man's head and the recumbent body of a lion. It is 172 ft. long and 66 ft. high; is partly hewn from the solid granite, and partly built up; and had a small temple built against the breast between the fore paws. Its date has been assigned as that of Chephren of the fourth dynasty.


The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

4. a [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of hawk moths, formerly coextensive with the family Sphingidæ, but now variously limited. The larva often assumes a position suggestive of the Egyptian sphinx. **b** Any member of the genus *Sphinx* or family Sphingidæ; a hawk moth. See HAWK MOTH. **c** Short for SPHINX BABOON.



Larva of Sphinx (*S. gordius*).

sphinx baboon. A large West African baboon (*Papio sphinx*), often kept in menageries.

sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis, -idis,* Lemnian earth, fr Gr. σφραγίς, -ῖδος, a seal; — because sold in sealed packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

sphra-gis'tics (sfrȧ-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. σφραγιστικός of or for sealing, fr. σφραγίς a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc.

sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphyg'mo- (sfĭg'mō-), **sphygm-.** Combining form from Greek σφυγμός, *pulse.*

sphyg'mo-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-gråf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *chronograph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the pulse.

sphyg-mod'ic (sfĭg-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμώδης; σφυγμός pulse + εἶδος form.] Resembling the pulse; pulsating.

sphyg'mo-gram (sfĭg'mō-grăm), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing, called a *pulse tracing,* consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart.

sphyg'mo-graph (-gråf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-graph'ic (sfĭg'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph.

sphyg-mog'ra-phy (sfĭg-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* Description of the pulse.

sphyg'moid (sfĭg'moid), *a.* [*sphygmo-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulselike.

sphyg-mol'o-gy (sfĭg-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The scientific study of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-ma-nom'e-ter (sfĭg'mō-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *manometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in an artery.

sphyg-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

sphyg'mo-phone (sfĭg'mō-fōn), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-phone.*] *Physiol.* An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

spi'ca (spī'kȧ), *n.; pl.* SPICÆ (-sē). [L., an ear, as of corn.] **1.** *Med.* A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo. It is a spectroscopic binary. See STAR.

spi'cate (spī'kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus,* p. p. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a spike; arranged in a spike or spikes; as, a *spicate* inflorescence. **b** *Zoöl.* Calcarate; spurred.

‖**spic-ca'to** (spēk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach, separate.] *Music.* Detached; — indicating, esp. in violin music, that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner, as by short springy movements of the bow.

spice (spīs), *n.* [ME. *spice* (cf. ME. *spece,* fr. OF. *espece*), OF. *espice* spice (cf. OF. *espece* spice, species, F. *espèce* species, fr. the same L. word), F. *épice* spice, fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind, a species, a sight, appearance, show, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECIES.] **1.** Appearance. *Obs.*

Abstain you from all evil *spice.* *Wycliffe* (1 *Thess.* v. 22).

2. Species; kind; variety; sort. *Obs.*

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer.*

3. A specimen; a small portion, quantity, or admixture; modicum; touch, as of an illness, taste. *Obs. or Dial.*

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. *Coleridge.*

4. An aromatic or savory article of food; a pungent or appetizing eatable or seasoning; — now only of condiments (see def. 5), except in *Dial. Eng.*, in which the word is applied to such things as gingerbread, sweetmeats, confectionery, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits.
5. Specif.: Any of various vegetable productions, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., used in cookery to season food and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.; a vegetable condiment or relish, usually in the form of a powder; also, such condiments collectively.
6. A pungent or fragrant odor; a perfume.
7. Fig., that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing, esp. in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a piquant or pleasing flavoring; a relish; as, variety is the *spice* of life. Cf. def. 3.

Syn. — See VEIN.

spice, *v. t.;* SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *espicier,* F. *épicer.*] To prepare or treat with spices; specif.: **a** To embalm. *Obs.* **b** To season with spices; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; season; as, to *spice* wine; hence, to make spicy, piquant, or pleasing.

spice'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The checkerberry. **b** A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its fruit.

spice'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American lauraceous shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) with spicy aromatic bark, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

spiced (spīst), *a.* **1.** Flavored with a spice or spices.
2. Filled or impregnated with the odor of spices; perfumed.
3. Nice or dainty; scrupulous; squeamish. *Obs* *Chaucer.*

spic'er (spīs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [OF. *espicier,* F. *épicier.*] One who deals in spice; a grocer or apothecary. *Obs.*
2. [From SPICE.] One who seasons with spice.

spic'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espicerie,* F. *épicerie.*] **1.** Spices.
2. A spice or spicy substance. *Obs.*
3. A repository of spices; a grocery; also, a buttery or pantry. *Obs.* *Addison.*
4. A spicy or aromatic quality; spiciness.

A something it has of sepulchral *spicery.* *Holmes.*

spi'ci-form (spī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a spike.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new',** *a.* [Cf. SPICK a nail.] Quite new; new and fresh; brand-new; as, a *spick-and-span* novelty. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spick'nel (spĭk'nĕl), *n.* Also *spignel.* [Prob. fr. *spike nail* a large, long nail, in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] A European apiaceous herb (*Meum athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves.

spic'u-la (spĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] A spicule.

spic'u-lar (-lår), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a spicule or spicules; dartlike; spiculate.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus,* p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] Covered with, or having, spicules; spicular; spiculiform; also, *Bot.*, divided into small spikelets.

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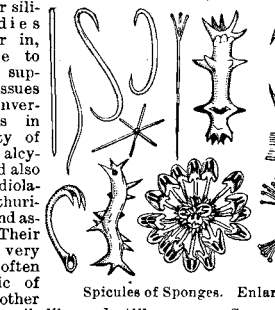
spher'i-cist (sfĕr'ĭ-sĭst), *n* One who holds that the earth is a sphere. [sphere]
spher'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* A small
sphe'ri-form (sfē'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sphaera* sphere + E. *form.*] Spherical.
sphe'ro-co'balt-ite. Var. of SPHÆROCOBALTITE.
sphe'ro-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *n.* = SPHERICAL CONIC.
sphe'ro-crys'tal, *n.* A spherical crystal aggregate. [ROIDAL.]
sphe-roi'dal-ly, *adv.* of SPHE-
sphe-roi'dic (sfē-roi'dĭk), **-roi'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a* Spheroidal.
sphe'ro-mere (sfē'rō-mēr), *n* [*sphere* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the symmetrical segments of the body of a radiate animal.
sphe'ro-sid'er-ite. Var. of SPHÆROSIDERITE. [ROSPORE.]
sphe'ro-spore. Var. of SPHÆ-
spher'u-la (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small spherical sponge spicule.
spher'u-lar (-lår), *a.* Of the form of, or like, a spherule.
spher'u-late (sfĕr'ŏŏ-lāt), *a.* Covered or set with spherules.
sphet'er-ize (sfĕt'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. σφετερίζειν, fr. σφέτερος their, his, or her own, fr. σφεῖς they.] To make one's own; to appropriate. *Rare.*
Sphex (sfĕks), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, a wasp.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of wasps of the family Sphegidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.
sphex fly. Any of numerous flies of the genus *Conops* and allied genera, having a pediceled abdomen like that of a wasp.
sphinc-te'ri-al (sfĭŋk-tē'rĭ-ăl),
sphinc-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Sphincteral.
sphinc'ter-is'mus (sfĭŋk'tẽr-ĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spasm of the sphincter of the anus.
sphin'ges (sfĭn'jēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SPHINX.
Sphin'gi-dæ (sfĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHINX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the hawk moths. — **sphin'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.* — **sphin'gi-form** (-jĭ-fôrm), **sphin'gine** (-jīn; -jĭn), **sphin'goid** (sfĭŋ'goid), *a.*
Sphin'gu-ri'næ (sfĭŋ'gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Hystricidæ, equivalent to the family Erethizontidæ.
Sphin-gu'rus (sfĭŋ-gū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + οὐρά tail.] Syn. of COENDOU.
sphinx moth. A hawk moth.
sphragitid, *n.* Sphragide. *Obs.*
sphri-go'sis (sfrĭ-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφριγᾶν to be full of strength.] Too abundant vegetative growth at the expense of flowers and fruit.
sphyg'mo-scope (sfĭg'mō-skōp), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.
sphyg'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. σφυγμός.] *Physiol.* The pulse.
Sphy-ræ'na (sfī-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of sea fish, Gr. σφύραινα.] *Zoöl.* See BARRACUDA. — **Sphy-ræn'i-dæ** (-rĕn'ĭ-dē; -rē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* — **sphy-ræ'nid** (-rē'nĭd), *a. & n.* — **sphy-ræ'noid** (-noid), *a.*
Sphy'ra-pi'cus (sfī'rȧ-pī'kŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. σφῦρα mallet + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American woodpeckers consisting of the sapsuckers.
Sphyr'na (sfûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφῦρα hammer.] *Zoöl.* The chief, and in many classifications the only, genus of hammer-headed sharks, type of a family, **Sphyr'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē). See HAMMERHEAD, 1.
spi. † SPY.
spi'al (spī'ăl), *n.* [See ESPIAL.] *Obs.* **1.** Espial; watch. **2.** A spy; a scout.
spi'cal (spī'kăl), *a.* Spicate.
spi'cat-ed (spī'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Spicate.
‖ **spi-ca'tum** (spī-kā'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Opus spicatum. [apple.]
spice apple. A spicy aromatic
spice ball. A baked, spiced ball of minced meats. *Eng.*
spice bark. An Australian magnoliaceous tree (*Drimys aromatica*) with aromatic bark.
spice birch. The sweet birch.
spice cake. A spiced cake.
spice'ful, *a.* Fragrant with spices; spicy; aromatic.
spice nut. A small crisp cake, or cooky, highly spiced.
spice tree. The California laurel.
spice'wood' (spīs'wŏŏd'), *n.* The spicebush.
spich † SPICK.
spi-cif'er-ous (spī-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears; *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Spicate.
spi-cig'er-ous (-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-gerous.*] Spicate.
spi-cil'e-gy, *n.* [L. *spicilegium; spica* a spike, ear + *legere* to gather.] Gleaning; leasing. *Obs.*
spic'i-ly (spīs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPICY.
spic'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spick (spĭk), *n.* [AS *spic* bacon, lard. Cf. SPECK blubber.] Fat; grease; blubber. *Obs. or Scot.*
spick, *n.* A titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
spick, *n.* [Cf. SPIKE a nail.] A spike or nail. *Obs.* [new.]
spick, *a.* Spick-and-span; brand-
spick'et (spĭk'ĭt), *n.* A spigot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
spick'-span'-new', *a.* Spick-and-span-new.
spi'cose (spī'kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] *Bot.* Having spikes, or ears, as Indian corn. — **spi-cos'i-ty** (spī-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
spi'cous (spī'kŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Spicose. — **spi'cous-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

spic'u-late (spĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point. *R.*

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] **1.** A minute, slender pointed body; a needlelike body. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any small, fleshy point or appendage, as the sterigma in basidiomycetous fungi. **b** A spikelet. *Obs.* **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the numerous small (often very minute) calcareous or siliceous bodies which occur in, and serve to stiffen and support the tissues of, various invertebrates, as in the majority of sponges and alcyonarians, and also in many radiolarians, holothurians, compound ascidians, etc. Their forms are very varied and often characteristic of a species or other group. **b** A spikelike or dartlike organ. See SPICULUM **a**.



Spicules of Sponges. Enlarged.

spic'u-li-form' (spĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a spicule.

spic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having spicules; spiculiferous.

spic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ULA (-lă). [L., a little point.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines of an echinoderm, the organ in the dart sac of certain snails, the ovipositor of one of the Spiculifera, etc. **b** A spicule.

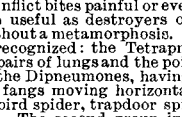
spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *a.*; SPIC'I-ER (spīs'ĭ-ẽr); SPIC'I-EST (spīs'ĭ-ĕst). [From SPICE.] **1.** Flavored with, or containing, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." *Milton.* **2.** Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3.** Fig.: Piquant; pungent; keen; racy; as, a *spicy* debate. **4.** Showy; fine-looking; natty; smart. *Dial. & Slang.*

Syn. — Aromatic, balsamic, fragrant, smart, pungent; pointed, keen. See RACY.

spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* a spider, G. *spinne*, Sw. *spindel*. See SPIN.] **1.** Any animal of the order Araneida (which see), a group of arachnids somewhat resembling true insects, but readily distinguishable from them by the four (instead of three) pairs of walking legs, and by having the body divided into but two main divisions separated by a narrow waist; a *cephalothorax*, bearing the legs, mouth parts, and eyes, which are simple and usually eight in number, and an unsegmented *abdomen*, which is generally short and rounded, and bears two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end, for spinning threads of silk used by the spiders in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or in many species webs for entangling their prey, or for other purposes. Spiders are predaceous and have poison glands in connection with their jaws, some being able to inflict bites painful or even dangerous to man, but they are useful as destroyers of insects. Their young develop without a metamorphosis. Two main groups are commonly recognized: the Tetrapneumones, which usually have two pairs of lungs and the poison fangs moving vertically; and the Dipneumones, having one pair of lungs and the poison fangs moving horizontally. The first group includes the bird spider, trapdoor spiders, and their allies (see MYGALE). The second group includes by far the majority of the order. Cf. RED SPIDER.

Garden Spider (*Epeira diadema*). Nat. size.

2. An iron pan with a long handle, used in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth. **3.** A trivet or tripod to support pans or pots over a fire. **4.** *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having radiating arms or members; as: **a** A casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a wheel is secured. **b** The body or solid hub of a built-up piston. **c** *Founding.* A frame for strengthening a core or mold. **d** A kind of hub with radiating arms interposed between the shaft and the core of a dynamo or motor armature. **e** A cultivator attachment for pulverizing the ground. See *Illust.* **5.** *Mil.* In a cavalry saddle, the straps leading from the front and rear ends of the saddle to the ring to which the cinch, or girth, strap is made fast. **6.** *Naut.* A metal outrigger to keep a block clear, as of the mast. **7.** A kind of candle holder of twisted wire, used by Australian miners. **8.** A spider phaëton, wagon, or cart.



Spider, 2.

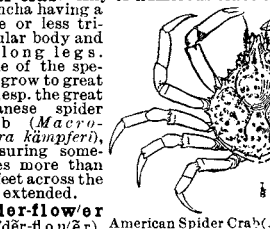
spider band. *Naut.* **a** A brass or iron band round a vessel's mast, having sockets for belaying pins. **b** A similar band having eyebolts to which the lower ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

spider beetle. Any destructive beetle of the genus *Ptinus*, esp. *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*, whose larvæ feed on woolen goods, fur, feathers, flour, and seeds.

spider catcher. **a** The wall creeper. **b** Any of certain relatively large, long-billed, East Indian sunbirds of the genera *Arachnothera* and *Arachnoraphis*.

spider cell. *Anat.* A neuroglia cell with many processes, supposed to resemble a spider with slender legs.

spider crab. Any of numerous crabs of the group Oxyrhyncha having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, esp. the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kämpferi*), measuring sometimes more than ten feet across the legs extended.



spi'der-flow'er (spī'dẽr-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** Any capparidaceous plant of the genus *Cleome*; — so called in allusion to the long threadlike stamens. **b** Any of several melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Tibouchina*, whose flowers also have loug stamens.

American Spider Crab (*Libiniaemarginata*).

spider fly. A sheep tick, bat tick, or similar (usually wingless) parasitic dipterous insect.

spider lily. **a** The spiderwort. **b** The St.-Bernard's-lily (*Anthericum liliago*). **c** Any of several cultivated bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Imhofia*, including the Guernsey lily (*I. sarniensis*). They have showy flowers with long-exserted stamens.

spider lines. Bits of spider's web forming the reticle of an optical instrument; cross wires (which see).

spider monkey. Any of numerous monkeys of the genus *Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, and are preëminently fitted for arboreal life, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile. A common Brazilian species (*A. paniscus*) is black with a reddish face; another (*A. ater*) is entirely black; some (as *A. belzebuth*) have a white belly. *A. vellerosus* of Central America has brownish sides and flanks and black head, hands, feet, and tail.

Spider Monkey (*Ateles paniscus*)

spider orchis. **a** A European orchid (*Ophrys aranifera*) having brown, spiderlike flowers. **b** Any of several species of *Calaulenia*. *Australia.*

spider shell. A scorpion shell.

spider stitch. A stitch in lace making used to fill in open spaces with threads resembling a cobweb.

spider wasp. Any of many solitary wasps that fill their brood cells with spiders, which they kill or paralyze by stinging, as food for their young.

spi'der web, *or* **spi'der's web** (spī'dẽrz). The silken web formed by most kinds of spiders, esp. to entrap prey. The threads are composed of a viscid fluid secreted by glands in the abdomen, and discharged through minute orifices in the spinnerets. The fluid hardens on exposure to the air. The framework of the net is always of hard dry threads, but some spiders make the net partly of sticky elastic threads, or of threads curled or tangled in a peculiar way by a special apparatus (the *calamistrum*). The form of the web is often characteristic of the different families and genera, those of the geometric spiders and triangle spider being notable for regularity and ingenuity.

spider wheel. **1.** *Mach.* A wheel or pulley having a broad rim and numerous thin spokes of wrought iron or steel. **2.** *Embroidery.* A circular pattern having lines radiating from the center to a buttonholed edge, used esp. to fill round spaces in muslin embroidery.

spi'der-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.

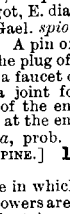
spi'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any commelinaceous plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, the ephemeral flowers of which are blue or violet, with slender hairy stamens. **b** Hence, any plant of this family, also called *dayflower* from their evanescent flowers. **2.** Any of several unrelated plants, as the St.-Bernard's-lily, St.-Bruno's-lily, etc.

spi'der-y (spī'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

spie'gel-ei'sen (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn; *G.* shpē'-), *n.* [G.; *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] Specular cast iron; a crystalline white cast iron containing 4 or 5 per cent of carbon, and probably always some manganese also, now always, specif., the variety which contains a considerable portion of manganese, up to 15–20 per cent, beyond which the iron-carbon-manganese alloy is called *ferromanganese*. Both are used in steel making to recarburize and deoxidize the molten metal of the Bessemer converter or the open-hearth furnace.

Spi-ge'li-a (spĭ-jē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van der *Spigel* (1558–1625), Dutch botanist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loganiaceous herbs with spicate flowers, mostly of showy colors. The corolla has valvate lobes, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species, as *S. marilandica* and *S. anthelmia*, are known as *pinkroot*, and possess medicinal properties. See PINKROOT.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* [ME. *spigot*, perh. fr. a Pr. word; cf. (modern) Pr. *espigoun* a plug or stopper of a vat or tub, *espigot* an ill-threshed ear, L. *spica* an ear (of grain); but cf. also ME. *spykket* a spigot, E. dial. *spicket*, E. *spike* a large nail, and Ir. & Gael. *spiocaid* a spigot, Ir. *spice* a spike. See SPIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes in *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.

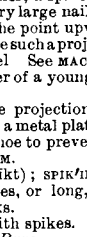


Spike, 2.

spig'ot-and-fau'cet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica*, prob. akin to L *spina* thorn. Cf. SPIKENARD, SPINE.] **1.** An ear of corn or grain. **2.** *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed, so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain.

spike, *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, G. *speichernagel*, Sw. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Icel. *spīk*, akin to E. *spoke* of a wheel.] **1.** Any of various pointed objects or projections, usually comparatively sleuder, as a thorn, one of the pointed irons sometimes placed on a wall to prevent passage, a sharpened projection in the center of an old-time buckler, a spine, as on some fishes, etc. **2.** Specif., a kind of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the point upward or outward. **3.** Anything shaped like such a projection or nail; as: **a** A young mackerel See MACKEREL, 1, *Cit.* **b** An unbranched antler of a young deer. **c** See COMB, *n.*, 3. **4.** *pl. Baseball.* Three projections formed by turning up the edges of a metal plate fastened to the sole of a player's shoe to prevent slipping. **5.** Short for SPIKE TEAM.



Forms of Spike, 2.

spike, *v. t.*; SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK'ING (spīk'ĭng). **1.** To fasten with spikes, or long, large nails; as, to *spike* down planks. **2.** To set or furnish with spikes. **3.** To fix on a spike. *Rare.* *Young.* **4.** *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by driving a spike, or the like, into the vent; also, loosely, to similarly disable (a modern cannon, which has no vent) by breaking or carrying away part of the breech mechanism. **5.** To pierce, cut, impale, or the like, with or on a spike or sharp object; as, to *spike* an enemy with a bayonet.

to spike one's guns, fig., to nullify one's power of hostile action; to frustrate one's hostile intentions.

spiked (spīkt), *a.* Having spikes.

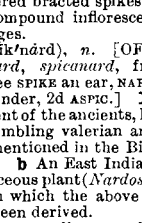
spiked bent grass. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. loosestrife,** the purple loosestrife. — **s. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. willow-herb.** **a** The purple loosestrife. **b** A true willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*) growing in bogs.

spike grass. Any of several American maritime grasses having large or conspicuous spikelets; as: **a** Sea oats; also, any related species of *Uniola*. **b** Salt grass. **c** The plant *Diplachne fascicularis*.

spike'horn' (spīk'hôrn'), *n.* **a** = 2d SPIKE, 3 **b**. **b** A deer having spikes.

spike lavender. [Cf. SPIKE spike lavender.] A European mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related to the true lavender, and yielding oil of spike.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary spike; specif., one of the small, few-flowered bracted spikes which make up the compound inflorescence of grasses and sedges.



Spikelet of Grass (*Festuca pratensis*) showing two open Flowers. 1, 1 Anthers; 2 Pistil; 3, 3 Palæ; 4 Empty Glumes.

spike'nard (spīk'nȧrd), *n.* [OF. *spic nard*, *spiquenard*, *spicanard*, fr. LL. *spica nardi*. See SPIKE an ear, NARD; cf. SPIKE spike lavender, 2d ASPIC.] **1.** **a** A fragrant ointment of the ancients, having a perfume resembling valerian and patchouli, often mentioned in the Bible as rare and costly. **b** An East Indian aromatic valerianaceous plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) from which the above is believed to have been derived. **2.** **a** An American araliaceous plant (*Aralia racemosa*), distinguished from the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) by its more aromatic root and its panicled umbels. **b** With attributive, any of various other fragrant plants, as Celtic *spikenard*, plowman's-*spikenard*, etc.

spik'er (spīk'ẽr), *n.* One that spikes, or drives spikes; specif., a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties.

spike rush. Any sedge of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense capitate or oblong spikes.

spike team. A team of three draft animals harnessed two abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a spike; having a sharp point or points; spikelike.

These *spiky*, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. *C. A. Young.*

2. Furnished or armed with spikes.

Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Dyer.*

spile (spīl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spile*, D. *spijl*, G. dial. *speil*, *speiler*, a small spit or peg.] **1.** A stake. *Obs.* **2.** A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent. **3.** A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple. *U. S.* **4.** A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile. **5.** **a** *Carp.* A long light measuring rod or rule, notched to hold a pencil. **b** *Mining.* A spill or lath.

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spic'u-lif'er-ous (spĭk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing or containing spicules. **b** Of or pert. to the **Spic'u-lif'er-a** (-ȧ), a group of Hymenoptera including those with a long ovipositor.

spic'u-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing or containing spicules.

spic'u-lig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-gerous.*] = SPICULIFEROUS **a**. [Spiculose. *Rare.*]

spic'u-lous (spĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [spicule.]

spider ant. A velvet ant.

spider bug. A bug of the genus *Emesa* (which see).

spider cart. A kind of lightly constructed cart.

spider diver. The European little grebe. *Local, Brit.*

spider eater. A spider catcher.

spi'dered (spī'dẽrd), *a.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed.

spider hoop. = SPIDER BAND.

spider hunter. = SPIDER CATCHER **b**.

spi'der-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

spider phaëton. A very high carriage of light construction, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

spider shim. A grasshopper shim. [spider cart.]

spider wagon *or* **waggon.** A

spiderwort family. *Bot.* The family Commelinaceæ.

spie. † SPAHI, SPY.

spie'e. † SPICE.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPY.

spiede. † SPEED.

spie'gel (spē'gĕl), *n.* *Metal.* Short for SPIEGELEISEN.

spie'gel i'ron (ī'ẽrn). [G. *spiegel* mirror + E. *iron.*] *Metal.* = SPIEGELEISEN.

spieke. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spiel (spēl). Var. of SPEEL.

spiel, *n.* [From BONSPIEL.] Play; game; a bonspiel. *Scot.*

spiel, *n.* [Cf G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play; game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk, speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches, etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*

spielde. † SPELD, a splinter.

spiel'er, *n.* [G. *spieler* player, gamester, fr. *spielen* to play; akin to AS. *spilian* to play.] **1** One who makes a practice of defrauding others by cheating at play; a professional sharper. *Colloq., Australasia.* **2.** A talker or speaker, as a lecturer or a person stationed outside a place of amusement or a shop as a crier. *Slang, U. S*

spier. † SPEAR.

spier. Var. of SPERE, ask.

spi'er (spī'ẽr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

spier, *n.* [Cf. 2d SPAR.] *Arch.* A fixed and often architecturally treated screen, as in a hall.

spies (spīz), *n., pl.* of SPY.

spiff (spĭf), *a.* Neat; fine; fine-looking; smart; also, splendid; excellent. *Dial. Eng.*

spiff, *n.* A special gratuity given to a salesman for disposing of certain goods. *Trade Cant.*

spiff'ing (spĭf'ĭng), *a.* Spiff. *Dial. or Colloq.* [*Slang, Eng.*]

spiff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Spiff. *Dial. or Colloq., Australasia.*

spif'li-cate (spĭf'lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To astonish; bewilder; to confound; also, to beat; to stifle; to kill. — **spif'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

Spi-ge'li-an (spĭ-jē'lĭ-ăn; spē-gā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Dutch anatomist Adrian van der Spigel (1558–1625). — **Spigelian lobe.** *Anat.* = LOBUS SPIGELII.

spight † SPEIGHT, SPITE.

spig'nel (spĭg'nĕl). Var. of SPICKNEL.

spig'net (-nĕt), *n.* [For *spiknard.*] The American spikenard.

spigot joint. A spigot-and-faucet joint. See under SPIGOT.

spig'ot-suck'er, *n.* Tippler. *Obs.*

spi-gur'nel (spĭ-gûr'nĕl), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A scaler of writs in chancery. *Obs.*

spik. † SPIKE, ear. [*Scot.*]

spike, *n.* [F. *spic*, OF. *espic*, L. *spicus*, *spicum*, an ear of grain, akin to *spica*. See SPIKENARD.] Spike lavender.

spike, *v. i.* To project like a spike; — with *out.*

spike'bill', *n.* **a** The hooded merganser. **b** The marbled godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*

spik'ed-ness (spīk'ĕd-nĕs; spīkt'-), *n.* State of being spiked. *Rare.*

spike'fish', *n.* = SAILFISH **a**.

spike'-kill', *v. t. Railroads* To render (a tie) useless by repeated spiking. *Cant.*

spike nail. A kind of large nail.

spikenard oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spikenard tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB **c**.

spike'nose', *n.* The pike perch.

spike oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spike shell. Any pteropod of the genus *Styliola* having a slender conical shell. [*Local, U. S.*]

spike'tail', *n.* The pintail duck.

spike'tail', *n., or* **spike'-tailed coat.** The ordinary dress, or swallow-tailed, coat. *Slang, U. S.*

spike tub. *Whaling.* A tub for blubber. [-WISE.]

spike'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See

spik'i-ness (spīk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [SPILL.]

spill. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of

spild, spilt. Spilled. *Ref. Sp.*

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spile (spīl), *v. t.;* SPILED (spīld); SPIL′ING (spīl′ĭng). To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spile′worm′ (spīl′wûrm′), *n.* [*spile*, n. + *worm.*] A shipworm.

spil′i-kin, spil′li-kin (spĭl′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin. See SPILL a splinter.] **1**. One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing some games, as jackstraws or pushpin, or for counting the score in some games, as cribbage.
2. *pl.* A game played with such pieces.

spil′ing (spīl′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Piling; piles collectively.
2. *pl. Shipbuilding.* Figures showing the distance of a curved beam or plate from the edge of a template or curve.
3. *Carp.* Act or process of measuring or marking off with a spile (see SPILE, *n.*, 5).

spill (spĭl), *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] **1**. A bit of wood split off; a splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2 A slender piece of anything. Specif.: **a** A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile. **b** A metallic rod or pin. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc. **d** [Perh. a different word. Cf. SPILE.] *Mining.* Any of the thick laths or poles driven ahead of the main timbering to support the roof or sides in advancing a level in loose ground, or to support the sides of a shaft when sinking through a stratum of loose ground. **e** *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A scale-filled crack or seam; esp., a lap due to careless rolling. See 4th LAP, 9.
3. A little sum of money. *Obs.*

spill (spĭl), *v. t.;* SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL′ING. [ME. *spillen*, usually, to destroy, AS. *spillan* to destroy; cf. AS. *spildan* to destroy, also Icel. *spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan.*] **1**. To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*
2. To mar; injure; ruin; also, to spend; waste. *Obs.*
Spill not the morning . . in recreations. *Fuller.*
3. To punish; correct; chastise. *Obs.*
4. To cause accidentally or allow unintentionally to fall, flow, or run out, usually with the result of losing or wasting; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a vessel; to *spill* sand.
5. To cause or allow intentionally to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, as blood.
6. To let out; to utter freely; to let become known; to allow to leak out; as, to *spill* secrets. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to avoid capsizing or carrying away something.
8. To throw out or off accidentally; as, the cart overturned and *spilled* the driver. *Colloq.*
9. To throw (stock, etc.) on the market to be sold with little or no regard to price, as when the stock is sold under necessity or to lower prices. *Colloq. or Cant.*

spill, *v. i.* **1**. To destroy; ruin; to kill; also, to be destroyed or ruined; to fail; perish; die. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To waste; to be wasteful. *Obs.*
3. To fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company." *I. Watts.*

spill, *n.* Act of spilling, or state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** A flowing out or over; a downpour.

spill′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPILL. Hence: *n. Mining.* Act or process of advancing a level or shaft with the aid of spills. — **spilling line**, *Naut.*, a rope used for spilling a sail, as by hauling up the foot, brailing in an edge, or the like.

spill′way′ (-wā′), *n.* *Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

spi′lo-site (spī′lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. σπίλος a spot + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [From 2d SPILL.] Spilling; shedding; something spilt, or freely poured out; effusion; also, waste or refuse, as of the street; rubbish. *Archaic or Dial.* "With drunken *spilth* of wine." *Shak.*

spin (spĭn), *v. t.; pret.* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN′NING. [AS. *spinnan;* akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, Icel. & Sw. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Goth. *spinnan*, and perh. to E. *span.* Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*, SPIDER.] **1**. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.
All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence. *Shak.*
2. To form (a thread or threads of silk, or a web, cocoon, etc., of such threads) by the extrusion of a viscous, rapidly hardening fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc.
3. To form or produce by a slow process, or by degrees; to draw (out); to prolong; to protract; to extend to a great length; — usually with *out.*
Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out? *Sheridan.*
4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to *spin* a top.
5. To cause (one's self) to go rapidly. *Obs.*
6. To fish with a spinner or spinning bait.
7. *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves in a lathe.
to spin a yarn, *Orig. Naut.*, to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale.

spin (spĭn), *v. i.* **1**. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, a jenny *spins* with exactness.
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
2. To form a thread or threads; — said of a spider or silkworm. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 2.
3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top.
Round about him *spun* the landscape. *Longfellow.*
4. To stream or issue, as blood, in a thread or a small current or jet; to spurt. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
5. To move swiftly on wheels or in a vehicle; as, to *spin* along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. *Colloq.*
6. To fish with spinning bait, as spoon bait; to troll.

spin (spĭn), *n.* **1**. Act of spinning; specif.: **a** A revolving or whirling motion; a whirl or twirl; as, the *spin* of a top. **b** Act of moving swiftly, esp. on wheels. *Colloq.*
2. *Mech.* A system of velocities of any number of points, all due to one and the same definite angular velocity about one and the same axis; — called also *rotation velocity.*
3. *Card Playing.* A game the same as newmarket, except that the player holding the diamond ace may play it to get the privilege of stopping one suit and opening another.

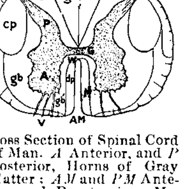
spi′na (spī′nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a spine; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, in a circus, the barrier. See CIRCUS, 1.
‖ **spi′na bi′fi-da** (spī′nȧ bĭf′ĭ-dȧ), *Med.* [L., cleft spine], a congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

spi-na′ceous (spĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling spinach or its family (Chenopodiaceæ).

spin′ach (spĭn′āj; -ĕch), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espinoche*, *espinage*, F. *épinard;* cf. It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca;* all fr. Ar. *isfānāj*, *isfināj*, *aspanākh*, prob. of Per. origin.] *Bot.* **a** A chenopodiaceous pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) cultivated for its leaves, which are eaten boiled. **b** With attributive, any of various other plants more or less resembling spinach or used in like manner.

Spi-na′ci-a (spĭ-nā′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPINACH.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic chenopodiaceous herbs having diœcious flowers without bracts, the pistillate calyx becoming indurated over the 1-seeded perianth. See SPINACH.

spi′nal (spī′năl), *a.* [L. *spinalis*, fr. *spina;* cf. F. *spinal.* See SPINE.] *Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near, the backbone, or spine. **b** Pert. to a spine (pointed process) or spines.
spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate chiefly from the spinal cord in the cervical region and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastric nerves and supply certain muscles of the shoulder, but comprise also filaments arising from the medulla which join the pneumogastric nerves. — **s. arteries**, *Anat.*, branches of the vertebral artery which supply the spinal cord and its membranes and adjacent structures. They arise as branches of the vertebral artery, but anastomose and are reënforced or continued by branches of other arteries which enter the intervertebral foramina. — **s. canal**, the canal (covering the spinal cord) formed by the series of neural arches of the vertebræ. — **s. column**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the articulated series of small bones or vertebræ (connected by ligaments and separated by more or less elastic intervertebral tissue) which in nearly all vertebrates forms the supporting axis of the body and a protection for the spinal cord, extending from the hind end of the skull through the median dorsal part of the body, and to the end of the tail; the backbone or spine; in a broad sense, the axial skeleton of the trunk and tail of a vertebrate. In the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of all higher forms the spinal column is represented by an elastic rod of cellular tissue (the *notochord*) (which see). This is inclosed in a fibrous sheath which also extends up and forms a sheath for the spinal cord. In this sheath cartilaginous or bony pieces develop, and commonly unite (in various ways in the different groups) to form a longitudinal series of bones, the vertebræ (cf. ARCUALIA). The notochord may persist throughout life, running through the middle of the bodies of the vertebræ, but in the higher vertebrates it becomes almost completely obliterated in the adult. In the higher vertebrates five regions (differing in the character of their vertebræ) are usually recognizable in the spinal column. These (with the number of vertebræ normally present in each in man) are as follows: cervical (7); dorsal (12); lumbar (5); sacral (5 fused together); coccygeal, or caudal (4 fused together). — **s. cord**, in vertebrates, the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue which extends along the back, dorsal to the bodies of the vertebræ and inclosed in a canal (the **spinal canal**) formed by their neural arches. In front it is continuous with the medulla oblongata of the brain, and it gives off at intervals pairs of nerves, the **spinal nerves** (which see), to the various parts of the trunk and limbs. It serves not only as a pathway for nervous impulses to and from the brain, but as a center for carrying out and coördinating many reflex actions independently of the brain, the importance of the brain relatively to the spinal cord being less in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In cross section the spinal cord is more or less elliptical, with a deep median fissure on the ventral side. It is composed largely of white matter, consisting of more or less distinct groups (**columns** and **tracts**) of longitudinal fibers; but there is a large central core of gray matter (containing nerve cells), somewhat **H**-shaped in cross section, the branches of the lateral masses of gray matter being called the **horns**, or **cornua**. The center of the gray matter is pierced by a small longitudinal canal originally continuous with the ventricles of the brain and running the whole length of the cord, but often nearly obliterated in adult man. For the origin of the spinal cord, see NERVOUS SYSTEM. — **s. foramen**, the opening (forming a part of the spinal canal when the vertebræ are articulated) under the neural arch of a vertebra. — **s. ganglion**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the ganglion on the dorsal root of a spinal nerve. — **s. marrow**, *Anat.*, the spinal cord. *Obsoles.* — **spinal nerves**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pairs of nerves which leave the spinal cord and, passing out by the intervertebral foramina, supply the muscles and skin of the trunk and limbs and connect with the nerves of the sympathetic system. In man there are normally 31 pairs (distinguished as *cervical*, *dorsal*, etc., according to their location), each nerve arising from the cord, as in other craniate vertebrates, by two short roots, a *ventral* (*anterior* in man), which is exclusively motor, and a *dorsal* (*posterior* in man), which bears a ganglion (*spinal ganglion*) close to the cord, and is afferent in function. They unite just beyond the ganglion to form a nerve of mixed function, which, after passing out through the foramen, divides in an anterior and a posterior division (both mixed nerves) to supply the dorsal and ventral regions.

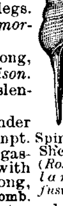


Cross Section of Spinal Cord of Man. *A* Anterior, and *P* Posterior, Horns of Gray Matter; *AM* and *PM* Anterior and Posterior Median Fissures; *D* Posterior, and *V* Anterior, Roots of a Spinal Nerve; *G* Gray Commissure, containing Central Canal; *W* White Commissure; *b* Column of Burdach; *cp* Crossed Pyramidal Tract; *dc* Direct Cerebellar Tract; *dp* Direct Pyramidal Tract; *g* Column of Goll; *gb*, *gb′* Lateral and Anterior Ground Bundles; *gt* Gowers's Tract.

spi-na′lis (spī-nā′lĭs), *n.; pl.* -LES (-lēz). [NL., fr. L. *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles of the spine; as: the ‖ **spi-na′lis dor′si** (dôr′sī), connecting the spinous processes of the upper lumbar and the dorsal vertebræ together by a series of muscular and tendinous slips blended with the longissimus dorsi. In the neck region an analogous muscle, the ‖ **spi-na′lis col′li** (kŏl′ī), usually occurs.

spin′dle (spĭn′d'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin; akin to D. *spil*, G. *spille*, *spindel*, OHG. *spinnala.* See SPIN.] **1**. **a** *Hand Spinning.* A round stick tapering towards each end, with a notch or catch at one end to hold the yarn. In using, the spindle is twirled around, usually by a movement against the right leg, to twist the yarn. See DISTAFF, *Illust.* **b** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin holding the bobbin in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.
☞ *Spindle*, as symbolizing *female*, is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the mother;* as, the *spindle* side, the mother's side in descent; — opposed to *spear side;* so, a *spindle* cousin; *spindle* kin.
2. A fusiform piece or figure; specif.: **a** The fusee of a watch. **b** *Geom.* A figure generated by the revolution of an arc about its chord.
3. Any more or less slender pin or rod, suggestive of a spinning-machine spindle; esp., one which turns or on which something turns; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece less in size than a shaft; an axle, horizontal or vertical, revolving on pin or pivot ends; a vertical shaft; as, the **live spindle** of a lathe, that imparts motion to the work; the **dead spindle** of a lathe, that carries the dead center; the *spindle* of a vane; the (vertical) *spindle* of a capstan, on which it revolves. (2) A rod attached to a valve to move or guide it. (3) *pl.* = BREAKING PIECES. (4) = LEAF, *n.*, 5 **i** (2). **b** *Founding.* A perforated pipe on which hay or straw rope is wound to hold the loam used in striking up a large circular core. **c** *Vehicles.* Either end of an axletree, forming an axle for a wheel to revolve on. **d** *Carp., etc.* A short decorative turned piece, as in a baluster; also, a newel. **e** In a lock, the bar or shaft, usually of square section, that carries the knobs and actuates the latch or bolt. **f** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as an aid to navigation. It is usually surmounted by a conspicuous mark and sometimes by a lantern.
4. Something shaped like a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object; as: **a** *Bot.* A rachis. **b** *Zoöl.* Short for SPINDLE SHELL. **c** *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure of fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. **d** A long stalk.
5. A yarn measure. See MEASURE.

spin′dle, *v. i.;* SPIN′DLED (-d'ld); SPIN′DLING (-dlĭng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.
It has begun to *spindle* into overintellectuality. *Lowell.*



Spindle Shell **a** (*Rostellaria fusus*).

spin′dle-leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′; 151), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-shanked.

spin′dle-legs′ (-lĕgz′), *n. pl.* **1**. Long slender legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A spindleshanks. *Humorous or Contemptuous.*

spin′dle-shanked′ (-shăŋkt′), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-legged. *Addison.*

spin′dle-shanks′ (-shăŋks′), *n.* **1**. *pl.* Long slender shanks or legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A person with slender shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.

spindle shell. **a** Any marine tænioglossate gastropod of the genus *Rostellaria*, having a shell with a long, conical, many-whorled spire and a long, slender anterior canal; — called also **spindle stromb**. **b** Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of *Fusus* and allied genera, having a shell with a many-whorled spire and a very long, straight canal.

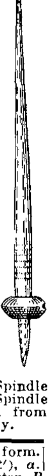
spindle tree. Any celastraceous shrub or tree of the genus *Evonymus.* The hard wood of *E. europæus* has been used for spindles and skewers.

spindle whorl. A perforated disk-shaped weight, as of stone, wood, or porcelain, usually thicker at the center than at the edge, used upon primitive spindles as an aid in the manipulation of the thread.

spin′dling (spĭn′dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree, boy. — *n.* A spindling person or thing.

spin′drift (spĭn′drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina* a thorn, the spine; akin to *spica* a point, and prob. to *pinna* a pinnacle, point, tip: cf. OF. *espine*, F. *épine.* Cf. PIN a peg, SPIKE an ear of grain, SPINET a musical instrument, SPINNEY.] **1**. *Bot.* Any stiff, sharp-pointed process, distinguished from a *thorn* by the absence of vascular tissue. Spines are frequently found on leaf margins, as in the holly and thistle; occasionally a whole leaf may be modified into a spine. Cf. PRICKLE, 1, THORN.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A stiff sharp process; specif.: **a** One of the sharp-pointed protective outgrowths (in reality enlarged and modified hairs) of some mammals, as porcupines and hedgehogs. **b** One of the processes which cover most parts of the body of a sea urchin, serving for defense, or in some forms for locomotion. They are borne on rounded tubercles to which they are movably articulated. **c** A spiny fin ray of a fish.


Modern Spindle and Spindle Whorl from Germany.

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spile (spīl). Dial. var. of SPOIL.
spile, *n. & v.* [AS. *spilian*, v.] Sport; play. *Obs.* [cask; vent.]
spile hole. A small air hole in a
spil′ing, *n. Mining.* = SPILLING.
spill, *v. t.* To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.; to inlay. *Obs.*
spill box. A structure for wasting surplus water where it is desired to limit the height to which water may rise.
spill′er, *n.* One that spills.
spill′er, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spilear.*] *Fishing.* **a** A kind of line with many hooks; a boulter. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In mackerel fishing, a large seinelike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from the side of a vessel to hold part of a catch. *New England.*
spil′let fish′ing (spĭl′ĕt). [Cf. Ir. *spileid*, equiv. to *spilear.* Cf. SPILLER a boulter.] Fishing with spillers (in sense **a**). *Eng.*
Spil-let′ta (spĕl-lĕt′tä), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY. [*Obs.*]
spill′good′, *n.* A spendthrift.
spil′liard fish′ing (spĭl′yȧrd) [See SPILLER a boulter.] = SPILLET FISHING. [SPILIKIN.]
spil′li-kin, spil′li-ken. Vars. of
spill stream. An overflow stream, as from a river. [*Obs.*]
spill′-time′, *n.* A waster of time.
spill′y (spĭl′ĭ), *a.* *Iron & Steel Manuf.* Defective from spills, as carelessly rolled sections.
Spi-log′a-le (spī-lŏg′ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπίλος spot + γαλῆ, γαλέη, weasel.] See SKUNK, 1 b.
spi-lo′ma (spī-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπίλος spot + *-oma.*] A nævus, or birthmark. [SPILL.]
spilt (spĭlt), *pret. & p. p.* of
spi′lus (spī′lŭs), *n.; pl.* SPILI (-lī) [Gr σπίλος.] A nævus.
spin, *n.* Short for SPINSTER. *Anglo-Ind.* [pinnace. *Obs.*]
spinace, *n.* [OF. *espinace.*] A
spinach dock, *or* **spinage dock**. The patience dock.
spinach flea beetle. A small, glossy, bluish black beetle (*Disonycha xanthomelæna*) with a reddish or yellowish abdomen. It feeds on spinach leaves.
spin′age. Var. of SPINACH.
spi′nate (spī′nāt), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.
spin′der (spĭn′dẽr), *n.* A large Madagascan silk spider (*Nephila madagascariensis*) which spins a large amount of strong silk.
spin′dl. Spindle. *Ref. Sp.*
spin′dld. Spindled. *Ref. Sp.*
spindle head. *Mach.* A headstock or tailstock for a spindle or boring bar. [Fusiform.]
spin′dle-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.*
spindle step. *Mach.* Footstep. *R.*
spin′dle-tail′, *n.* The pintail duck **a**. *Local, U. S.*
spindle temper. See TEMPER, *n.*
spindle worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) which feeds inside the stalks of corn (maize). It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment. [dling. *Colloq.*]
spin′dly (spĭn′dlĭ), *a.* Spin-

See SPINY RAY. **d** Any of certain processes of bones; a spinous process, as of a vertebra, or of the ilium. See also NASAL SPINE, PUBIC SPINE. **e** The prominent ridge on the back of the scapula.

3. The backbone, or spinal column. See SPINAL COLUMN.

4. Anything resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.

spine'bill' (spīn'bĭl'), *n.* A honey eater of the genus *Acanthorhynchus*, having a slender, curved and very sharp bill. *A. tenuirostris* inhabits eastern and southern Australia, *A. superciliosus* western Australia, and *A. dubius* Tasmania.

spined (spīnd), *a.* Furnished with a spine or spines; spiny.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle;* unwrought inkle.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* Also *spinelle.* [F. *spinelle*, It. *spinella, spinello*, fr. L. *spina* a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness (H., 8) and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_4$, but iron, manganese, and chromium may be present by replacement. Sp. gr., 3.5–4.1. The **spinel group** includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, gahnite, etc., all of which are of analogous composition and crystallize in hard octahedrons.

spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine, or spinal column; invertebrate; also, having a flexible, limp, or limber spinal column; fig., without backbone, force, or courage; limp.

2. Having no spines, thorns, or prickles.

spi-nes'cent (spī-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spinescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn: cf. F. *spinescent.*] Becoming spiny; tapering to a sharp, rigid point; spinose; also, tending toward spininess; spinulose.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'; 277), *n.* [OF. *espinete*, F. *épinette* (cf. It. *spinetta*), fr. L. *spina* a thorn; — so called because its quills resemble thorns. See SPINE.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks.

spine'tail' (spīn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A spine-tailed swift. **b** Any of several South and Central American birds of *Synallaxis, Siptornis*, or allied genera of the families Dendrocolaptidæ and Furnariidæ. **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

Spin'i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian grasses, the seeds of which bear an elastic spine. *S. hirsutus* (black grass) and *S. longifolius* are useful as sand binders. *S. paradoxus* is a valuable perennial fodder plant. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

2. [*l. c.*] Any of several Australian grasses of the genus *Triœuspis*, which often form dense, almost impassable growths, their leaves being stiff and sharp-pointed.

spin'na-ker (spĭn'ȧ-kĕr), *n. Naut.* A large triangular sail set upon a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**) on the side opposite the mainsail on fore-and-aft-rigged yachts, used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that spins; as: **a** One who does, or who is skilled in, spinning. **b** A spinning machine. **c** *Angling.* A hook or set of hooks provided with a spoon, wings, or the like which revolve when drawn through the water.

2. a A spider; also, a daddy longlegs. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Shak.* **b** A May fly. **c** The European goatsucker, which makes a whirring noise when darting through the air.

3. *Zoöl.* A spinneret. *Rare.*

spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n. Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands; a spinning organ; specif.: **a** In spiders, one of the nipple-like, often distinctly jointed, processes, near the end of the abdomen, on each of which are a number of minute orifices, by which the ducts of the silk glands open. There are usually three (but sometimes only two) pairs of spinnerets. Ordinarily, in spinning a web, the tips of the spinnerets are brought together so that the streams of secretion unite in a single thread. **b** In certain insect larvæ, an organ of analogous function; esp., in many caterpillars, a tubule on the labium by which the thread of silk (of two united parts, one from each gland) is extruded.

spin'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A spinning mill.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinei, espinoi*, F. *épinaie*, fr. L. *spinetum*, pl. *spineta*, a thicket of thorns, fr. *spina* a thorn. See SPINE.] A small wood with undergrowth; a copse; a thicket. *Eng.*

spin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIN.

spinning frame, *Spinning*, a machine that finally draws, twists, and spools the yarn. Cf. MULE, 5; THROSTLE. — **s. gland**, *Zoöl.*, a silk gland. — **s. house**, a house of correction; — formerly so called because women confined there were made to work at spinning. *Eng.* — **s. jenny**, *Mach.*, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by means of many spindles. — **s. lathe**, *Mach.*, a lathe for spinning sheet metal. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 7. — **s. machine. a** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, flax, silk, etc. **b** *Elec.* A machine for winding insulated covering on wires. — **s. mite**, the red spider. — **s. quality.** = 3d COUNT, 5. — **s. wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by hand or by foot.

Spinning Wheel, for spinning Yarn.

spi'node (spī'nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A cusp or stationary point; — distinguished from *crunode* and *acnode.*

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with spines. — **spi'nose-ly**, *adv.* — **spi'nose-ness**, *n.*

spi-nos'i-ty (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spinose or spinous quality or state; thorniness, lit. or fig.; also, a thorny part or thing.

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.

spinous process, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, specif.: **a** The median spinelike or platelike dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neural spine. **b** A sharp posterior prolongation on each greater wing of the sphenoid bone. **c** A process on the head of the tibia between the articular surfaces for the condyles of the femur. **d** See ILIUM, 1.

Spi-no'zism (spĭ-nō'zĭz'm; 277), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632–77), born at Amsterdam of Jewish parents. Spinoza taught that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God and in which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) inhere as two of a possible infinity of attributes correlated by their mutual dependence upon the one divine being. Particular things or ideas are modes or determinations of these attributes and constitute the world of temporal existences. But beside this world, composed of ephemeral beings, there is another, a world of essences or eternal verities, and it is by turning to these that the human soul may pass from the bondage of sense to spiritual freedom and so win immortality.

Spi-no'zist (-zĭst), *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.

Spin'o-zis'tic (spĭn'ō-zĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Spinoza or Spinozism; resembling, or characteristic of, Spinozism.

spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* [*spin* + *-ster.*] **1.** A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

2. A man who spins. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Formerly, an addition or title (equivalent, as late as the 23d year of Elizabeth's reign, to the Latin *generosa*), given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down, and often retained by them on their marriage, esp. when the husband was not of the gentry; now, an unmarried or single woman, *spinster* being often still used in this sense in legal proceedings as a title or addition. The use of the term as implying gentility had fallen out of fashion in the time of Chief Justice Coke, who declared that if a gentlewoman were named spinster in any original writ, appeal, etc., she might abate it, as being entitled to the addition *generosa.* Its use as applied to married women in legal proceedings survived later in America than in England.

4. Hence, popularly, an unmarried woman, somewhat advanced in years; an old maid.

5. A woman of evil life and character; — so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. *Obs.*

spin-thar'i-scope (spĭn-thăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθαρίς* spark + *-scope.*] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. The tiny flashes produced by the continual bombardment of the screen by the *a* rays are thus rendered visible. — **spin-thar'i-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

spi'nule (spī'nūl; spĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine: cf. F. *spinule.*] A small or minute spine.

spin'u-les'cent (spĭn'ū-lĕs'ĕnt), *a. Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.

spin'u-lose (spĭn'ū-lōs; spī'nū-), *a.* [Cf. F. *spinuleux.*] Covered with small spines.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.* [From SPINE.] **1.** Covered with spines; bearing several or many spines; thorny.

2. Abounding with difficulties or annoyances; thorny.

> The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. Like a spine in shape; slender; slim. *Obs.*

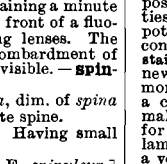
spiny amaranth, a common weed of waste places (*Amaranthus spinosus*), having the stem armed with stipular spines. — **s. anteater**, an echidna. — **s. clotbur** *or* **cocklebur**, a European cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*) naturalized everywhere as a weed in waste grounds. It has 3-branched spines at the axils of the leaves. — **s. eel**, any of several eel-shaped fresh-water fishes of the family Mastacembelidæ found in India, Africa, and the East Indies. — **s. lobster.** See LOBSTER, 1. — **s. rat. a** Any of numerous South and Central American octodont rodents of the genera *Echimys, Loncheres*, and *Proëchimys*, in which the fur is mixed with heavy flattened spines. **b** Any of numerous pouched rodents of the genus *Heteromys* having spiny or bristly pelage, found from Texas to South America. — **s. ray**, in fishes, a fin ray which is stiff, unbranched, pointed at the end, and without transverse segmentation. One or more such rays occur in the anterior part of the dorsal (or in the first dorsal when there are two), anal, and ventral fins of many fishes, and their presence in the dorsal and anal fins was in old classifications the principal character of the group Acanthopterygii. — **s. rolling grass.** = BLACKGRASS **d**.

spin'y-finned' (spīn'ĭ-fĭnd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having fins with some spiny rays; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

spin'y-rayed' (-rād'), *a.* Having or designating fins with one or more spiny rays (see SPINY RAY); spiny-finned; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l; spī'rȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe: cf. OF. *spiracle.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** A breathing hole; an air hole; aperture; vent. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice; specif.: **a** The blowhole of a cetacean. **b** In most terrestrial arthropods, one of the stigmata or external apertures of the tracheæ. In true insects they are usually small, more or less elliptical apertures, often provided with a valve and often protected by a sievelike structure, or fringe of hairs. They are placed along the sides of the thorax and abdomen. Eleven pairs is the maximum number; usually there are less than ten pairs. **c** One of the orifices or passages opening on the upper back part of the head of many elasmobranchs and some ganoid fishes (sturgeons, *Polypterus*) and communicating with the mouth cavity. They represent the first postoral visceral clefts of the embryo, and in the rays serve (instead of the mouth) as the chief incurrent respiratory openings. They may contain a rudimentary gill. **d** The excurrent aperture of the gill chamber of a tadpole. There are at first two apertures, but they soon unite in a canal which opens on the left side of the body or rarely on the middle of the belly.


Spiracle of Common Fly, much enlarged

3. Breath. *Obs.* *Cleanness.*

Spi-ræ'a (spī-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σπειραία*, fr. *σπεῖρα* a coil.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous shrubs, natives of temperate regions, with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles. The 5 pistils alternate with the persistent calyx lobes and ripen into follicles dehiscent along one suture. *S. salicifolia*, meadowsweet, and *S. tomentosa*, hardhack, are American species. Many exotic species, as *S. hypericifolia*, the bridal wreath, *S. prunifolia*, etc., are cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] Also **spi-re'a.** Any shrub of this genus; also, any of several similar shrubs of common cultivation, as *Astilbe japonica*, often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

Spiræa (*S. salicifolia*). *a* Flower.

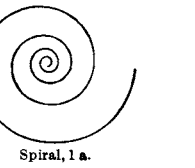
spi'ral (spī'rȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *spiral.* See SPIRE a winding line.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and more or less gradually receding from it; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring.

2. Helical, like the thread of a screw.

3. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral.

4. *Bot.* **a** = ALTERNATE, 4. **b** = ACYCLIC **a.**

spiral axis, *Arch.*, the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without. — **s. balance.** = SPRING BALANCE. — **s. battery**, a voltaic cell in which the sheet zinc and copper electrodes with cloth between are rolled into a close spiral. — **s. cutter**, *Mach.*, a milling cutter with spirally shaped teeth. — **s. duct.** *Bot.* = SPIRAL VESSEL, below. — **s. gear, gearing.** *Mach.* = SCREW GEAR, GEARING. — **s. head**, *Mach.*, a device for holding work and revolving it in a milling machine. *J. Rose.* — **s. nebula**, *Astron.*, a nebula exhibiting the spiral form in its filaments or general configuration. — **s.-nebula hypothesis**, the hypothesis that the stellar universe has in the main evolved from spiral nebulæ, made up of discrete particles whose positions and motions were dependent upon their velocities and their mutual gravitation; the planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton. — **s. spring**, a spring consisting of a wire coiled in a flat spiral, or in a helix. — **s. stairs**, stairs consisting of winders radiating from a central newel. — **s. valve**, *Zoöl.*, in the large intestine of fishes of the more primitive groups (elasmobranchs, ganoids, dipnoans), a continuous spiral ridge of mucous membrane which makes a number of complete turns, increasing the surface for absorption and retarding the passage of food. In the lampreys it also exists in a simple form. — **s. vessel**, *Bot.*, a vessel or duct of tracheal tissue having the walls spirally thickened. — **s. wheel.** *Mach.* = SCREW WHEEL.


Spiral, 1 **a**.

spi'ral, *n.* **1.** [Cf. F. *spirale.* See SPIRAL, *a.*] *Geom.* **a** The path (generally plane) of a point that moves round an axis while continuously receding from (or approaching) it. **b** A helix.

2. Anything that has a spiral form.

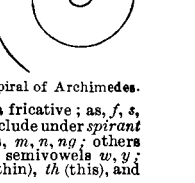
3. *Railroads.* = EASEMENT CURVE.

spi'ral of Ar'chi-me'des (ärʹkĭ-mēʹdēz), the path of a point (in a plane) moving uniformly along a radius vector revolving uniformly.

spi'ral, *v. t.;* SPI'RALED (spīʹrȧld) or SPI'RALLED; SPI'RAL-ING or SPI'RALLING. To form into a spiral; to turn or twist spirally. *Engin. News.*

spi'ral-i-form' (spīʹrȧl-ĭ-fôrm'; spĭ-răl'-), *a.* Having the form of a spiral.

spi'rant (spīʹrȧnt), *n.* [L. *spirans, -antis*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Phon.* A consonant uttered with decided friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; **a** fricative; as, *f, s, sh.* Cf. FRICATIVE, *a.*, 1. Some writers include under *spirant* all the continuants, except the nasals, *m, n, ng;* others further exclude the liquids *r, l*, and the semivowels *w, y;* still others limit the name to *f, v, th* (thin), *th* (this), and the sounds of German *ch.*


Spiral of Archimedes.

spi'rate (spīʹrȧt), *a.* [L. *spiratus*, p. p. of *spirare.*] *Phon.* Breathed; voiceless. — *n.* A spirate sound or its symbol.

spi-ra'tion (spī-rāʹshŭn), *n.* [L. *spiratio*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** Act of breathing. *Obs.*

2. *Theol.* The act by, or manner in, which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; also, the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son subsisting because of the Spirit's procession from them.

spire (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist, fr. Gr. *σπεῖρα*: cf. F. *spire.*] **1.** A spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist. *Dryden.*

2. *Geom.* **a** Any part of a spiral generated in one rotation of the radius vector about the pole. See SPIRAL, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** The common point of two or more leaves of a Riemann's surface; a spiral point.

3. *Zoöl.* The upper part of a spiral shell including the whole series of whorls except the last, or body, whorl.

4. A stag in the third year.

spire, *n.* [ME. *spire, spir*, a blade of grass, a young shoot,

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spine'-finned' (spīn'fĭnd'), *a.* Spiny-finned.

spine'let, *n.* A small spine.

spinel ruby. A deep red ruby spinel, used as a gem [rayed.]

spine'-rayed' (-rād'), *a.* Spiny-

spi-nes'cence (spī-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **a** State or quality of being spinescent or spiny. **b** A spiny growth or covering.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] = SPINNEY. *Obs.*

spine'-tailed' (spīn'tāld'), *a.* Having tail quills with sharp, naked tips. — **spine-tailed swift**, a swift of the genus *Chætura.*

spin'et-ted, *a.* Slit; cleft. *Obs.*

spi-nif'er-ous (spī-nĭfʹẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spinifer; spina* a thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Thorny; spiny. [Shaped like a spine.]

spin'i-form (spĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

spi-nig'er-ous (spī-nĭjʹẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger, spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines. [-NESS.]

spin'i-ness (spĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

spink (spĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *spink* a kind of small bird, Gr. *σπίγγος*, and E FINCH.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

spink, *n.* [Cf. PINK, the flower.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Common primrose. **b** CUCKOO-FLOWER **a.**

spink, *n.* A mean or shabby fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

spin'nel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE. [*Obs.*]

spin'ner, *n.* Prob., a pinnace.

spin'ner-ule (spĭn'ẽr-ōōl; 243), *n. Zoöl.* One of many small tubes on the spinnerets of spiders for discharging the secretion of the silk glands. — **spin-ner'u-lar** (spĭ-nẽr'ōō-lär), *a.*

spin'net. + SPINET.

spin'nle (spĭn'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE.

spin'ny. Var. of SPINNEY.

spin'ny, *a.* [Cf. SPINY, *a.*] Thin and long: slender. *Obs.*

Spi-no'sism, etc. Var. of SPINOZISM, etc. [-DOM.]

spin'ster-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

spin'ster-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

spin'ster-ly, *a.* See -LY, 1 **a.**

spin'ster-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spin'stress (spĭn'strĕs), *n.* A woman who spins.

spin'strȳ (-strĭ), *n.* Occupation of spinning. *Obs.*

spin'text. *n.* A prolix preacher.

spin'try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *spintria, sphintria.*] A sodomite. *Obs.* — **spin'tri-an** (-trĭ-ăn), *a. Obs.*

spin-tur'nix, *n.* [L.] A kind of unsightly bird *Obs.*

spin'u-late (spĭn'ū-lāt), **spin'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Spinulose.

spin'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An armature of spines or spinules.

spin'u-lif'er-ous (spĭn'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spinule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing spinules.

spin'u-lous (spĭn'ū-lŭs; spĭ'nū-), *a.* Spinulose. [*Obs.*]

spi'on, *n.* [F. *espion.*] A spy.

Spi-on'i-for'mi-a (spī-ŏn'ĭ-fôr'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spio* the typical genus + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those without oral tentacles or palpi, and having the gills, when present, mostly along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes. **Spi-on'i-dæ** (spī-ŏn'ĭ-dē) is the typical family. — **spi'o-nid** (spīʹō-nĭd), *n.*

spiono, *n.* Spion. *Obs.*

spir. + SPAR; SPERE, ask; SPIRE, sprout.

spi'ra-ble (spīʹrȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spirabilis.*] Respirable *Obs.*

‖ **spi-ra'cu-la** (spī-rāk'ū-lȧ), *n., pl.* of SPIRACULUM.

spi-rac'u-lar (spī-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pert. to a spiracle. [uliferous.]

spi-rac'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Spiraculiferous.

spi-rac'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spiraculum* + *-ferous.*] Having spiracles.

spi-rac'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Shaped like a spiracle.

spi-rac'u-lum (spī-răk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A spiracle. [Salicylic. *Obs.*]

spi-ræ'ic (spī-rē'ĭk), *a. Chem.*

spi-ral'i-ty (spī-rălʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spiral.

spi'ral-ly, *adv.* of SPIRAL.

spi'ral-tail', *n.* King bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE a (l).

spi'ra-ment, *n.* [L. *spiramentum.*] [NL. See SPIRANTHY.] *Bot.* Syn. of GYROSTACHYS.

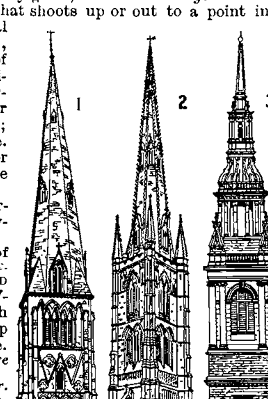
spi-ran'thic (-thĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, spiranthy.

spi-ran'thy (spī-rănʹthĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* a coil + *ἄνθος* flower.] Displacement by spiral twisting of the parts of a flower.

spi-ras'ter (spī-răs'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* coil + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* A spiral sponge spicule of one or more turns produced on the outside into several spines.

spi'rat-ed (spīʹrāt-ĕd), *a.* [*spire*

AS. *spīr ;* akin to G. *spier* a blade of grass, Dan. *spire* a sprout, sprig ; cf. Sw. *spira* a spar, Icel. *spīra*, G. *spiere.*] **1. a** A germinating plant ; a sprout. *Obs.* **b** A slender blade or stalk, as of grass or grain.
2. Any of several tall grasses, as the common reed grass, beach grass, reed canary grass, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; specif., *Arch.*, a steeply tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower or towerlike structure; also, loosely, a steeple.
4. *Mining.* A tube or fuse for firing the charge in blasting.
5. The top, or uppermost point, of anything ; the summit.
The *spire* and top of praises. *Shak.*



1 Broach Spire ; 2 Spire with Parapet, Angle Turrets, and Crockets; 3 Steeple.

spire (spīr), *v. i. ;* SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR′ING (spīr′ĭng). To shoot forth or up ; also, to run up taperingly like a spire.
It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts *Mortimer.*
spi-re′a (spī-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A spiræa. = SPIRÆA, 2.
spi′reme (spī′rēm), *n.* [Gr. σπείρημα, σπείραμα, a coil. Cf. 1st SPIRE.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented.
spi′ric (spī′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπειρικός spiral.] *Math.* Of, in the form of, or pert. to, a tore.
spiric body, a tore. — **s. line**, a plane section of a tore; a bicircular quartic with an axis of symmetry.
Spi′ri-fer (spī′rĭ-fẽr ; spĭr′ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. ; L. *spira* a coil + *ferre* to bear.] *Paleon.* **1.** Syn. of SPIRIFERA.
2. [*l. c.*] A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.
Spi-rif′er-a (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPIRIFER.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct brachiopods having the arms supported within the shell by long spirally coiled rods which form a pair of cones with their apexes directed more or less laterally toward the ends of the long hinge line. The species abounded in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Spir′i-fer′i-dæ** (spĭr′ĭ-fĕr′ĭ-dē), and of a superfamily, **Spi-rif′er-a′ce-a** (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ā′shē-ȧ), comprising all the brachiopods with calcareous spiral supports for the arms, and occurring from the Ordovician to the Jurassic.

Spirifera (*S. striata*). Upper Valve partly removed to show Spiral Arm Supports. (⅛)

spi-rif′er-ous (spī-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See SPIRIFER.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a spiral part or organ. **b** Spired. **c** Containing, or characterized by, Spiriferidæ. See SPIRIFERA.
Spir′il-la′ce-æ (spĭr′ĭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPIRILLUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having more or less spirally curved ciliate or nonciliated cells. It contains 4 genera, of which *Spirillum* and *Microspira* are the most important. — **spir′il-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
spir′il-lo′sis (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Spirill*um + *-osis.*] Any affection due to bacteria of the genus *Spirillum*, as a South African cattle disease or a certain disease of fowls.
Spi-ril′lum (spī-rĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil, Gr. σπεῖρα.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of bacteria typifying the family Spirillaceæ. They have stiff cells with fascicles of polar flagella. Many species occur in liquids containing decaying organic matter. *S desulphuricans* has the power of reducing sulphates. **b** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* -LA (-ȧ).] Any microorganism of, or resembling a bacterium of, the genus *Spirillum ;* loosely, any thread-shaped bacterium.
spir′it (spĭr′ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, to blow. Cf. CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, ESPRIT, SPRITE.] **1.** The breath of life ; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. The Galenic notion, accepted in the physiology of the Middle Ages, was that the spirit in the body existed in three kinds or degrees: (1) The **natural spirit**, a vapor rising from the blood and having its seat in the liver, was considered the principle of the "natural" functions of nutrition, growth, and generation. (2) The **vital spirit**, transformed from the natural spirit, in the heart, by mixture with the air of respiration, had the "vital" functions, conveying heat and life through the arteries to the whole body. (3) The **animal spirit**, converted in the brain from the vital spirit, included the rational principle, and had the "animal" functions of distributing the power of motion and feeling through the nerves. See ANIMAL, *a.*, 1.
2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity ; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man ; the soul. *Spirit* (Heb. *nephesh*, usually translated "soul" in the Bible, Gr. πνεῦμα, Lat. *spiritus*) and *soul* are used sometimes as synonyms, sometimes as naming different elements in man's immaterial nature. In former use, *spirit* often denoted (as in def. 1) the vital principle of the body, as something inferior to *soul*. In current use *spirit* denotes a disembodied soul or (as in def. 5) an immaterial being which never had a body. Thus we speak of "*spirits* of the dead," "*spirit* return," the "land" or "realm of *spirits*." See SOUL, 1, GHOST, 3.
I am thy father's *spirit ;*
Doomed for a certain time to walk the night. *Shak.*
Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.
Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

3. [*often cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent type of existence ; as, idealists maintain that the essential nature of the universe is *spirit*, pantheists that *spirit* pervades the universe. In this sense *spirit* denotes a quality or being similar to man's psychical or vital nature, conceived as a characteristic of nature or of deity. Thus, in Hebrew, *ruakh*, usually translated "spirit" in the Bible, denotes the divine breath independent of as well as in the body, and *nephesh*, "soul, spirit," denotes only the embodied breath. *Spirit* is also used to translate such terms (often rendered *mind*) as the Greek νοῦς (see NOUS, 1), Latin *mens*, German *Geist*, esp. in connection with idealistic theories. See IDEALISM, 1.
4. [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit.
5. Any supernatural being ; an apparition ; a specter ; a ghost ; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy ; an elf.
Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark *Locke.*
6. An individual ; a person ; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper ; as, a ruling *spirit ;* a schismatic *spirit ;* a bold *spirit*. Cf. SOUL, 7.
7. Temper or disposition of mind ; mood ; disposition ; — often in *pl. ;* as, to be cheerful, or in good *spirits ;* to be downhearted, or in bad *spirits*.
God has . . . made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*
8. Specif., stimulated or high spirits ; liveliness, energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc. ; as, to speak or act with *spirit ;* to display *spirit* in the presence of danger.
"Write it then, quickly," replied Bede ; and summoning all his *spirits* together, like the last blaze of a candle going out, he indited it, and expired. *Fuller*
9. As a translation of the word *Geist* in the Hegelian philosophy, the complex of human institutions, family, society, state, church, and the productions in art, poetry, science, and culture. *W. T. Harris.*
10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement ;* also, characteristic quality, esp. such as is derived from the individual genius or the personal character ; as, the *spirit* of an enterprise.
11. In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence ; esp., a life-giving substance or animating principle viewed as in natural bodies. *Obs. or Hist.*
All bodies have *spirits* . . . within them. *Bacon.*
12. Hence : **a** *Alchemy.* Any of four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, and arsenic (orpiment).
The four *spirits* and the bodies seven. *Chaucer.*
b In the old chemistry, any liquid produced by distillation ; in modern use, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor ; esp , ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the *spirits*, or *spirit*, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.*
Spirits implies *spirit* of any description, and all liquors, mixtures, and compounds made with the same *Encyc. Brit.*
c *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. Cf. TINCTURE. *U. S. Disp.* **d** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants ; as, tin *spirits*, aniline *spirit*, etc.
13. A rough breathing ; an aspirate, as the letter *h ;* also, a mark to denote aspiration ; a breathing. *Obs.*
Be it a letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Life, ardor, energy, fire, courage, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity, enterprise. See SOUL, GHOST.
spirit of alum, an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide. — **s. of copper**, acetic acid obtained by distilling copper acetate. — **s.**, *or* **spirits, of hartshorn**, a solution of ammonia in water ; — so called because formerly obtained from hartshorn shavings by destructive distillation. — **s. of Min′der-e′rus** (mĭn′dẽr-ē′rŭs), an aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium ;— named after R. Minderer, a physician of Augsburg. — **s. of nitrous ether**, *Med. Chem.*, a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter*. — **s. of salt**, *Old Chem.*, hydrochloric acid ; — so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. — **s. of sense**, the utmost refinement of sensation. *Obs. Shak.* — **s. of tin**, stannic chloride. — **s. of vitriol**, oil of vitriol ; sulphuric acid. *Obs.* — **s. of vitriolic ether**, *Chem.*, ether. See ETHER, 3 **a**. *Obs.* — **spirits**, *or* **spirit, of turpentine**, oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE. — **spirits**, *or* **spirit, of wine**, alcohol ; rectified spirit.
Spirits of wine means rectified spirit of a strength of 43 degrees over proof and upwards. *Encyc. Brit.*
spir′it (spĭr′ĭt), *v. t. ;* SPIR′IT-ED ; SPIR′IT-ING. **1.** To animate with vigor; to hearten ; encourage ; inspirit ; — sometimes followed by *up*.
Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit ; to kidnap ; — often with *away*, or *off*.
The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*
3. To treat with spirits.
spirit blue. Aniline blue. See DYE.
spirit butterfly. Any of numerous delicate butterflies of tropical America of the genus *Ithomia*, having gauzy wings nearly destitute of scales.
spir′it-ed, *a.* **1.** Animated or possessed by a spirit. *Obs.*
"So talked the *spirited*, sly snake." *Milton.*
2. Animated ; full of life or vigor ; lively ; full of spirit or fire ; as, a *spirited* oration ; a *spirited* answer.
3. Having (such) a spirit ; — used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*, etc.
Syn. — SPIRITED, METTLESOME, FIERY. SPIRITED implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life ; METTLESOME often adds to *spirited* the implication of courage or daring ; FIERY, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence ; as, "shaking his head backward, somewhat after the manner of a *spirited* horse" (*G. Eliot*); "a fine, lively, *spirited* young man" (*Scott*) ; "The third [speech] was . . . very *spirited* and eloquent" (*Gray*) ; "Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse" (*Tatler*) ; "the nervous and *fiery* animation of the horses" (*Shelley*) ; "a *fiery* soul, which, working out its way, fretted the pygmy body to decay" (*Dryden*) ; "the *fiery*, swift, Italian nature of the man" (*Carlyle*). See LIVELY, COURAGE, EAGERNESS.
— **spir′it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-ed-ness**, *n.*

spir′it-ful (spĭr′ĭt-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of spirit ; spirited. *Rare.*
The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men. *Milton.*
— **spir′it-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-ful-ness**, *n.*
spir′it-ing, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.
spir′it-ism (spĭr′ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory that mediumistic phenomena are caused by spirits of the dead ; also, the action or agency of spirits ; — used in distinction from *spiritualism* as not conveying the notion of any special doctrine as to the nature or state of the spirits.
2. Belief that natural objects possess indwelling spirits. See ANIMISM, 2. *Rare.*
spir′it-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or attempts to put in practice, spiritism or spiritualism ; a spiritualist.
spir′it-is′tic (-ĭ-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or believing in, spirits or phenomena connected with them.
spir′it-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of spirit; wanting animation or cheerfulness ; dejected; depressed ; dispirited.
2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.
A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone. *Shak.*
3. Having no breath ; extinct; dead.
— **spir′it-less-ly**, *adv.* — **spir′it-less-ness**, *n.*
spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether contained in a nearly horizontal glass tube, or a circular box with a glass cover. — **spirit leveling** *or* **levelling**.
spir′it-ous (spĭr′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. SPIRITUOUS.] **1.** Like, or of the nature of, spirit ; refined ; pure. *Rare. Milton.*
2. Ardent ; active. *Obs.*
3. Spirituous. *Rare.*
spirit rapper. One who practices spirit rapping.
spirit rapping. An alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM, 3.
spir′it-u-al (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *spirituel*, OF. *spirituel*, *espirituel*, F. *spirituel*, L. *spiritualis*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, spirit ; not material ; incorporeal ; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.
2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind ; mental ; intellectual.
3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions ; reaching and affecting the spirit.
4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the divine Spirit ; controlled and inspired by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit ; pure ; holy ; divine ; heavenly-minded ; — opposed to *carnal*.
That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift. *Rom.* i. 11.
If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal.* vi. 1.
5. Of or pert. to sacred things or the church ; not lay or temporal ; ecclesiastical ; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.
spiritual coadjutor. *R. C. Ch.* See JESUIT, 1. — **s. court**, *Eccl. Law*, an ecclesiastical court. — **s. death**. See DEATH, 2. — **s. father**, a religious teacher or guide ; esp., *R. C. Ch.*, a priest who hears confession in the sacrament of penance. — **S. Franciscan**. = SPIRITUALIST, 4. — **s. incest**. *Eccl. Law.* **a** Cohabitation between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. **b** The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. — **s. living**, *Eccl.*, a benefice. *Eng.* — **s. peers**, the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords. — **s. wife**, among the Mormons, in the practice of polygamy, any wife other than the first one taken. Hence, **spiritual wifery, spiritual wifeism**.
spir′it-u-al, *n.* **1.** A spiritual thing, function, office, or affair ; a spirituality.
2. A spiritual person ; as : **a** One spiritual-minded. **b** One whose office or occupation is spiritual ; an ecclesiastic.
3. [*cap.*] = SPIRITUALIST, 4.
spir′it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualisme.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual. *Rare.*
2. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit ; idealism.
There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, idealism, — or, as I should prefer to say, *spiritualism*, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. *James Ward*
3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a medium (sense 5) ; spiritism ; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.
spir′it-u-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualiste.*] **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only ; one whose employment is of a spiritual character ; an ecclesiastic. *R.*
2. *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.
3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 3) ; one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits ; a spiritist.
4. [*cap.*] One of a party among the Franciscans from early in the 13th century, which adhered with great strictness to the rule of the founder, esp. as to poverty ; — called also *Spiritual Franciscan* and *Spiritual*. This party was recognized by the Council of Constance in 1415, and under the later name *Observantines* became one of the two great branches of the order established by Leo X. in 1517.
spir′it-u-al-is′tic (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, spiritualism.
spir′it-u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *spiritualitas :* cf. F. *spiritualité*, OF. also *esperitualité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual ; incorporeality ; spiritual-mindedness.
A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*. *South.*
2. *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion ; specif. : **a** The spiritual jurisdiction of the church. **b** The fees or dues or tithes receivable by an ecclesiastic as such.
3. The whole body of the clergy ; the church. *Obs.*
spir′it-u-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of spiritualizing, or state of being spiritualized.
spir′it-u-al-ize (spĭr′ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t. ;* SPIR′IT-U-AL-IZED (-īzd) ; SPIR′IT-U-AL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *spiritualiser.*] **1.** To render spiritual ; to refine intellectually or morally ; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world ; to give a spiritual character or tendency to ; to animate.
2. To give a spiritual meaning to ; to take in a spiritual sense ; — opposed to *literalize*.

+ *-ate* + *-ed.*] Spirally twisted ; formed like a corkscrew.
spire † SPERE, to ask.
spire, *v. t.* To shoot forth. *Obs.*
spire (spīr), *v. i.* [L. *spirare* to breathe : cf. OF. *espirer*, *spirer*. See SPIRIT.] To breathe *Obs.*
spire bearer. A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.
spired (spīrd), *a.* Spiral, or having a spire, as a shell.
spire′let, *n.* See -LET. [REME.]
spi′rem (spī′rĕm). Var of SPI-
spire′pole′, *n.* = TETHER-BALL.
spi′ri-cle (spī′rĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim., fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Bot.* One of the minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened they uncoil.
spir′ig-nath (spĭr′ĭg-năth), *n* [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γνάθος jaw.] Antlia (def. 2). — **spi-rig′na-thous** (spī-rĭg′nȧ-thŭs), *a.*
spi-ril′lar (spī-rĭl′ȧr), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Spirillum*.
spiring, *n.* A young shoot ; a sprout Cf. 2d SPIRE, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
spir′it-al, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.* —
spir′i-tal′i-ty, *n.* *Obs.*
spir′it-al-ly, *adv.* [L. *spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] By means of the breath. *Obs.*
spiritalty, *n.* Spirituality. *Obs.*
spirit duck. **a** Bufflehead duck. **b** Golden-eye. *Local, U.S. & Can.*
spiritel. † SPIRITAL.
spir′it-er, *n.* One who spirits away ; a kidnaper.
spirit lamp. A lamp in which alcohol is burned.
spir′it-leaf′, *n.* The manyroot.
spir′it-ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.*
‖ **spi′ri-to′so** (spē′rē-tō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Spirited ; spiritedly ; — a direction to perform a passage animatedly.
spir′it-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir′i-trompe (spĭr′ĭ-trŏmp), *n.* [F.] = SPIRIGNATH. [*Obs.*]
spiritualizate, *a.* Spiritualized.
spir′it-u-al-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who spiritualizes. [UAL.]
spir′it-u-al-ly, *adv.* of SPIRIT-

3. *Old Chem.* To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

spir'it-u-al-mind'ed, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections; spiritual. — **spir'it-u-al-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *espirituau(l)té.* See SPIRITUALITY.] **1.** The clergy; ecclesiastics; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine. Cf. TEMPORALITY. **2.** Tithes or offerings. **3.** The Pope. *Obs.*

‖ **spi'rĭ-tu'el'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *a. masc.*] [F. See SPIRITUAL.]
‖ **spi'rĭ-tu'elle'** (-ĕl'), *a. fem.* } Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; spiritual; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. (for sense 3) F. *spiritueux.* Cf. SPIRITOUS.] **1.** Of the nature of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual. *Obs.* **2.** Lively; active; gay; vivid; airy. *Obs.* **3.** Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

‖ **spi'rĭ-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See SPIRIT, *n.*] **1.** Spirit. **2.** A breathing; an aspirate. **3.** *Pharm.* Spirit; as, *spiritus* camphoræ, spirit of camphor. **spiritus as'per** [L. *asper* rough], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʽ] placed over some initial vowels or over ρ to show that they are aspirated; thus ὡς, pronounced *hōs,* ῥήτωρ, pronounced *hrā'tōr;* also, the sound thus indicated; — called also *rough breathing.* — **s. fru-men'ti** (frōō-mĕn'tī) [L. *frumenti* of grain], whisky. — **s. le'nis** [L. *lenis* smooth], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʼ], indicating the absence of a preceding *h* sound from the initial vowel over which it is placed, as in ἐέναι, pronounced ĕ-ĕn'ī; also, the beginning so indicated; — called also *smooth breathing.* Cf. SPIRITUS ASPER. — **s. mun'di** (mŭn'dī). [L., *mundi* of the world.] = ANIMA MUNDI. — **s. vi'ni Gal'li-ci** (vī'nī găl'ĭ-sī) [L. *vini Gallici* of Gallic wine], brandy.

spirk'et-ing (spûr'kĕt-ĭng), *n. Shipbuilding.* The inboard planking from the waterways up to the port sills.

Spi'ro-chæ'ta (spī'rō-kē'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + χαίτη hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of microörganisms, regarded by some as belonging to the Spirillaceæ or as typifying a distinct family, by others as protozoans. They consist of slender undulating filaments, with or without flagellæ. See SPIROCHÆTE, in the *Addenda.*

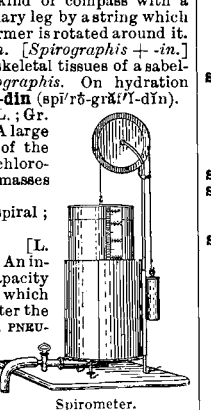
Spi'ro-de'la (-dē'lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σπεῖρα coil + δῆλος visible; — so named because the spiral vessels are visible through the transparent tissues.] *Bot.* A small genus of lemnaceous plants having a membranous spathe, and a thallus with a cluster of several rootlets. *S. polyrhiza,* the great duckweed, is widely distributed.

spi'ro-graph (spī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

spi'ro-graph, *n.* [See 1st SPIRE; -GRAPH.] An instrument for drawing spirals, as a kind of compass with a lengthening leg tied to the stationary leg by a string which wraps around the latter as the former is rotated around it.

spi-rog'ra-phin (spī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭn), *n.* [*Spirographis* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A hyalogen got from the skeletal tissues of a sabelloid annelid of the genus *Spirographis.* On hydration it yields a hyalin, **spi'ro-graph'i-din** (spī'rō-grȧf'ĭ-dĭn).

Spi'ro-gy'ra (spī'rō-jī'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γῦρος a ring.] *Bot.* A large genus of green fresh-water algæ of the family Zygnemaceæ, with spiral chlorophyll bands. They form slimy masses in stagnant and running water.



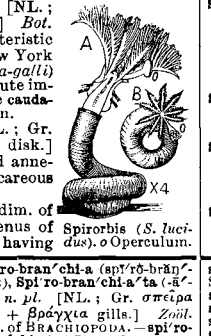
Spirometer.

spi'roid (spī'roid), *a.* [See SPIRE a spiral; -OID.] Like a screw or spiral.

spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. PNEUMATOMETER. — **spi'ro-met'ric** (spī'rō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **spi-rom'e-try** (spī-rŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

spi'ro-phore (spī'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-phore.*] *Med.* An apparatus to effect artificial respiration.

Spi-roph'y-ton (spī-rŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil algæ, characteristic of certain Devonian rocks in New York State. The only species (*S. cauda-galli*) is represented by coiled or convolute impressions, and has given the name **cauda-galli** grit to the rocks it is found in.



Spirorbis (*S. lucidus*). *o* Operculum.

Spi-ror'bis (spī-rôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + L. *orbis* circle, disk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small serpulid annelids forming a spirally coiled calcareous tube.

Spir'u-la (spĭr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A genus of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell coiled in a flat spiral, the whorls of which do not touch each other. The shell is almost completely enveloped in the soft parts. The genus is found in most tropical seas, but complete specimens are rare. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus.

Spirula (*Spirula lævis*), showing the Internal Shell.

spir'y (spī'rĭ), *a.* [From SPIRE a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

spir'y, *a.* [From SPIRE a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turrets. "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson.*

spis'si-tude (spĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo.*] Quality or state of being spissated; inspissated state.

spit (spĭt), *n.* [ME. *spite,* AS. *spitu;* akin to D. *spit,* G. *spiess,* OHG. *spiz,* Dan. *spid,* Sw. *spett,* and to G. *spitz* pointed.] **1.** A slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat or, formerly, eggs, while being roasted over a fire.

Spit, 1.

2. A sword. *Obs. Slang.* **3.** The mark of reference called the dagger. *Obs.* **4.** A stick or skewer on which fish, as herrings, are hung to dry. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **5.** The spindle in a shuttle on which the spool, etc., turns. **6.** A small point of land running into a body of water, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore.

spit, *v. t.;* SPIT'TED; SPIT'TING. [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale. "Infants *spitted* upon pikes." *Shak.* **2.** To hang (fish) on a spit to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit; to use a spit. *Obs. or R.*

spit, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPIT, *Archaic* SPAT (spăt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT'TING. [AS. *spittan;* cf. G. *spützen,* Dan. *spytte,* Sw. *spotta,* Icel. *spýta,* and also E. SPAWL, SPEW. The past tense *spat* is due to AS. *spætte,* fr. *spætan* to spit.] **1.** To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to expectorate. "Thus *spit* I out my venom." *Chaucer.* **2.** To eject; to throw out; to belch.

to spit cotton *or* **sixpences,** to spit white cottonlike saliva or saliva that forms white coin-shaped patches, regarded as indicating a thirsty condition. *Vulgar.*

spit, *v. i.* **1.** To eject saliva; to expectorate. **2.** To rain or snow slightly or with scattered drops or flakes; to sprinkle. *Colloq. Dickens.* **3.** To make a noise like that of expectoration. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See EXPECTORATE.

to spit on *or* **upon,** to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spit, *n.* **1.** The secretion ejected from the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum; also, the act or an act of spitting. **2.** A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by certain insects; also, a spittle insect. **3.** A falling of rain in scattered particles; a sprinkle. **4.** Perfect likeness; counterpart; image; as, he is the *spit* (or *spit and image,* or *spit and picture*) of his father. *Dial.*

spit'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile. **2.** [Usually two words.] *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. It is said to leave the hand with a greater speed than when dry and to take a more uncertain course. *Cant.*

spitch'cock' (spĭch'kŏk'), *n.* An eel split and broiled.

spitch'cock', *v. t.;* SPITCH'COCKED'(-kŏkt'). [Orig. uncert.; cf. SPIT a rod; COCK the bird.] *Cookery.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry it in hot fat.

spite (spīt), *n.* [Shortened fr. ME. *despit* despite. See DESPITE.] **1.** Injury; hurt; disgrace; dishonor. *Obs.* **2.** Ill will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despite. *Pope.*

This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*

3. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. *Rare. Shak.* **4.** Anything causing vexation or grief. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — Spitefulness, pique, rancor, malevolence, grudge. See RESENTMENT.

in spite of, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding. Often shortened to **spite of.** See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

spite, *v. t.;* SPIT'TED (spīt'ĕd); SPIT'TING (spīt'ĭng). **1.** To regard with spite; to dislike; hate. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*

2. To treat maliciously; to thwart; shame; mortify. **3.** To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. *Obs., Scot., or R.* "Darius, *spited* at the Magi." *Sir W. Temple.*

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* **1.** A violent, irascible, or passionate person. *Colloq.* **2.** *Naut.* A very small jib of strong canvas carried by small vessels in stormy weather or, alone, to keep steerageway.

spit'ted (spĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit; impaled. **2.** Long and pointed; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

spit'ter (spĭt'ẽr), *n.* [See SPIT a rod.] **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

spit'ter, *n.* [See SPIT to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

spit'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIT. Hence: *n.* Act of one that spits; specif., *Metal.,* the behavior (called also *sprouting*) of molten silver or platinum at a certain stage of cooling, when the chilled surface is broken by jets of gas with liquid metal, which makes fantastic forms on the crust.

spitting snake, a venomous South African snake (*Sepedon hæmachates*) allied to the cobra; — so called from its habit of ejecting its venom when irritated.

spit'tle (spĭt'l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth: cf. SPATTLE.] **1.** The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit. See SALIVA. **2.** The frothy secretion of some insects. See SPITTLE INSECT.

spit'tle-of-the-stars', a common blue-green alga (*Nostoc commune*) forming gelatinous colonies.

spit'tle, *n.* [AS. *spitel.* Cf. SPIT to dig.] A small spade or shovel; specif., a baker's wooden implement used to put cakes, etc., into the oven or to remove them. *Dial. Eng.*

spit'tle, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a spittle. *Dial. Eng.*

spittle insect. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects of the froghopper family (Cercopidæ). Their larvæ live on plants and envelop themselves in a mass of white froth consisting of a fluid secreted through the anus and of bubbles of air. The adult insects wander about on herbage and trees. *Aphrophora quadrangularis* is the most common one in the eastern United States.

spit-toon' (spĭ-tōōn'), *n.* A receptacle for spit or sputum; esp., a low cylindrical or round vessel, as of metal or earthenware, with a funnel-shaped top, so used; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz, spitzhund.*] A Pomeranian dog.

Splach-na'ce-æ (splăk-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPLACHNUM.] *Bot.* A family of mosses remarkable for their growth upon dung or upon decaying animal tissues. See SPLACHNUM. — **splach-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Splach'num (splăk'nŭm), *n.* [NL., said by Linnæus, who named it, to be from Gr. σπλάγχνον moss, but no such word appears in Gr.] *Bot.* A genus of rather rare mosses typifying the family Splachnaceæ, distinguished by the peculiar capsule, which bears spores only in the upper portion, its colored lower half, or neck, being much swollen and composed of loose tissue containing chlorophyll.

splanch'nic (splăŋk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; **visceral.**

splanchnic nerves, *Anat.,* three important nerves on each side of the body formed by the union of branches from the six or seven lower ganglia of the sympathetic system. The **superior,** or **great, splanchnic nerve** ends in the semilunar ganglion. The **middle, lesser,** or **small splanchnic nerve** ends in the solar plexus. The **inferior, least,** or **renal splanchnic nerve** ends in the renal plexus and lower part of the solar plexus.

splanch'no- (splăŋk'nō-), **splanchn-.** [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the viscera;* as, *splanchnology.*

splanch'no-cele } (-sēl), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. κοῖλον a
splanch'no-cœle } hollow.] **1.** *Embryol.* That part of the embryonic cœlom, or the space between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure, persisting in the adult. **2.** *Zoöl.* A visceral cavity, esp. of a brachiopod.

splanch'no-pleure (-plo͝or; 243), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* The visceral layer of mesoblast with the hypoblast. See SOMATOPLEURE. — **splanch'no-pleu'ral** (-plo͝o'rȧl), **splanch'no-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

splanch'nop-to'sis (-nŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *splanchno-* + *ptosis.*] Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.;* SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASH'ING. [Prob. fr. *plash;* or imitative and influenced by *plash.*] **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.); to plash. **2.** To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to bespatter. **3.** To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.* **4.** To cause to appear splashed or bespattered; to mark with patches of a different, usually contrasting, color.

Fields . . . *splashed* with scarlet poppies. *J. Burroughs.*

5. To drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a flood dam; also, to flood, as a shallow river, with a flush of water for this or a similar purpose **6.** *Plumbing.* To cover (a joint) with melted solder.

splash, *v. i.* **1.** To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash water, etc., in such a way as to spatter. **2.** To fall or strike with a splashing noise.

splash, *n.* **1.** Liquid thrown loosely on anything, as water from a puddle; also, a spot or daub. **2.** A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid. **3.** A spot of a different color from the main color, appearing as if splashed on; a blotch.

A curious red-and-black brindle with a radiating *splash* of white in the middle of his forehead. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

splash'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** = DASHBOARD, 1. **2.** A plank used to close the sluice of a flood dam; — usually in *pl.* Cf. FLASHBOARD.

splash'er (splăsh'ẽr), *n.* One that splashes; that which is splashed; specif.: A guard to keep off splashes, as a guard over a carriage wheel or a screen behind a washstand.

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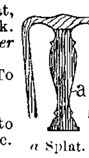
spir'it-u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir'it-u-al-y, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.*
spirituel. † SPIRITUAL, *a. & n.*
spir'it-u-ose', *a.* Spirituous. *Obs.*
spir'it-u-os'i-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* 1. State of being spirituous; spirituousness. 2. Spiritual quality; incorporeality. [Var. of SPIRITOSO.]
‖ **spi'rĭ-tuo'so** (spē'rē-twō'sō).]
spir'it-u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir'it-weed', *n.* The many root.
spirit world. The world or abode of spirits, esp. departed spirits; Hades. [TOGRAPHY, 1.]
spirit writing. = PNEUMA-; **spir'it-y** (spĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spirit yellow. See DYE.
spir'ri-valve (spĭr'rĭ-vălv), *a.* [L. *spira* coil + *valva* valve (of a door).] *Zoöl.* Having a spiral shell, as a gastropod mollusk.
spir'ket. Var. of SPERKET.
spir'ket, *n. Shipbuilding.* A space between floor timbers forward or aft. *Rare* [*Scot.*]
spirl'ie (spĭr'lĭ), *a.* Slender.
spir'ling (spẽr'lĭng). Obs. or Scot. var. of SPARLING, a smelt.
Spi'ro-bran'chi-a (spī'rō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Spi'ro-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **spi'ro-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
Spi-rog'ra-phis (spī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπεῖρα coil + γραφίς outline drawing, embroidery.] A genus of sabelloid annelids with bright-colored gill plumes arranged spirally.
spi-rol', spi-role', *n.* [OF. *spirole.*] A small culverin. *Obs.*
spi'ro-loc'u-line (spī'rō-lŏk'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [See 1st SPIRE; LOCULUS.] *Zoöl.* Having loculi, or chambers, arranged spirally.
spi'ro-scope (spī'rō-skōp), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-scope.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.
spi'ro-y'lous (spī'rō-ĭ'lŭs), *a.* [*spiræa* (a source of salicylal) + *yl* + *-ous.*] See SALICYLAL.
spirre. † SPERE, to ask.
spirris. Obs. pl. of SPUR.
spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.
spirt, spirtle. † SPIRIT.
spir'tle. Var. of SPURTLE.
spir'u-late (spĭr'ōō-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Spiral in form or arrangement.
spiscious. † SPISSOUS.
spise. † SPICE.
spise, *v. t. & i.* To despise. *Obs.*
spiss, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. *Obs.*
spis'sat-ed (spĭs'ăt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *spissatus,* p. p.] Thickened; inspissated. *Obs. or R.*
spissed (spĭst). a. Spiss. *Obs.*
spissemire. † PISMIRE.
spis'si-ty (spĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spissitude. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
spis'sous, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Spiss.
spis'sy, *a.* Mossy; spissous. *Obs.*
spit, *v. t.* [AS. *spittan.*] To spade; plant by spading; also, to dig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spit, *n.* [See SPIT to dig.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A spade; a shovel. **2.** A spadeful of earth. **3.** The depth of a spade thrust.
spit'al (spĭt'ăl), *n.* [ME. *spitel.* See HOSPITAL.] A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*
spit'al-e'vil, *n.* Leprosy. *Obs.*
spit'al-house', *n.* A spital. *Obs.*
spit'box', *n.* A vessel to receive spittle; a spittoon.
spit bug. A spittle insect.
spit curl. A lock of hair plastered spirally on the temple or forehead, as with spittle. *Colloq.*
spite, spitel. † SPIT, SPITAL.
spite'ous (*dial.* spīt'ĭs), *a.* Despiteous; spiteful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **spite'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
spit'frog', *n.* Small sword. *Obs.*
spithel, spithre. † SPIDER.
spit'ish (spĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Spiteful.
spitous, *a. Obs.* a Despitous; spiteful; merciless; cruel. b Piteous. — **spitously,** *adv. Obs.*
spit'pol'son, *n.* A venomous person; a calumniator.
spits'cocked' (spĭts'kŏkt'), *a.* Spitchcocked.
spit'-stick', **spit'-stick'er,** *n. Engraving.* A kind of graver used esp. to outline designs.
spit'tard (spĭt'ărd), *n.* [*spit* a rod + *-ard.*] A hart two years old. *Obs.*
spit'ted. Obs. p. p. of SPIT, *v. i.*
spit'tl. Spittle. *Ref. Sp.*
spit'tle. † SPITAL. [*Obs.*]
spit'tle (spĭt'l), *a.* Spiteful.
spittle fly. Spittle insect. [*Obs.*]
spit'tle-fork', *n.* A spiked fork.
spit'tle-man, *n.* One confined to a spital. *Obs.*
spit'tle-staff', *n.* A spiked staff; a staff with a spud to cut weeds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spit'tly (spĭt'lĭ), *a.* Like spittle; slimy. *Obs.*
spitus. † SPITOUS.
spitz (spĭts), *n.* Spitzenburgh.
spit'zen-burgh (spĭt'zĕn-bûrg), *n.* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples, esp. one originated at Newtown, N. Y. (**Newtown spitzenburgh**), or Esopus, N. Y. (**Esopus spitzenburgh**).
spitz'flute' (spĭts'flōōt'; 243), *n.* [G. *spitze* point + E. *flute.*] An organ stop with conical metal pipes, giving a thin reedy tone.
spitz'kas'ten (spĭts'kăs'tĕn; *G.* shpĭts'-), *n.* [G., lit., pointed box.] *Mining.* = FUNNEL BOX.
spitz'kop' (spĭts'kŏp'), *n.* [D. *spitskop.*] A sugar-loaf hill. *So. Africa.*
Sp. L. Special lease. *Australia.*
splairge (splērj), *n. & v.* Splatter; splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
splanch'na-poph'y-sis (splăŋk'nă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs). *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoid apparatus. —**splanch-nap'o-phys'i-al** (splăŋk-năp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*
splanch-nog'ra-phy (splăŋk-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive splanchnology. — **splanch-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **splanch'no-graph'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera.—**splanch-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **splanch'no-log'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch'no-skel'e-ton, *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton connected with the sense organs and the viscera. — **splanch'no-skel'e-tal,** *a.*
splanch-not'o-my (splăŋk-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* The anatomy of the viscera. — **splanch'no-tom'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splash dam. A flood dam.
splashed (splăsht), *a.* **Irregularly** blotched.

splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1**. Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy.
2. Of, resembling, or of the nature of, splashes or blotches.
splat (splăt), *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] A broad, flat, upright member in the middle of a chair back.



a Splat.

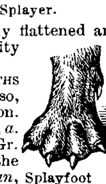
splat'ter (splăt'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Perh. fr. *spatter* and *splash* combined.] To spatter; splash.
splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display*.] **1**. To display; to spread; also, to carve. *Obs.*
2. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone.
3. To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc.
splay, *n.* **1**. Spread; expansion.
2. *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them. See MOLDING, *Illust.*
splay, *a.* [From SPLAY to display, spread; cf. OF. *despleié*, p. p., unfolded.] Displayed; spread out; turned outward; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; awkward; ungainly; as, *splay* shoulders.

Something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold.*

splayed (splād), *p. a.* Having an oblique angle or bevel so as to flare; splay; beveled. — **splayed arch**, an arch with its opening at one side larger than at the other, so that its intrados face is conical. — **s. grounds**, *Building*, grounds shaped like dovetails, or undercut, to hold the plaster.
splay'er (splā'ẽr), *n.* *Tile Making.* An instrument on which the tile is removed from the washing-off frame to the block.

Splayer.

splay'foot' (splā'fŏŏt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; *Med.*, a flat foot or the deformity flatfoot. — **splay'foot'**, **splay'foot'ed**, *a.*
splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.*; *pl.* SPLAYMOUTHS (-mouthz'). A naturally wide mouth; also, a mouth stretched wide, as in derision. — **splay'mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.*


Splayfoot of Dog.

spleen (splēn), *n.* [ME. *splen*, L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen; perh. akin to L. *lien*, Skr. *plihan*, *plīhan*: cf. OF. *esplein*, *esplen*, fr. Latin.]
1. *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A highly vascular glandlike ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates; the milt. In man it lies on the left side of the body near the cardiac end of the stomach, and is about five inches long, of a flattened oblong form, dark purplish color, and soft fragile consistency. Its blood supply comes from the splenic artery. It is composed largely of loose adenoid tissue (the *splenic pulp*) traversed by trabeculæ derived from the fibrous outer capsule, and containing the Malpighian capsules. Various functions, as the formation and destruction of red blood corpuscles, have been ascribed to it. Some connection with alimentation is proved by its gradual enlargement after a meal. It was formerly believed to be the seat of emotions or passions, as ill humor, anger, etc., and to be the source of laughter.
2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen*. "*Spleen* and sour disdain." *Pope.*
3. A fit of anger, bad temper, or passion. *Obs. or R.*
4. Melancholy; low spirits; hypochondriacal affections. *Obsoles.*

Inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*

5. A sudden motion, impulse, or action; a fit; a freak; whim; caprice; humor; temper; mood. *Obs.*

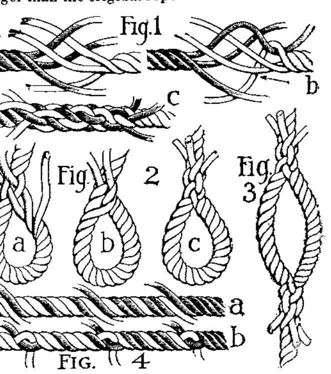
A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*

6. Laughter or violent mirth or merriment, or a fit of it. *Obs.* "Thy silly thought enforces my *spleen*." *Shak.*
7. Fire; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.*
spleen, *v. t.*; SPLEENED (splēnd); SPLEEN'ING. **1**. To excise the spleen of, as an animal to fatten it; to splenectomize.
2. *Obs.* **a** To anger. *R. North.* **b** To dislike. *Bp. Hacket.*
spleen'ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* Full of, displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; ill-humored; ardent; fiery; melancholy; splenetic. — **spleen'ful-ly**, *adv.*
spleen'less, *a.* Having no spleen; specif.: **a** Without anger, malice, or the like; good-humored. *Obs. or R.* **b** Having had the spleen excised, as a dog; splenectomized.
spleen'wort' (splēn'wûrt'), *n.* [*spleen* + *wort*; cf. L. *splenium*, *asplenum*, Gr. σπληνίον, ἀσπλήνιον, ἄσπληνον.] Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*.
spleen'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or displaying, spleen; specif.: **a** Angry; irritable; peevish; fretful; fiery; ardent. **b** Affected with melancholia; melancholy.
sple-nal'gi-a (splē-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain, esp. of a neuralgic kind, over the region of the spleen. — **sple-nal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1**. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; resplendent; reflecting light intensely; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* luster (see 1st LUSTER, 2 **e**).
2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Sir H. Wotton.*
splen'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. Lith. *splendėti*: cf. F. *splendide*.] **1**. Possessing or displaying splendor; specif.: **a** Shining; brilliant; as, a *splendid* sun. **b** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* pageant.
2. Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory or reputation.
3. Excellent; very good or fine. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See GRAND.
— **splen'did-ly**, *adv.* — **splen'did-ness**, *n.*

splen-dif'er-ous (splĕn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*splendor* + *-ferous*.] Lit., splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. *Obs. or Humorous.* "A *splendiferous* woman." *Haliburton.*
splen'dor, **splen'dour** (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. F. *splendeur*.] **1**. Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; as, the *splendor* of the sun. *B. Jonson.*
2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy; glory; as, *splendor* of an equipage, procession, or the like; *splendor* of a victory. "Rejoice in *splendor* of mine own." *Shak.*
Syn. — Luster, brilliancy, magnificence, gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade, grandeur, glory.
in splendor, *Her.*, said of the sun represented with rays and a human face.
splen'dor-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), **splen'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* Full of splendor; very bright; splendid. *T. Winthrop.*
sple-nec'ta-sis (splē-nĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Enlargement of the spleen.
sple-nec'to-mize (-tō-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). *Surg.* To excise the spleen of.
sple-nec'to-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-ectomy*.] *Med.* Excision of the spleen.
sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ē-tĭk; 277: *the second has until recently been preferred*), *a.* [L. *spleneticus*: cf. F. *splénétique*. See SPLEEN.] **1**. Of or pert. to the spleen; acting upon the spleen; splenic. "The *splenetic* medicine of Galen." *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Affected with spleen; malicious; spiteful; ill-humored; peevish; fretful. "*Splenetic* guffaw." *G. Eliot.*
Syn. — Morose, gloomy, peevish, fretful. See SULLEN.
splenetic fever, Texas fever.
sple-net'ic, *n.* A person affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen.
sple'ni-al (splē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, Gr. σπληνίον a bandage.] **a** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a thin splintlike membrane bone on the inner side of the mandible (usually in close relation with the dentary) of many vertebrates below mammals. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to a splenius muscle. — *n.* The splenial bone.
splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *splenicus*, Gr. σπληνικός; cf. F. *splénique*.] Of or pert. to the spleen.
splenic apoplexy. *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c**. — **s. artery**, the artery which carries blood to the spleen. In man it is the largest of the three branches of the cœliac axis, and besides supplying the spleen sends branches to the pancreas and the cardiac end of the stomach. — **s. fever**. *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c**. — **s. pulp**. See SPLEEN, 1. — **s. vein**, the vein which carries blood away from the spleen. In man it is formed by five or six large branches which unite a short distance from the spleen. It joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein.
splen'i-fi-ca'tion (splĕn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [L. *splen*, *splenis*, the spleen + E. *-fication*.] *Med.* Conversion into tissue resembling that of the spleen; splenization.
sple-ni'tis (splē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπληνῖτις of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.
splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Acting on the spleen. *Obs.*
2. Fiery; impetuous; passionate; splenetic. *Shak.*

Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not *splenitive* or rash. *T. N. Page.*

sple'ni-um (splē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plaster, a patch, fr. Gr. σπληνίον a bandage, compress.] *Anat.* The thick rounded fold forming the posterior border of the corpus callosum. It is continuous by its under surface with the fornix.
sple'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. SPLENIUM.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper dorsal region. In man it arises as a single muscle from the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and six upper dorsal vertebræ, and the supraspinous ligament, but soon divides into two parts: the ‖ **sple'ni-us ca'pi-tis** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs), which is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bone; and the ‖ **sple'ni-us col'li** (kŏl'ī), which is inserted into the transverse processes of the upper two or three cervical vertebræ.
splen'i-za'tion (splĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [See SPLEEN; -IZE.] *Med.* A morbid state of an organ, esp. the lung, due to congestion, in which its tissue becomes spleenlike.
spleno-, **splen-**. Combining form from Greek σπλήν, σπληνός, *the spleen*.
sple'no-pex'y (splē'nō-pĕk'sĭ; splĕn'ō-), *n.* [See SPLENO-; -PEXIA.] *Surg.* Fixation of a displaced spleen by suturing.
sple-not'o-my (splē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into, or excision of, the spleen.
splice (splīs), *v. t.*; SPLICED (splīst); SPLIC'ING (splīs'ĭng). [D. *splitsen*, OD. *splissen*; akin to G. *splissen*, Sw. *splissa*, Dan. *splisse*, and E. *split*; — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands. See SPLIT, *v. t.*] **1**. To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands, the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope; to unite by a splice.
2. To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast.
3. To unite in marriage. *Slang.*
to splice the main brace, *Naut.*, to give out, or drink, spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a drink of liquor. *Slang.*
splice, *n.* A joining of two cords, ropes, cables, or the like, or of two parts of the same rope by interweaving the strands, esp. so that the resulting joint is approximately of the same size as the original rope. In a **short splice** (fig. 1) each strand of each rope is carried over the adjacent strand and tucked under the second and so on. In the **eye-splice** (fig. 2) the end part of a rope is bent into a loop and then spliced into the standing part with a short splice. In a **cut splice** (fig. 3) the strands of each of two ropes are spliced into the standing part of the other rope. In a **horseshoe splice** (**D splice**) the two ends of one rope are spliced into the body of another rope leaving a loop between. In all of these splices the resulting joint is somewhat larger than the original rope. The **long splice** (fig. 4) is made by unlaying one strand of each rope, replacing it by a strand of the other rope, and then fastening them by knots, etc., the resulting joint being no larger than the original rope.
splice graftage *or* **grafting**. *Hort.* A simple method of grafting by cutting the scion and stock across obliquely, fitting the two surfaces together, and tying.
splic'er (splīs'ẽr), *n.* One that splices; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A fid used in splicing. **b** *Railroading.* A strapper.
splic'ing (splīs'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SPLICE. — **splicing hammer**, *Naut.*, a hammer having on one side a tapered pin like a fid and on the other a head to beat a splice smooth.



Various Splices. Fig. 1. Short Splice. *a* Strands of each Rope unlaid and in place for tucking; *b* First Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 2. Short Splice. *a* First and second Strands tucked; *b* (Back View of *a*) Third Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 3. Cut Splice. Fig. 4. Long Splice (the starting position is the same as for the Short Splice — Fig. 1 *a* — except that the Strands are unlaid for a longer distance). *a* After one Strand of each Rope has been unlaid and replaced by a Strand of the other Rope; *b* Strands knotted. A Splice is finished by dividing each Strand, cutting off part and tucking the rest as in a Short Splice.

spline (splīn), *n.* **1**. *Mach.* A feather key, or a keyway for a feathered key.
2. A long strip for drawing flat curves. Cf. CURVE, *n.*, 3.
spline (splīn), *v. t.*; SPLINED (splīnd); SPLIN'ING (splīn'ĭng). To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; to slot; as, a *splined* shaft; *splining* machine (a slotting machine).
splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Dan. *splint*, Sw. *splint* a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), akin to D. *splinter* a splinter, G. *splinter*, *splitter*, Sw. *splinta* to splint, splinter, Dan. *splinte*, and E. *split*. See SPLIT, *v. t.*; cf. SPLENT, SPLINTER.] **1**. A piece split off; a splinter.
2. *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, metal, or plaster of Paris, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part.
3. Short for SPLINT BONE.
4. *Veter.* An exostosis or bony enlargement on the cannon bone of the horse from the knee down to about the lower third of the bone. Ordinary splints occur on the inside of the leg. They are due to periostitis. Cf. PEGGED SPLINT.
5. *Medieval Armor.* One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See SPLINT ARMOR, below.
6. A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.
7. A lath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
8. Splintwood, or alburnum (which see).
9. A hard bituminous coal with a slaty structure.
splint, *v. t.*; SPLINT'ED; SPLINT'ING. **1**. To split into splints; splinter; shiver. *Obs. or R.* *Florio.*
2. To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. *R.*
splint'age (splĭn'tāj), *n.* *Surg.* Application of splints.
splint armor *or* **armour**. Armor of thin metal plates, usually overlapping, allowing the limbs to move freely.
splint bone. *Far.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.
splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.*; SPLIN'TERED (-tẽrd); SPLIN'TERING. [Cf. D. *splinteren*. See SPLINT, *n.*, SPLIT.] **1**. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver.

After *splintering* their lances, they wheeled about. *Prescott.*

2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a limb.
splin'ter, *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; to shiver.
splin'ter, *n.* [See SPLINTER, *v.*, SPLINT, *n.*] A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise; a splint; specif., *Nav.*, a piece of wood or iron split off by a shell.
splinter bar. A crossbar in a coach or other vehicle to support the springs; also, a whippletree.
splin'ter-y (splĭn'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or exhibiting, splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.
split (splĭt), *v. t.*; SPLIT or, rarely, SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *splitten*, OD. *splitten*, *spletten*, akin to Dan. *splitte*, also to D. *splijten*, G. *spleissen*, MHG. *splīzen*. Cf. SPLICE, SPLINT, SPLINTER.] **1**. To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, esp. by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; cleave; as, to *split* a board, a gem, a sheepskin.
2. To burst; rupture; rend; to tear asunder.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle*

3. To divide into parts, divisions, factions, etc., as a political party; to break up; to disunite.
4. *Chem.* To divide or separate into components; to effect the cleavage of; — often with *up*; as, to *split* up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Also, to remove by such division; — with *off*; as, to *split* off carbon dioxide.
Syn. — See TEAR.
to split hairs, to make nice or subtle or, more usually, over-

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splash'i-ness (splăsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
splash lubrication. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Lubrication of the parts in the crank case and cylinder from the splashing about by the crank pin, etc., of oil in the case. — **splash system**.
splasht. Splashed. *Poetic or Ref. Sp.*
splat, *v. t.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] To [open; spread. *Obs.*]
splat (*dial.* splăt, splát), *n.* A plot (of ground); also, a patch; spot; blotch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
splatch (splăch; spläch). Var. of SPLOTCH.
splat'ter, *n.* A splash or splashing; dash; rush; hubbub; wrangle. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*
splat'ter-dash', *n.* Splash; splutter; disturbance; uproar. — *v. t.* To splash or scatter about. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [DASH.]
splat'ter-dash', *n.* = SPATTER-
splat'ter-er, *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*
splat'ter-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Platter-faced. *Dial. Eng.*
splay, *v. t.* = SPAY. *Obs.*
splay (splā), *n.* & *v.* Hem. *Scot.*
spleen, *v. i.* To feel disgust.
spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; ill-humored. — **spleen'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **spleen'ish-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
spleg'et (splĕj'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. PLEDGET.] A cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore. *Obs.*
spleket, **splekked**. † PLECKED.
splen. † SPLEEN.
splen-. See SPLENO-. [nalgia.]
sple-nal'gy (splē-năl'jĭ), *n.* Sple-
splenative. † SPLENITIVE.
splen'cu-lus (splĕŋ'kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*.] *Anat.* A lienculus.
splen-da'cious, **-ceous**, **-tious** (splĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Very splendid; gorgeous. — **splen-da'tious-ness**, *n.* *Both Humorous Slang.*
splen'den-cy, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*
splen'dent-ly, *adv.* of SPLENDENT. *Obs.*
splen'der (splĕn'dẽr). Scot. form of SPLINTER. [*Obs.*]
splen'di-cant, *a.* Resplendent.
‖ **splen'di-da bi'lis**. [L.] Lit., bright yellow bile; hence, anger; spleen. *Horace* (*Sat.*, II. iii. 141).
‖ **splen'di-de men'dax**. [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xi. 35), alluding to Hypermnestra.
splen-did'e-ous, **splen-did'i-ous**, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.* — **splen-did'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
splen'did-ous, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.*
splen'dor, **splendour**, *v. t.* To throw splendor on. *Poetic & R.*
splendure, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*
splene. † SPLEEN.
splen'ec-to'pi-a (splĕn'ĕk-tō'pĭ-ȧ), **sple-nec'to-py** (splē-nĕk'tō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenectopia*; *spleno-* + *ectopia*.] *Med.* Displacement of the spleen.
sple-net'i-cal (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Splenetic. — **sple-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
splen'e-tive. † SPLENITIVE.
splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk), *n.* A medicine for the spleen.
splen'i-cal (splĕn'ĭ-kăl; splē'nĭ-), *a.* Splenic.
splenish. † SPLEENISH.
splen'o-cele (splĕn'ō-sēl; splē'nō-), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the spleen.
sple-nog'ra-phy (splē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the spleen.
sple'noid (splē'noid), *a.* [*spleno-* + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Spleenlike.
sple'no-ma-la'ci-a (-splē'nō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ; splĕn'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; MALACIA.] *Med.* Softening of the spleen.
sple'no-me-ga'li-a (-mē-gā'lĭ-ȧ), **sple'no-meg'a-ly** (-mĕg'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenomegalia*. See SPLENO-; MEGALO-.] *Med.* Simple enlargement of the spleen. — **sple'no-me-gal'ic** (-mē-găl'ĭk), *a.*
sple-nop'a-thy (splē-nŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the spleen.
sple'no-phren'ic (splē'nō-frĕn'ĭk; splĕn'ō-), *a.* [*spleno-* + *phrenic*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and diaphragm.
splent (splĕnt). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of SPLINT. [SPLIT.]
splet (splĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of
spleu'chan (splū'kăn), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan*.] A tobacco pouch, also used as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*
splice box. *Elec.* = JOINT BOX.
splint bar = SPLINTER BAR. *R.*
splint coal. = SPLINT, 9.
splinter bulkhead. *Nav.* A heavy partial bulkhead on the gun deck to localize the damage from splinters and shell.
splinter deck. See DECK, *n.*, 2.
splint'wood', *n.* Alburnum.
splint'y (splĭn'tĭ), *a.* Splintery.

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nice or oversubtle distinctions. Cf. HAIRSPLITTER, HAIR-SPLITTING. — **to split one's sides**, to laugh heartily or uncontrollably. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties, when one has more than one vote or when there are candidates for more than one office to be elected; to vote other than the straight ticket. — **to s. tacks**, *Naut.*, to tack while an accompanying vessel keeps on her course; — said of one of two vessels (or skippers) that have been on the same tack.

split (splĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To divide, part, separate, or cleave lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers.
2. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; to break or break up; as, a jar *splits* by the freezing of water in it.
The ship *splits* on the rock. *Shak.*
3. To separate into parties or factions; to sever connection or relation (with); to break (with). *Colloq.*
4. To burst with laughter. *Colloq.*
Each had a gravity would make you *split*. *Pope.*
5. To betray confidence; to peach. *Slang.*
6. To split one's votes or vote.
7. To go, esp. to run, very fast. *Colloq.*

split, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.
2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division.
A political *split* in the Cæsar family. *Froude.*
3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.
4. Specif.: **a** *Leather Manuf.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses. **b** *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are commonly cleft for certain kinds of work; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Weaving.* Any of the dents of a reed. See REED, 6 **a.** **d** Any of the air currents in a mine formed by dividing a larger current.
5. *Faro.* The dealing of two cards of the same denomination in the same turn, in which case the dealer takes half the bets on the card of that denomination.
6 Short for SPLIT SHOT or STROKE.
7. *Gymnastics.* The feat of going down to the floor so that the legs extend in a straight line, either with one on each side or with one in front and the other behind. *Cant or Slang.*
8. A small bottle (containing about half a pint) of some drink; — so called as containing half the quantity of the customary smaller commercial size of bottle; also, a drink of half the usual quantity; a half glass. *Cant or Slang.*

split, *a.* **1.** Divided; cleft; fractured.
2. *Bot.* Deeply cleft or divided.
3. *Exchanges.* **a** Divided so as to be done or executed part at one time or price and part at another time or price; — said of an order, sale, etc. **b** Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, $10\frac{1}{16}$ is a *split* quotation. **c** *London Stock Exchange.* Designating ordinary stock that has been divided into preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary.

split bond. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a.** — **s. brilliant.** See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1. — **s. call,** *Telephone Service,* a call on a party line, which sounds on only half the telephones on the line. *Cant.* — **s. dynamometer,** *Elec.,* an electric dynamometer having two coils so arranged that one carries the primary current, and the other the secondary current, of a transformer. — **s. fraction,** *Print.,* a piece fraction. — **s. hand.** *Whist.* = CAVENDISH HAND. — **s. infinitive,** *Gram.,* a simple infinitive with *to,* having a modifier between the verb and the *to;* as, *to largely decrease.* Called also *cleft infinitive.* — **s. key,** *Mach.,* a key split at one end like a split pin, for the same purpose. — **s. lug.** See LUGSAIL. — **s. moss,** any moss of the family Andreæaceæ, in allusion to the splitting of the capsule. — **s. peas,** hulled peas split for making soup. — **s. phase,** *Elec.,* the phase difference of two or more currents into which a single-phase alternating current has been divided. — **s.-phase motor,** *Elec.,* a motor run by a single-phase alternating current, by the use of a phase splitter. — **s. pin,** *Mach.,* a pin or small cotter with one end split so that it may be spread open to prevent it from slacking back; also, a spring cotter or key. — **s. pulley,** *Mach.,* a pulley made in semicircular halves with flanges through which it can be bolted together; — called also *parting pulley.* — **s. rigger.** = SPLIT PULLEY. — **s. ring.** **a** A metal ring consisting of two complete turns of a helix pressed (sprung) flat together, used for holding keys, etc., which may be strung on it. **b** *Elec.* A primitive form of commutator for a dynamo or motor, consisting of a simple ring or cylindrical shell split axially with the parts insulated from each other. **c** *Mach.* A piston ring. — **s. roof,** a roof made from strips split from straight-grained timber. — **s.-second watch,** a stop watch with two independently controlled center-second hands (**s.-second hands**). — **s. shot** *or* **stroke,** in croquet, etc., a shot or stroke in which one drives in different directions one's own and the opponent's ball placed in contact. — **s. stitch,** a stitch used in stem work to produce a fine line, much used in old church embroidery to work the hands and faces of figures. — **s. stuff,** timber sawn into lengths and then split. — **s. switch.** *Railroading.* = POINT SWITCH. — **s. ticket,** a ticket or ballot cast by a voter who splits his vote. Cf. STRAIGHT TICKET. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **s. wheel.** = SPLIT PULLEY.

Split Pulley.

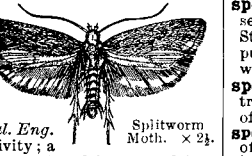
split'-tail, *n.* **a** A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) of the carp family. **b** The pintail duck.

split'ter (splĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that splits; specif.: **a** A person, esp. a workman, who splits something, as timber or a sheet of crown glass. **b** A tool used in splitting the edge of a plate in calking, before finally closing up the part so split. **c** A small narrow chisel used by stone masons in carving, lettering, etc. **d** A butcher's implement for splitting a carcass. **e** One who splits hairs, or makes overnice distinctions.

split'ting (splĭt'ĭng), *p. a.* Lit., that splits or causes to split; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** Causing a sensation of rending; very severe, as a headache. **b** Very fast or quick. **c** Causing one's sides to split; very funny or comical.

splitting plate, *Founding,* a plate to divide a mold into halves, as in casting split pulleys.

split'worm' (splĭt'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a small moth, the **splitworm moth** (*Phthorimæa operculella*), that mines in the leaves of tobacco, separating the surfaces.


Splitworm Moth. × 2½.

splore (splōr), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A frolic; merrymaking; festivity; a romp; a game. Hence: **a** A carousal; a debauch; a drinking bout. **b** A commotion; broil; scrimmage. **c** An ostentatious display; a splutter. **d** An escapade.

splore, *v. i. Scot.* **1.** To frolic; revel; riot.
2. To make an ostentatious display; to brag; to boast.

splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *splot* a spot.] A spot; stain; daub; smear; blot; blotch. *R. Browning.*

splotch, *v. t.;* SPLOTCHED (splŏcht); SPLOTCH'ING. To mark or cover with splotches.
His body . . . *splotched* all over. *Gayton*

splotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered or marked with splotches.

splurge (splûrj), *n.* An ostentatious, conspicuous, or blustering demonstration or effort; a great display. *Colloq.*

splurge, *v. i.;* SPLURGED (splûrjd); SPLURG'ING (splûr'jĭng). To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v. i.;* SPLUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SPLUT'TERING. [E. dial. *splutter,* equivalent to *sputter.* Cf. SPUTTER.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To eject something with a spitting noise; to make a noise as of spitting; to sputter.
2. To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.
3. To hurry noisily; to bustle.

splut'ter, *v. t.* To utter hastily and confusedly; to stammer; — often with *out* or *forth. Colloq. or Dial.*

splut'ter, *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion; bustle; also, nonsense; stuff. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spo'di-um (spō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dross of metals, ashes of vegetable matter, Gr. σπόδιον, dim. of σποδός ashes.] **1.** A powder obtained as a product or residue of combustion, as soot from melting metals or vegetable ash. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Bone or animal charcoal, esp. spent boneblack from sugar factories used in making superphosphate.

spo-dog'e-nous (spō-dŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-genous.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or due to, presence of waste matter.

spod'u-mene (spŏd'ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. σποδουμενος, p. pr. pass. fr. σποδοῦν to burn to ashes, fr. σποδός ashes: cf. F. *spodumène.*] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral of white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(SiO_3)_2$. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.13–3.20. See HIDDENITE, KUNZITE.

spoil (spoil), *v. t.;* SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. [ME. *spoilen,* OF. *espoillier,* fr. L. *spoliare,* fr. *spolium* spoil. Cf. DESPOIL, SPOLIATION.] **1.** To strip; unclothe; divest; also, to carve (a hen). *Obs. Wars of Alex.*
2. To plunder; to strip or deprive by violence; to pillage; to rob; to despoil; — with *of* before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians." *Ex.* iii. 22.
3. To seize or take by force or violence; to plunder. *Obs. or Archaic.*
No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man *Mark* iii. 27.
4. To cause to decay and perish or to become of less or no use, value, or the like; to injure; to impair seriously; to vitiate; mar; destroy; ruin.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer Taylor.*
5. To impair or injure the disposition or character of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child; to *spoil* a person with praise.

spoil, *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. *Spenser.*
2. To lose the valuable qualities; to become corrupted or tainted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.
to be spoiling for, to have a great desire for, esp. as a result of long deprivation; as, *to be spoiling for* music. *Slang.*

spoil, *n.* [Cf. OF. *espoille.* See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is taken by violence; esp., arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken in war; pillage; booty; loot. Also, *Rare,* the act of spoiling.
2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in *pl.*
They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the *spoils* of the enemy. *W. L. Marcy.*
3. That which is gained by strength or effort.
Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley*
4. Act or practice of plundering; spoliation. *Now R.*
"Fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils.*" *Shak.*
5. Injury; impairment; ruin; corruption. *Obs. or R.*
Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak*
6. An object for plundering; a prey; as, the country became a *spoil* to her enemies.
7. *Civil Engin.* Material excavated by digging, etc.
8. The slough, or cast skin, as of a serpent. *Obs. or R.*
9. In spoilfive, a drawn game. See SPOILFIVE.
Syn. — See BOOTY.

spoil'age (spoil'ĕj), *n.* Act of spoiling; that which is spoiled, as sheets of paper in printing.

spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that spoils; specif.: **a** A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler. **b** One that corrupts, mars, impairs, injures, or renders useless.

spoil'five' (-fiv'), *n., or* **spoil five.** A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be *spoiled.* Cf. JINK, *v. i.*, 3.

spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in the civil service.

spoils'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the reward of services to a party or its leaders.

spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be taken from the defeated party and distributed to members of the victorious party; — opposed to *merit system.* Cf. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. *Chiefly U. S.*

Spo-kan', Spo-kane' (spō-kăn'), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians formerly holding the Spokane Basin, in Washington and Idaho, where they are now upon reservations. They are Christianized and generally industrious.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [ME. *spoke, spake,* AS. *spāca;* akin to D. *speek,* LG. *speke,* OHG. *speihha,* G. *speiche.* Cf. SPIKE a nail.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or fellies.
2. *Naut.* Any of the projecting handles of a steering wheel.
3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.
4. A bar of wood or metal to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going down hill.
5. *Basketry.* A stake.

spoke, *v. t.;* SPOKED (spōkt); SPOK'ING (spōk'ĭng). To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. p.* of SPEAK; specif., as a *p. a.:* **a** Uttered; expressed, told, delivered, etc., by word of mouth; oral; used in speaking or conversation; — opposed to *written;* as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word. **b** Speaking; characterized by speaking; — used in composition with an adjective or qualifying word, as in pleasant-*spoken.*

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or small transverse plane with end handles, for dressing sharply curved work, formerly used in shaping spokes.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Apparently fr. the possessive (genitive) of *spoke,* n. (fr. *speak*) + *man.*] One who speaks as the representative of another or others.
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* SPO'LI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SPO'LI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *spoliatus,* p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio:* cf. F. *spoliation.* See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; despoliation; specif., robbery or plunder in war; esp., the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.
2 *Canon Law.* **a** The act of an incumbent in taking or wasting the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. **b** A process or writ for possession of a church or its fruits.
3. *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document; — disting. from an *alteration.*
4. *Admiralty & Internat. Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers or other documents showing her character and the nature of her business when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, being an enemy's ship, etc. This creates a violent presumption that the papers destroyed would have compromised the vessel or her cargo; but in American and English war practice it may only affect the neutral with loss of freight.
5. *Roman Dutch Law.* A writ (borrowed from the canon law) issued, upon an allegation of urgency, to one who seeks to recover property alleged by him to have been forcibly or secretly taken from him.

spo'li-a-tive (spō'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spoliatif.*] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.,* to diminish sensibly the amount of blood; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

spo'li-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who spoliates; a spoiler.

spo'li-um (spō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SPOLIA (-ă). [L., spoil. Cf. SPOIL, *n.*] **1.** Spoil.
2. *Eccl. Law.* The property of a deceased beneficed clergyman, which according to the medieval theory belonged to the church, but later was claimed by the king or sovereign as guardian of the temporalities of the church, or was considered to belong to the patron. It was later restricted to those goods which the decedent had not willed away.

spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *spondaicus,* better *spondi-*
spon-da'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *acus,* Gr. σπονδειακός: cf. F. *spondaïque.*] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a spondee; consisting of spondees; characterized by a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, i. e., one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus,* Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πους), fr. σπονδή a drink offering, libation, fr. σπένδειν to pour out, make a libation: cf. F. *spondée.* So called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter. Cf. SPOUSE.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in *lēgēs.* In English hexameter verse the so-called spondees are usually trochees.

Spon'di-as (-dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπονδιάς, σποδιάς, a tree resembling the plum tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of

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split'beak' (splĭt'bēk'), *n.* Any plantain eater of the genus *Schizorhis.* Cf. MUSOPHAGIDÆ.
split fence. A strong, weighted, V-shaped cribwork built on a hillside to deflect an avalanche.
split'fin'ger (-fĭn'gẽr), *n.* A West Indian stomatopod crustacean (*Gonodactylus chiragra*). It often cuts the fingers of its captor with its claws. [carp.]
split'fruit', *n. Bot.* A schizocarp.
split'mouth', *n., or* **splitmouth sucker.** The cutlips (*Quassilabia lacera*).
split'new', *a.* Quite new. Cf. SPAN-NEW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
split'saw', *n.* A ripsaw.
split'ten (splĭt'n). Archaic or dial. p. p. of SPLIT.
splodge (splŏj). Var. of SPLOTCH.
sploit (sploit), *n. & v.* Spout; squirt. *Scot.*
splosh (splŏsh). Var. of SPLASH.
splot (splŏt), *n.* = SPLAT, plot, spot. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
sploth'er (splŏth'ẽr), *n. & v.* Splash; splutter. *Dial. Eng.*
splot'ty, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*
splunt (splŭnt), *v. i.* To court; woo. *Scot.* — *n.* Courting. *Scot.*
splurg'y (splûr'jĭ), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, great display. *Colloq. or Slang.*
splurt (splẽrt), *n.* A spurt. *Scot.*
spluth'er (splŏth'ẽr; splŭth'-). Var. of SPLOTHER. *Dial. Eng.*
splut'ter-er, *n.* One who sputters. [lar meter.]
S. P. M. *Abbr.* Short particular *spondaic* hexameter.
sp. nov. *Abbr. Zoöl. & Bot.* Species nova (L., new species).
spoach (spōch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of POACH.
spode, *n.* Spodium. *Obs.*
spode (spōd), *n.* A fine pottery or porcelain made at the works of Josiah Spode (1754–1827) at Stoke, in Staffordshire, Eng.
spod'i-o-site' (spŏd'ĭ-ō-sīt'; spō'dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σπόδιος ash-colored, gray + *-ite.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of calcium, in gray prismatic crystals.
spod'o-man'cy (spŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes. — **spod'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*
spof'fish (spŏf'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. SPUFFLE.] Fussy; bustling. *Slang.*
spof'fle ('l). Var. of SPUFFLE.
spof'fy (-ĭ), *a.* Spoffish. — *n.* Fussy person; busybody. *Both Slang, Eng.* [GHUL SEED.]
spo'gel seed (spō'g'l). = ISPAGHUL SEED.
spoil'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
spoil bank. A bank formed by excavated earth.
spoild, spoilt. Spoiled. *R. Sp.*
spoiled (spoild), *p. p.* of SPOIL. — **spoiled five.** = SPOILFIVE.
spoil'ful, *a.* Plundering; rapacious; destructive. *Poetic.*
spoil'-pa'per, *n.* A petty writer; a scribbler. *Obs. Contemptuous.*
spoil'sport', *n.* One who spoils or mars sport or diversion.
spoilt, *pret. & p. p.* of SPOIL.
spoke, *n.* [See SPEAK.] **1.** A saw; a saying. *Obs.*
2. A tale; a speech; talk; also, enchantment. *Dial. Eng.*
spoke auger. A hollow cutter for forming a round tenon on the end of a spoke.
spokes'wom'an (spōks'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who speaks for another or others.
spoke'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
spolde, *n.* [Cf. SPAWL, *n.*] Spittle. *Obs.* [Eng. of SPOOL.]
spole (*dial. Eng.* spōl). Obs. or dial.
spo'li-a (spō'lĭ-ă), *n., pl.* of SPOLIUM. — **spo'li-a-o-pi'ma** (ō-pī'mă) [L.], the richest spoils; the spoils of honor; the arms taken on the field by the victorious from the vanquished general.
spo'li-a'ri-um (spō'lĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). Also **spo'li-a-ry** (spō'lĭ-ā-rĭ). [L. *spoliarium.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A place in the amphitheater where slain gladiators were stripped.
spo'li-a'tis ar'ma su'per-aunt. [L.] To the despoiled, their arms remain *Juvenal* (VIII. 124).
spo'li-a-to-ry (spō'lĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to, spoliation.
spoly, *v. t.* To spoliate. *Obs.*
spon. + SPOON.
spon'dæ. + SPONDEE.
spondiacke. + SPONDAIC.
spon-du'lics, *or* **spon-du'lix** (spŏn-dū'lĭks), *n.* Money; funds. *Slang, U. S.*
spon'dyl, -dyle (spŏn'dĭl), **spon'dyle.** [Cf. F. *spondyle.*] A vertebra.
spon'dy-lal'gi-a (spŏn'dĭ-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.: *spondylo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the vertebræ.
spon'dy-lar-thri'tis (-lär-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebral joints.
spon'dy-lex'ar-thro'sis (-lĕk'sär-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ἐξάρθρωσις dislocation.] *Med.* Dislocation of a vertebra.
Spon-dyl'i-dæ (spŏn-dĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of mollusks. See SPONDYLUS. — **spon'dy-lid** (spŏn'dĭ-lĭd), *a. & n.*

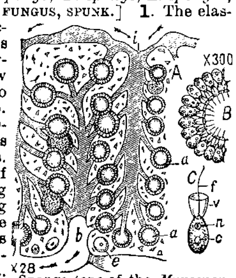
tropical anacardiaceous trees, natives of both hemispheres. They have pinnate leaves and small flowers in terminal panicles, the free ovary becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe. The leaves and bark are astringent. The fruits of several species are edible. See OTAHEITE APPLE, HOG PLUM.

spon′dy-li′tis (spŏn′dĭ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebræ, esp. of tubercular nature; Pott's disease.

spondylo-, spondyl-. Combining form from Latin *spondylus*, Greek σπόνδυλος, better σφόνδυλος, *vertebra, joint of the spine.*

spon′dy-lus (spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPONDYLO-.] **1.** *Anat.* A spondyl, or vertebra.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, thick, inequivalve, usually spinose and attached, bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Spondylidæ, remarkable for perfection of the hinge.
3. Any shell of the family Spondylidæ.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπογγος. Cf. FUNGUS, SPUNK.] **1.** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals of low organization belonging to the phylum Porifera, esp. those of *Euspongia*, *Hippospongia*, *Spongia*, and allies of warm or tropical seas. Sponges have great power of absorbing water, becoming soft when wet without losing their toughness. Also, the entire animal producing this skeleton, or any allied member of the phylum Porifera. The sponges are a large group, mostly marine, but a few inhabit fresh water. Except in the larval stage they are permanently attached, growing in a plantlike fashion into masses which vary much in size, shape, color, and consistency in the different members of the group. Their classification is usually based on the material of the skeleton, which may be entirely horny (composed, however, not of true horn, but of *spongin*), as in the commercial sponges, but generally the spongin is supplemented or replaced by siliceous spicules. Others have a calcareous skeleton, while in a few a skeleton is wanting. During life the interstices of the skeleton are filled with cells and pierced with a system of canals and small cavities opening on the surface by numerous incurrent orifices or pores, and one or many larger excurrent orifices (*oscula*). A current of water bearing with it the food (minute organisms, particles of organic matter, etc.) is maintained by collared, flagellated cells lining the cavities or canals. Reproduction occurs asexually in several ways, and sexually by means of egg and sperm cells which form a free-swimming larva.



Sponge (one of the *Myxospongiæ*). *A* Vertical Section of a small portion; *a, a* Ampullæ or Cavities lined with Flagellated Cells; *i* Incurrent Opening; *b* Excurrent Canal; *e* Egg. *B* Partial Section of an Ampulla, showing Flagellated Cells. *C* A single Flagellated Cell, more enlarged. *f* Flagellum; *v* Collar; *n* Nucleus; *c* Contractile Vacuole.

2. Fig.: **a** One who lives upon others; a persistently idle or lazy dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

I will do anything . . . ere I 'll be married to a *sponge*. *Shak.*

b One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water; specif., *Slang*, a hard drinker; a drunkard.
3. Any spongelike substance. Specif.: **a** Dough after it has been raised or converted into a light, porous mass by yeast or leaven. Cf. BREAD, 1. **b** A porous pudding usually made of gelatin, water, sugar, fruit juice, and beaten egg whites. **c** Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. **d** Any of various metals, as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion.
4. *Ordnance.* A long-handled cylindrical brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon after discharge.

sponge, *v. t.*; SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG′ING (spŭn′jĭng). **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate or a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* cloth.
2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of. *Hooker.*
3. To absorb, or take (up), with or as with a sponge or as a sponge does.
4. Fig.: To deprive by exaction or extortion; to drain; — with *of.* "*Sponged* of their plate and their money." *South.*
5. Fig.: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a dinner. *Swift.*
6. *Baking.* To set a sponge for (bread).

sponge, *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.
2. Fig.: To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another or by imposition; to be a dependent, esp. a habitual and unwelcome dependent; — chiefly with *on*; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.
3. *Baking.* To form a sponge, as by the action of yeast.
4. To gather, or fish for, sponges, as by diving or dredging.

sponge cake. A kind of light spongy cake made (without shortening) of sugar, flour, beaten eggs, and flavoring.

sponge grafting. *Med.* Application of bits of sponge to the surface of an ulcer, to promote healing.

spong′er (spŭn′jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sponges: as: **a** One who uses a sponge. **b** A man or boat engaged in gathering sponges. **c** A machine for damping cloth by steam before ironing. **d** A parasitical dependent; a sponge.

sponge′wood′ (spŭnj′wo͝od′), *n.* **a** The sola. **b** An African araliaceous shrub (*Gastonia cutispongia*) having a coarse spongy bark.

Spon-gil′la (spŏn-jĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spongia* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* A genus of siliceous fresh-water sponges, usually green in color and forming incrustations on submerged objects. It is the type of a family, **Spon-gil′li-dæ** (spŏn-jĭl′ĭ-dē). — **spon-gil′lid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **spon-gil′line** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

spon′gin (spŭn′jĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A skeletin, the chief constituent of the flexible fibers in the skeleton of commercial sponges and in part that of many other sponges.

spong′ing (spŭn′jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPONGE. Hence: *n.* *Ceram.* Decoration by applying the glaze (mixed with a mucilaginous substance) by means of a sponge.

sponging house. *Eng. Law.* A house, usually the bailiff's, in which debtors were formerly kept for a day to afford opportunity to compromise with their creditors; — so named from the extortionate charges for food, lodging, etc.

spon′gi-o-blast′ (spŏn′jĭ-ō-blăst′), *n.* [Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος sponge + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the ectodermic cells (at first columnar, but becoming branched at one end) of the embryonic spinal cord, or other nerve center, which give rise to the neuroglia cells.

spon′gi-o-pi′lin (-pī′lĭn), *n.* Also **spon′gi-o-pi′line.** [Gr. σπογγίον, dim. of σπόγγος a sponge + πῖλος felt.] *Med.* A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

spon′gi-ose (spŭn′jĭ-ōs) } *a.* [L. *spongiosus*, *spongeosus*:
spon′gi-ous (spŭn′jĭ-ŭs) } cf. F. *spongieux.* See SPONGE.] Spongy; full of small cavities like sponge. — **spon′gi-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **spon′gi-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon′gy (spŭn′jĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or like, a sponge; soft and full of cavities; elastic and porous; absorbent; imbibitory; of an open, loose, pliable texture; spongiform; spongoid; as, a *spongy* excrescence, earth, cake, etc.
2. Wet; rainy; moist and soft, like a sponge full of water; saturated, as with liquor. *Obs.* "*Spongy* April." *Shak.*
spongy portion (of the urethra), *Anat.*, the part of the urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

‖ **spon-sa′li-a** (spŏn-sā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Espousals. Formerly a different effect was given to espousals according as they were **spon-sa′li-a per ver′ba de fu-tu′ro** or **spon-sa′li-a per ver′ba de præ-sen′ti**, according as a man and woman promise each other that they will hereafter become husband and wife, or declare that they take each other as husband and wife *presently*, at the very minute. See PRECONTRACT.

spon′sion (spŏn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** Act of becoming surety.
2. *Internat. Law.* An act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.
3. *Rom. Law.* A form of adpromission accessory to oral contracts only, and open only to Roman citizens.

spon′son (-sŭn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, in the form of a boss, bracket, or the like, to act as a bearing or protection for some part; as: **a** Either of the triangular platforms in front of and abaft the paddle boxes of a paddle steamer. **b** A gun platform projecting from the side of a war vessel to give a greater arc of fire. It is decreasingly used.

spon′sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self. See SPOUSE.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a surety.
2. *Eccl.* One who at the baptism of an infant or child professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.
3. *R. C. Ch.* One who presents a candidate for confirmation to the bishop; a godfather or godmother.

spon′ta-ne′i-ty (spŏn′tȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spontanéité.*] Quality or state of being spontaneous; as: **a** Quality or state of acting or proceeding from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force; as, the *spontaneity* of a child; the *spontaneity* of his smile. **b** Character or state of being or happening without cause or without external cause; self-activity. **c** *Biol.* Tendency of an organism to vary from type without apparent relation to environment. **d** *Physiol.* Tendency of muscular tissue to activity without apparent stimulus.

spon-ta′ne-ous (spŏn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.
2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; self-acting; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.
3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; native; indigenous; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.
Syn. — SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY, AUTOMATIC. SPONTANEOUS emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; the word may apply to either animate or inanimate objects; VOLUNTARY always implies the power of choice: as here compared (see VOLUNTARY) it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause, the *voluntary* admission of an error; "He had a natural sympathy with everything that was free, and *spontaneous*, and self-acting" (*Jowett*); "If the English were in a paradise of *spontaneous* productions, they would continue to dig and plow" (*Sydney Smith*); "Our *voluntary* service he requires, not our necessitated" (*Milton*); "*voluntary* exile" (*Shak.*). *Voluntary* (in the sense of "subject to the will") and *spontaneous* are sometimes contrasted; as, "The sovereign *voluntary* path to cheerfulness, if our *spontaneous* cheerfulness be lost, is . . . to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there" (*W. James*). That which is AUTOMATIC (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical; as, "thoughts and phrases that rise *automatically* when the mind has prepared itself to receive them" (*Galton*); "An *automatic* action that fulfills a forgotten intention" (*G. Eliot*).
spontaneous amputation, *Med.*, amputation, or cutting off, resulting from constriction of a part, caused by disease. — **s. combustion,** combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own constituents. — **s. generation,** *Biol.*, the generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a belief, now abandoned, that various organisms, commonly found developing in putrid organic matter, arose spontaneously from it.
— **spon-ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spon-ta′ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon-toon′ (spŏn-to͞on′), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone.*] *Mil.* A kind of half-pike formerly borne by subaltern officers of the British infantry and all commissioned officers of the early United States militia.

spook (spo͞ok), *n.* [From D. *spook*; akin to G. *spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spögelse* a specter.] A spirit; ghost; apparition; specter; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.*

spool (spo͞ol), *n.* [ME. *spole*, OD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*; akin to G. *spule*, OHG. *spuola*, Dan. & Sw. *spole.*] **1.** Orig., a piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, used to wind thread or yarn on; hence, a cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or ridge at each end and commonly with an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used for the same or a similar purpose; a bobbin or reel.
2. Something resembling or likened to a spool (in sense 1), as a capstan barrel.

spool, *v. t.*; SPOOLED (spo͞old); SPOOL′ING. To wind on a spool or spools.

spoom (spo͞om), *v. i. & t.* Also **spoon.** [Prob. fr. *spume* foam. See SPUME.] *Naut.* To drive steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; also fig. *Obs. or R.*

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale. *Dryden.*

spoon (spo͞on), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, AS. *spōn* a chip; akin to D. *spaan*, G. *span*, Dan. *spaan*, Sw. *spån*, Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn*, a chip, a spoon. Cf. SPAN-NEW.] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. *Obs.*
2. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating.

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the Devil. *Shak.*

3. Anything which resembles a spoon (def. 2) in shape; specif.: **a** = SPOON HOOK **a.** **b** A kind of shovel with a long handle and a small oval inclined blade, used in excavating deep narrow holes. **c** = BAG AND SPOON. **d** *Naval Ordnance.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube for the purpose of keeping a torpedo horizontal when launched. **e** *Golf.* (1) Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. There were three varieties of spoon whose strength (i. e., distance) depended on the length of shaft and degree of loft on the face, viz., the **long spoon** (usually called *spoon* by players), the **mid spoon,** and the **short spoon** (now called *baffy*). (2) Now, a wooden club with or without a brass sole, having a shorter shaft than a brassy and a face of medium loft without concavity; — called also in Great Britain **mid spoon and middle spoon.**

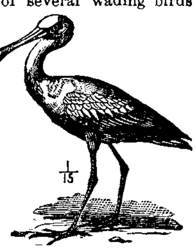
spoon, *v. t.*; SPOONED (spo͞ond); SPOON′ING. **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon.
2. *Fishing.* To catch by fishing with a spoon bait.
3. In croquet, golf, etc., to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion, instead of striking with an audible knock.
4. To lie spoon-fashion with. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *v. i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon bait.
2. In croquet, golf, etc., to spoon a ball.
3. To lie spoon-fashion. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *n.* [See SPOONY.] A silly person; a simpleton; ninny; esp. a silly lover; a spoony. *Slang.*

spoon, *v. i.* [See SPOONY.] To act in a silly fashion, esp. with silly and demonstrative fondness. *Slang.*

spoon′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* **1.** Any of several wading birds closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip. When adult, the roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), of the southern United States (where it is now rare) and southward to Patagonia, has the head and throat bare and the plumage chiefly pink. The common spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northeastern Africa is pure white and crested. Other species inhabit Australia (*P. regia*), Japan (*P. minor*), and tropical Africa (*P. alba*).



Spoonbill.

2. **a** A shoveler duck. **b** A scaup duck. *Local, Eng.* **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **d** The paddlefish.

spoon′-billed′ (-bĭld′), *a.* Having the bill or snout expanded and spatulate at the end, as the **spoon-billed sandpiper** (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*) of northeastern Asia.
spoon-billed catfish, the paddlefish. — **s. teal** *or* **widgeon,** the shoveler duck.

spoon bit. A wood-boring bit consisting of a grooved shank with a spoonlike point.

spoon bow (bou). *Naut.* An overhanging bow whose under side somewhat resembles in form that of a spoon.

spoon′drift (spo͞on′drĭft), *n.* [*spoom* + *drift.*] Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon′ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a spoon contains or can contain; specif., a teaspoonful.

spoon gouge. A gouge with a spoonlike cutting end. The **spoon iron** is similar but more bent.

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spon′dy-li-ze′ma (spŏn′dĭ-lĭ-zē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ἵζημα a settling.] *Med.* Sinking of a vertebra caused by destruction of the one below.
spon′dy-loid (spŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* Like mollusks of the family Spondylidæ.
spon′dy-lo-lis-the′sis (-lō-lĭs-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ὀλίσθησις a slipping.] *Med.* Forward displacement of a lumbar vertebra. — **spon′dy-lo-lis-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*
spon′dy-los′chi-sis (-lŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] *Med.* Fissure of a vertebral arch.
spon′dy-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Section of the spine.
spon′dyl-ous (spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.* Pert. to a spondyl; vertebral.
spone. ✝ SPOON.
spong (spŏng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A long piece or strip of land. *Obs. or Dial.*
sponge cucumber. The dishcloth gourd.
sponge gourd. Dishcloth gourd.
sponge′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sponge′let, *n.* = SPONGIOLE.
spon′geous (spŭn′jŭs), *a.* Spongiose; spongy. *Obs.*
sponge tree. The huisache.
Spon′gi-æ (spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPONGE.] Porifera.
spon′gi-an (spŭn′jĭ-ăn; spŏn′-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any sponge. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the sponges.
spon-gic′o-lous (spŭn-jĭk′ō-lŭs; spŏn-), *a.* [*sponge* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting sponges.
Spon′gi-da (spŏn′jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Porifera.
spon′gi-form (spŭn′jĭ-fôrm; spŏn′-), *a.* Resembling a sponge.
spon′gin-blast (spŭn′jĭn-blăst), *n.* [*spongin* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* In sponges, a cell that produces spongin. — **spon′gin-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*
spon′gi-ness (spŭn′jĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
spon′gi-ole (spŭn′jĭ-ōl; spŏn′-), *n.* [L. *spongiola* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia*: cf. F. *spongiole.*] Rootcap. *Obs.*
spon′gi-o-lin (spŭn′jĭ-ō-lĭn; spŏn′-), *n.* Spongin.
spon′gi-o-plasm (-plăz′m), *n.* [Gr. σπογγίον sponge + *-plasm.*] = CYTORETICULUM. — **spon′gi-o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*
Spon′gi-o-zo′a (spŏn′jĭ-ō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπογγιά sponge + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Porifera. — **spon′gi-o-zo′ŏn** (-ŏn), *n.*
spon′go-blast (spŏŋ′gō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* Sponginblast.
spon′goid (spŏŋ′goid; spŭŋ′-), *a.* [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + *-oid.*] Resembling sponge.
sponk (spŏŋk). Scot. var. of SPUNK.
sponne. ✝ SPAN.
sponne. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SPIN.
spon′sal (spŏn′săl), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, one betrothed, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to betroth. See SPOUSE; cf. ESPOUSAL, SPOUSAL.] Spousal.
spon′sa-li′tious (spŏn′sȧ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Sponsal. *Obs.*
spon′si-ble (spŏn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of RESPONSIBLE.
spon′sing (spŏn′sĭng). Var. of SPONSON.
spon′sion-al (spŏn′shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pledge or agreement; responsible. *R.*
spon′sor, *v. t.* To be a sponsor for.
spon-so′ri-al (spŏn-sō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a sponsor.
spon′sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
spon′tal, spon′tane, *a.* [L. *spontalis.*] Spontaneous. *Obs.*
spoof (spo͞of), *n.* Deception; swindle. *Slang.*
spook. Obs or dial. Eng. pret. of SPEAK.
spook, *v. i. & t.* To act the spook; to haunt. *Colloq.*
spook′ish, *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Resembling a spook; spectral.
2. Frequented by, or full of, spooks; haunted.
3. Suggestive of, or due to, spooks.
spook′y (spo͞ok′ĭ), *a.* Spookish.
spool′er, *n.* One that spools, as a machine for spooling yarn.
spool′ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
spoon (spo͞on). Var. of SPOOM.
spoon′age (-āj), *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. *Obs.*
spoon chisel. A sculptor's bent chisel with the bezel on both sides.
spoon′ey. Var. of SPOONY.
spoon′-fash′ion, *adv.* Like spoons placed one facing the back of another. *Colloq., U. S.*
spoon′flow′er (spo͞on′flou′ẽr), *n.* The yautia.
spoon′-food′, *n.* = SPOON-MEAT.
spoon gourd. A variety of common gourd with spoonlike fruit.

spoon hook. **a** A form of lure for fishing, usually consisting of a piece carrying a slightly curved oval revolving plate of bright metal (the bowl of a spoon) and a hook or hooks at one end, and attached to the line by a swivel. Cf. JIG, *n.*, 5 **a**.

Spoon Hook a.

b A kind of plumber's shave hook with a spoonlike blade.

spoon oar. An oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing. See OAR, *Illust.*

spoon tool. Any of various more or less spoon-shaped molder's tools used for sleeking and finishing molds.

spoon'y, spoon'ey (spōōn'ĭ), *a.* [From SPOON; prob. orig., one that has to be fed with a spoon like a child.] Silly; soft; esp., foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.*

spoon'y, spoon'ey, *n.; pl.* SPOONIES, SPOONEYS (-ĭz). One who is silly, esp. in showing affection. *Slang.*

I was a lackadaisical young *spooney.* *Dickens.*

spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D. *spoor;* akin to AS. *spor*, G. *spur*, and from the root of E. *spur;* prop., a path trodden by the feet. See SPUR.] The track or trail of a wild animal.

spoor, *v. i. & t.;* SPOORED (spōōrd); SPOOR'ING. To follow, or track by, a spoor or trail.

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered, fr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered, fr. σπειρειν to sow seed, to scatter like seed: cf. F. *sporadique.* See SPORE.] Occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single; as, a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* individual of a species.

sporadic cholera, a disease somewhat resembling the Asiatic cholera, but originating where it occurs, and rarely becoming epidemic. — **s. disease,** *Med.,* a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See ENDEMIC, *a.*, 1.

spo'ra-do-sid'er-ite (spō'rā-dō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered + *siderite.*] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, and containing olivine, chromite, and other minerals with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

spor'al (spōr'ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, spores.

spo-range' (spō-rănj'), *n.* *Bot.* A sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-al (-răn'jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporangium; made up of sporangia.

spo'ran-gif'er-ous (spō'răn-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing sporangia.

spo'ran-gi'o-lum (spō'răn-jī'ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In mucoraceous fungi, a small, few-spored sporangium, occurring along with larger sporangia containing numerous spores. **b** In fungi of the order Nidulariales and related groups, one of the small sporangia inclosed in the peridium.

spo-ran'gi-o-phore' (spō-răn'jĭ-ō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*sporangium* + *-phore.*] A stalk or receptacle bearing sporangia.

spo-ran'gi-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed + ἀγγεῖον a receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; specif., the sac or receptacle within which asexual spores are produced. In bacteria and certain algæ and fungi the sporangium is often a single cell (mother cell) giving rise endogenously to one or a few spores. In bryophytes there are no true sporangia (see SPOROGONIUM, THECA). In ferns and their allies the sporangia are more complex, and contain numerous spores developed from a primitive sporogenous tissue (archesporeum) and nourished by a special layer of cells (tapetum). Discharge of the spores is aided by the elastic annulus (which see). In seed plants and heterosporous ferns the sporangia are of two kinds. See MICROSPORANGIUM, MEGASPORANGIUM, also FERN, *Illust.;* cf. GAMETANGIUM, GONIDANGIUM.

spore (spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed, fr. σπείρειν to sow. Cf. SPERM.] *Biol.* Any of various small or minute primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants (*e.g.* one of the dustlike asexual reproductive bodies of fungi, ferns, etc.) and some protozoans, developed either asexually or through the union of two sex cells or gametes (which see). It was formerly supposed that the spores originally so called were analogous to the seeds of the higher plants; but it is now known that morphologically a spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm with or without a cell wall, sometimes motile by means of flagella (see ZOÖSPORE), and capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union with another similar or dissimilar spore (sexual spore). A seed is a complex structure containing a resting embryo which has developed from the union of two sexual spores. See SEED, 1 **a**, ZYGOTE. In algæ and fungi the many types of asexual spores are distinguished by special names, as *ascospore, tetraspore, basidiospore, carpospore,* etc. In many pteridophytes and all seed plants the asexual spores are of two kinds, microspores and megaspores (see these terms). In protozoans the process of spore formation is an asexual one, and typically consists in the division of the cell contents (often after encystment of the cell) into many minute cells (spores) which are afterward liberated to swim away or become scattered. Less often the cell forms but one spore. Both in plants and animals spore formation often provides the organism with a means of surviving unfavorable seasons or extremes of temperature, the spores then being surrounded with a tough investing wall and possessing great tenacity of life. This is the case with the spores of many bacteria, and often greatly increases the difficulty of sterilization.

spore, *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

spored (spōrd; 201), *a.* Having spores; — chiefly used in composition; as, an eight-*spored* ascus.

spore mother cell. *Bot.* In sporangiferous plants, as the ferns and seed plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archespore; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad.*

spore print. A print of the gills or lamellæ of an agaricoid fungus, made by placing a pileus with the lamellæ downward on a sheet of paper, the fall of the countless spores producing an exact outline of the lamellæ.

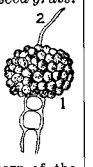
spo-rid'i-um (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORE.] *Bot.* A small spore; as: **a** A spore abjointed from a promycelium. **b** In certain ascomycetes, an ascospore.

spo-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*spore* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing spores.

sporo-. [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed.] Combining form for *spore.*

Spo-rob'o-lus (spō-rŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπορά or σπόρος seed + root of βάλλειν to cast.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, having ample panicles with small one-flowered spikelets, each with three glumes. The grain separates easily, whence the name *dropseed grass.* The species are of little value for pasturage.

spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores.* **b** In mosses, the sporogonium. **c** In heterosporous fern allies of the order Salviniales, one of the capsulelike masses of sporangia.



Sporocarp of the Red Alga (*Nemalion multifidum*). 1 Carpospores; 2 Remnant of Trichogyne. × 150.

spo'ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to the production of spores by sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In digenetic trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. These cells develop into embryos (*rediæ*) within the cavity of the sporocyst. Cf. 1st FLUKE, 2

2. *Bot.* A sporocyte.

— **spo'ro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyte.*] *Bot.* A spore mother cell.

spo'ro-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *duct.*] *Zoöl.* In the wall of the cyst formed by certain gregarines, minute tubes for the exit of the spores.

spo'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

spo-rog'e-nous (spō-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* **a** Producing or developing spores; as, *sporogenous* tissue. **b** *Zoöl.* Reproducing by spores.

spo'ro-go'ni-um (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORO-; -GONY.] *Bot.* The asexual generation, or sporophyte, in mosses, consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a theca or capsule in which spores are produced; the so-called "moss fruit." It is developed from the fertilized archegonium, and remains permanently attached to the gametophyte by the base of the seta (*foot*), which acts as an absorbing organ. See THECA, MUSCI, also MOSS, *Illust.*

spo-rog'o-ny (spō-rŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gony.*] **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Sometimes, specif., in Sporozoa, spore formation by a zygote by encystment and subsequent division of the cell contents, as distinct from *schizogony.*

spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores. In fungi it is often conspicuous, as in the mushrooms, where it forms the whole visible plant. It may be a simple hyphal filament or a mass of hyphæ. In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, it is practically equivalent to the sporophyte; in seed plants it is the placenta. See SPOROPHYTE; cf. GAMETOPHORE. — **spo'ro-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo'ro-phyl.** [*sporo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia. It may resemble and perform the functions of a foliage leaf, as in the ferns, or may be completely altered, as the spike of the adder's-tongue. In heterosporous plants the sporophylls are of two kinds, *microsporophylls* and *megasporophylls.* — **spo-roph'yl-la-ry** (spō-rŏf'ĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a.*

spo'ro-phyte (spō'rō-fīt; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opposed to *gametophyte.* It is not clearly differentiated in the life cycle of the lower plants. In bryophytes it first becomes distinct, being known in mosses as the *sporogonium* or "spore fruit." In pteridophytes it has become the conspicuous part of the plant, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body (*prothallium*); in seed plants it is the only stage visible to ordinary observation, the whole tree, shrub, or herb being the sporophyte. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE; see ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **spo'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-sac (-săk), *n.* [*sporo-* + *sac.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** One of the simple, degenerate gonophores of certain hydroids, often little more than a gonad and never medusoid.

2. In trematodes: **a** A sporocyst. **b** A redia.

-sporous. [See SPORE, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *having* (such or so many) *spores;* as, octo*sporous.*

Spo'ro-zo'a (spō'rō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sporo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Protozoa consisting of exclusively parasitic forms, which pass through a more or less complicated life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. They are never ciliated, and, except in certain stages, rarely have flagella or well-developed pseudopodia. They live in the body, usually in the cells, of some one of the higher animals, but often the young live in one animal and the mature forms in another. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite and the pebrine parasite of the silkworm. The orders usually recognized are Gregarinida, Coccidiidea, Myxosporidea, and Sarcocystidea. — **spo'ro-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

spo'ro-zo'ite (spō'rō-zō'īt), *n.* *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a small active, usually elongate, sickle-shaped or somewhat amœboid spore, esp. one of those produced by division of the passive spores into which the zygote divides; an exotospore. The sporozoites reproduce asexually.

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt; 201), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport, disport.* See DISPORT.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement.

It is as *sport* to a fool to do mischief. *Prov.* x. 23.

2. Specif., some particular play, game, or mode of amusement; as: **a** (1) A diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, esp. athletic games, and the like; also, any of various similar games or diversions usually played under cover, as bowling, rackets, basket ball, etc. (2) Any game or contest, esp. one involving individual skill and physical prowess, on which money is staked. **b** A theatrical performance. *Obs.*

3. **a** Pleasantry; raillery; a jesting, as opposed to an earnest or serious, spirit; as, he questioned them in *sport.* **b** Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

4. **a** That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a plaything; the helpless object of some force.

Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

b A subject of, or butt for, mirth, mockery, or derision.

5. Play, as upon words. *Rare.* *Broome.*

6. Dalliance; wantonness; amorous play. *Obs.*

7. One interested in sports; now, one interested in sports solely or chiefly for their gambling aspects; hence, a gambler; also, one who is flashy and cheap. *Colloq.*

8. *Biol.* **a** A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation; an individual organism which differs from its parents beyond the usual limits of individual variation. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* a bud variation. See MUTATION, 6 **a**.

Syn. — Game, frolic, mirth; mock, mockery. See PLAY.

sport, *v. t.;* SPORT'ED; SPORT'ING. [Abbr. fr. *disport.*] **1.** To divert; to amuse; to make merry. *Obs.*

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Is.* lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. **a** To wear or use in public (any personal belonging or, by extension, expression, manner, etc.); — usually with implication of ostentation; as, to *sport* a gold-headed cane, a professional smile, a new carriage. *Colloq.* **b** To spend ostentatiously or lavishly. *Now Chiefly Australia.*

4. To utter or throw out in an easy or sportive manner; — with *off;* as, to *sport* off epigrams. *Rare.* *Addison.*

to sport one's oak. See OAK, *n.*, 3. — **to s. silk.** = *to carry silk* **a**, under CARRY, *v. t.*

sport, *v. i.* **1.** To play; to frolic; also, to wanton. *Milton.*

2. To engage in sports; also, to bet habitually.

3. To trifle; to speak or act in jest.

4. *Biol.* **a** To deviate or vary abruptly from type; to mutate. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* to exhibit bud variation.

Syn. — Play, frolic, game, wanton.

sport'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of sport; merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful. *Milton.*

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

3. Wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

— **sport'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sport'ful-ness,** *n.*

sport'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPORT. Specif.: *p. a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one that sports.

sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, etc. — **s. house,** a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. — **s. man.** **a** One who practices field sports. *Now Rare.* **b** One who devotes himself to sports or games, chiefly for the gambling connected with them. — **s. piece,** plaything. *Obs.*

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv; 201), *a.* **1.** Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is it I

That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or connected with, sports, esp. field sports.

3. Amorous; wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sportive lemur. See LEPILEMUR.

— **spor'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spor'tive-ness,** *n.*

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who pursues sports; specif.: **a** One who practices the sports of the field, esp. hunting or fishing. **b** One who bets or gambles on sports, esp. horse racing; a sporting man (which see, def. **b**); — now not in good use. **c** One who in sports is fair and generous; one who has recourse to nothing illegitimate; a good loser and a graceful winner.

sports'man-like (-līk), *a.* Characteristic of a sportsman.

spoon'hutch', *n.* The great laurel. *U. S.* [of SPOONY.]

spoon'i-ly (spōōn'ĭ-lĭ), *a d v.*

spoon'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spoon iron. See SPOON GOUGE.

spoon lever. *Cotton Spinning.* A lever in a drawing frame, with a hollowed end over which the sliver passes.

spoon'-meat', *n.* Liquid or semiliquid food, usually eaten with a spoon; spoon-food

spoonne. Obs. p. p. of SPIN.

spoon net. A net for landing fish.

spoon'ways' (spōōn'wāz'), *adv.* Spoon-fashion.

spoon'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a**.

spoon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* = SCURVYGRASS **a**. *Obs.*

spoor'er, *n.* One who spoors.

spoorn, *n.* *Folklore.* A kind of evil specter or hobgoblin. *Obs.*

spoot (spo͝ot). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPOUT.

spoote. † SPOT.

spo-ra'ceous (spō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Pert. to spores.

spor'a-des (spŏr'ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPORADIC.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars. [Sporadic. *R.*]

spo-ra'di-al (spō-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.*

spo-rad'i-cal (spō-răd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sporadic. — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

spor'an (spŏr'ăn). Var. of SPORRAN. [RANGIUM.]

spo-ran'gi-a, *n., L. pl.* of SPORANGIUM.

spo'ran-gid'i-um (spō'răn-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporangium.*] *Obs. Bot.* a Columella of a moss. **b** A sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-form (spō-răn'jĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-oid.*] Sporangiform.

spo-ran'gi-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sporangium.*] A sporangiolum.

spo-ran'gi-o-spore' (-ō-spōr'; 201), *n. Bot.* A spore developed in a sporangium; specif., a spore in the Myxomycetes. *Rare.*

spo-ra'tion (spō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*spore* + *-ation.*] Sporulation.

spore. † SPUR.

spore case. *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores; sporangium.

spore cell. A spore.

spore fruit. *Bot.* An ascocarp.

spore group. = SPORIDESM.

sporeless. † SPURLESS.

spore'ling, *n.* [*spore* + 1st *-ling.*] *Bot.* A young sporophyte.

Spō'rer's law of zones (spûr'rĕrz). *Astron.* A law expressing the latitude variation of the zones of sun spots, formulated by F. W. G. Spörer (1822-95).

spore sac. *Bot.* A spore case; as: **a** Cavity of the theca in mosses. **b** Ascus.

spo'rid (spō'rĭd; 201), *n.* Spo-

spo'ri-desm (-rĭ-dĕz'm), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] A multicellular spore body, or chain of independent spores.

spo'rif'er-ous (-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporidium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing sporidia. [A sporidiolum.]

spo-rid'i-ole (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ōl), *n.*

spo'ri-di'o-lum (spō'rĭ-dĭ'ō-lŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporidium.*] *Bot.* In the rust fungi, one of the sporidia developed by the promycelium.

sporier. † SPURRIER.

spo'ri-fi-ca'tion (spō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [*spore* + *-fication.*] Spore formation.

spo'ri-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*spore* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by sporulation. — **spo-rip'a-rous** (spō-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.*

sporne. † SPURN.

spo'ro-blast, *n.* [*sporo-* + *-blast.*] *Bot.* Merispore. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* In certain protozoans, a cell which divides into sporozoites.

spo'ro-ca'pi-um (spō'rō-kā'pĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporocarp.

spo'ro-derm, *n.* [*sporo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The wall or covering of a spore. *Obs. or R.*

spo'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gen.*] A plant which produces spores. *Obs.* [Sporogenesis.]

spo-rog'e-ny (spō-rŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.*

spo'ro-go'ni-al (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sporogonium or sporogonia.

spor'oid (spōr'oid), *a.* [*spore* + *-oid.*] Resembling a spore.

spo-rol'o-gist (spō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-logist.*] A botanist who attaches importance to spores in classification. *Rare.*

spo'ront (spō'rŏnt; 201), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, p. pr., being.] *Zoöl.* In Sporozoa, a cell (often an oöspore or zygote) which forms spores by encystment and subsequent division.

spo-roph'o-rous (spō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-phorous.*] a Bearing spores. b *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporophore.

spo'ro-phyd'i-um (spō'rō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; *sporo-* + *-phydium,* used as a dim. fr. Gr. φυσᾶ a shoot.] *Bot.* The sporangium in Characeæ. [NL.]

spo'ro-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* Sporophyll.

spo'ro-ste'gi-um (-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *sporo-* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] *Bot.* Nucule in Characeæ.

spo'rous (spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* Sporal. [*a.* Sporozoan.]

spo'ro-zo'ic (spō'rō-zō'ĭk; 201), *a.*

spo'ro-zo'id (-ĭd), **spo'ro-zo'oid** (-oid), *n.* [*sporo-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Biol.* A zoöspore. *Obs.*

spo'ro-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n. Zoöl.* A sporozoan. *Rare.*

sport'a-bil'i-ty (spōrt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Sportiveness. *Obs.*

sport'a-ble, *a.* Frolicsome; playful. *Obs.*

sport'al (spōr'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used in, sports. *Obs.*

sport'ance (-tăns), *n.* Entertainment; merrymaking. *Obs.*

sport'er, *n.* One who sports; a sportsman. *Obs.* [See -NESS.]

sport'i-ness (spōr'tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sport'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPORTING.

sport'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sport'ling, *n. Rare.* a *A frolic.* b A little person or creature engaged in sports or play. [like.]

sports'man-ly, *a.* Sportsman-like.

sports'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sport'some, *a.* Playful; sportive. *Obs. Scot.*

spor′tu-la (spôr′tū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A gift; a present, as of food or money by an ancient Roman to his clients; a largess; a donation.

spor′u-lar (spŏr′ōō-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a sporule. **b** Sporoid.

spor′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* *Bot.* To undergo sporulation.

spor′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n. Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).

spor′ule (spŏr′ōōl), *n.* [Dim. of *spore*.] *Biol.* A small spore; specif., *Mycology*, a spore borne within a perithecium, as in certain of the Fungi Imperfecti.

spor′u-lif′er-ous (-ōō-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporule* + *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Producing sporules.

spot (spŏt), *n.* [ME. *spot*; cf. Fries. *spot*, OD. *spotte*.] **1**. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned *spot!* Out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

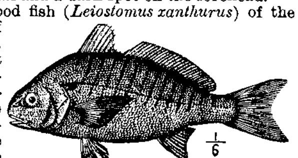
3. A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard; the *spots* on a playing card; specif.: **a** A beauty spot. *Obs.* **b** A nævus. **c** A sun spot. **d** *Hort.* One of the patches or discolorations produced upon leaves, fruits, etc., by various fungi; also, any fungus causing such disease. See RUST, 2.

4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

That *spot* to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

5. One of a variety of domestic pigeons, pure white in color with a dark tail and a dark spot on the forehead.

6. **a** A sciænoid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen oblique dark bars. **b** The red drum (*Sciænops ocellata*). See DRUMFISH. **c** The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).



Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. *Brokers' Cant.*

8. *Eng. Billiards.* Short for SPOT STROKE.

Syn. — Stain, flaw, speck, blot, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish; place, site, locality, point.

in spots, by snatches; by intervals; in some respects. *Colloq.* — **on**, *or* **upon, the spot**, immediately; before moving; without changing place; as, to decide *on the spot*.

spot, *v. t.*; SPOT′TED; SPOT′TING. [ME. *spotten*; cf. OD. *spotten*. See SPOT, *n.*] **1**. To mark or discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots; as, to *spot* a garment; specif., *Obs.*, to affix a beauty spot.

2. To stain; blemish; taint; disgrace; asperse.

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To blame. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. *Colloq.* **a** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; to detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. *Cant.* **b** *Chiefly Racing.* To pick out or choose in advance (one of a number of contestants as the winner).

5. To place on a spot; as, to *spot* a billiard ball.

to spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

spot, *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

spot, *a.* Lit., being on the spot, or place; hence: *Com.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; — said of commodities; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment at once upon delivery of property purchased; — said of cash.

spot ball. **a** *Pool.* A ball placed on the spot, as after being pocketed. **b** *Billiards.* The one of the cue balls which is marked with a black spot or two spots.

spot′-barred′ (-bärd′), *a.* *Eng. Billiards.* Designating, or pert. to, a game in which the red ball is placed upon the center spot after being pocketed twice consecutively in a top corner pocket from its own spot.

spot lens. *Micros.* A condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by a small, round diaphragm (the *spot*), and used in dark-field illumination.

spot′less, *a.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity; as, a *spotless* mind or name; *spotless* behavior.

Syn. — Blameless, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable, untarnished.

— **spot′less-ly**, *adv.* — **spot′less-ness**, *n.*

spot stroke. *Eng. Billiards.* The pocketing of the red ball in a top corner pocket from off its own spot so as to leave the cue ball in position for an easy losing hazard in either top corner pocket. See SPOT-BARRED.

spot′ted (spŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SPOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. Marked with spots; as, a *spotted* garment.

2. Fig.: Sullied; tarnished; as, a *spotted* character.

spotted alder, the witch-hazel. — **s. arum**, the cuckoopint. — **s. bass** (bȧs). = SPOT, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **s. blenny**, the ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.* — **s. cabrilla**, a cabrilla (*Paralabrax maculato-fasciatus*) of the coast of southern California. It is olive-brown, very thickly marked with darker spots. — **s. cavy**, the paca. — **s. coltsfoot**, au asteraceous plant (*Farfugium grande*) with handsome leaves, somewhat resembling those of coltsfoot, but curiously spotted with yellow; called also *leopard plant.* — **s. comfrey.** = LUNGWORT, 2 **a**. — **spotted cowbane**, the American water hemlock. — **s. crake**, a small European rail (*Porzana maruetta*) similar to the American sora. See CRAKE, *n.*, 2, *Illust.* — **s. crane's-bill**, a common wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). See GERANIUM, 1, *Illust.* — **s. cuscus**, an Australian phalanger (*Phalanger maculatus*). — **s. dead nettle.** See LAMIUM. — **s. deer**, the axis deer. — **s. dogfish.** See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. eagle**, a small European eagle (*Aquila maculata*). — **s. fever**, *Med.*, any of various eruptive fevers; esp., typhus fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. — **s. flycatcher.** See FLYCATCHER, 2. — **s. goby**, a small European goby (*Gobius minutus*), gray with numerous dark spots, which lives on sandy shores. — **s. gum**, an Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus maculata*). — **s. hemlock**, the American water hemlock. — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. jewelweed**, the common American jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*); — from the mottled flowers. — **s. knotweed**, the lady's-thumb. — **s. locust**, the black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*). — **s. lynx**, the pardine lynx. — **s. medic**, *Medicago arabica*, with yellow flowers, spotted leaflets, and tightly coiled furrowed pods. — **s. oak.** **a** The water oak. **b** The quercitron. **c** The southern red oak (*Quercus texana*). — **s. orchis.** **a** The European *Orchis maculata.* **b** In Tasmania, a leafless orchid (*Dipodium punctatum*) with rose-colored flowers. — **s. pelidnota.** See PELIDNOTA **b**. — **s. pipsissewa**, the spotted wintergreen. — **s. rail**, the spotted crake. — **s. redshank.** See REDSHANK, 1 **a**. — **s. rock**, ore-producing rock having irregular deposits. — **s. rockfish**, a handsomely colored Californian rockfish (*Sebastichthys constellatus*). — **s. sandpiper**, a common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) which breeds throughout North America, frequenting both fresh and salt water. In summer the under parts of the adult are heavily spotted with black. It has a plaintive whistling note and when walking or standing bobs its head and tail continually. See SANDPIPER, *Illust.* — **s. skitty**, the spotted crake. — **s. sea trout**, **s. squeteague.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. sickness.** *Med.* See PINTA. — **s. spurge**, either of two common euphorbiaceous weeds (*Euphorbia maculata* and *E. nutans*) having spotted leaves. — **s. sucker**, the winter sucker. — **s. tree**, the leopard tree. — **s. turbot**, the windowpane (fish). — **s. turtle**, a small American fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus guttatus*) haviug a blackish carapace on which are scattered round yellow spots. Called also **s. tortoise.** — **s. water hen**, the spotted crake. — **s. weakfish.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. wintergreen**, a pyrolaceous plant (*Chimaphila maculata*) having lanceolate leaves mottled with white, and corymbose or umbellate white or pinkish flowers. — **s. woodpecker**, either of two European and Asiatic woodpeckers having plumage variegated with black and white. *Dendrocopus major* is the great or greater, *D. minor* the lesser, spotted woodpecker.

spot′ter (spŏt′ẽr), *n.* One that spots; specif.: **a** A detective; esp., a person employed to detect dishonesty and irregularities of a particular kind; as, a *spotter* on a street car. *Cant, U. S.* **b** *Railroading.* A device on a car for marking irregularities in the track. *U. S.*

spot′ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPOT. Hence: *n.* The retouching of spots in photographic prints with pigments.

spotting machine, one through which railroad ties are run to level off seats for tie plates or for the bases of the rails. — **s. motion**, a mechanism to develop spots on twist yarns.

spot′ty (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. **a** Full of spots. **b** Defiled. *Obs.*

2. Irregular; lacking uniformity; as, a *spotty* crop, i. e., one that is not evenly developed throughout the field.

spous′age (spouz′ȧj), *n.* [OF. *espousaige*, fr. *espouser*. See SPOUSE, *v. t.*] Espousal; wedlock. *Now Rare.*

spous′al (-ăl), *a.* [See SPOUSAL, *n.*; cf. SPONSAL.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.

spous′al, *n.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPOUSE.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal; — generally in *pl.*

spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, F. *époux*, *épouse*, fr. L. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly, to engage one's self, prob. akin to Gr. σπένδειν to make a libation, σπένδεσθαι to make a treaty. Cf. DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, SPONDEE, SPONSOR.] **1**. A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser.*

2. A bridegroom. *Obs.* *Fabyan.*

3. Espousal; marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spout (spout), *v. t.*; SPOUT′ED; SPOUT′ING. [ME. *spouten* to spout, vomit; cf. Sw. *sputa* to spout, D. *spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, Dan. *spytte* to spit, to sputter; perh. akin to E. *spit* to eject from the mouth. Cf. SPUTTER.] **1**. To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids or granulated material through an orifice; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner; as, to *spout* verses.

Pray, *spout* some French, son *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. *Slang.*

4. To furnish with a spout; as, to *spout* a teapot.

spout, *v. i.* **1**. To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery

2. To eject water or other liquid or material in a jet.

3. To utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner.

spout, *n.* [ME. *spoute.* See SPOUT, *v. t.*] **1**. That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building.

2. A trough to conduct grain, flour, etc., to a receptacle.

3. A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; by extension, *Slang*, a pawnbroker's shop.

4. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout.

up the spout, in pawn (see def. 3); fig., "done for." *Slang.*

spout′er (spout′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that spouts; as: **a** An oil well the flow of which has not been controlled by the engineers. **b** A magniloquent declaimer; a speechifier.

2. *Naut.* A whaling vessel or her master. *Slang.*

spout′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPOUT. Hence: *n.* Material from which pieces for making spouts may be cut.

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber, etc., used as a prop, as in a mine; also, a piece of wood inserted between the spokes of a wheel to check a vehicle, or a pointed rod to keep a vehicle from running backward, by digging into the ground. See SOLDIER SPRAG.

sprag, *v. t.*; SPRAGGED (sprăgd); SPRAG′GING (sprăg′ĭng). **1**. To check the motion of (a vehicle) by means of a sprag.

2. To prop or sustain with a sprag.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.*; SPRAINED (sprānd); SPRAIN′ING. [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out, F. *épreindre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *expremere*, L. *exprimere*. See EXPRESS, *v. t.*; cf. SPRAINTS.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation.

Syn. — See STRAIN.

sprain, *n.* **1**. Act of spraining; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching, as of the ligaments of a joint.

2. The condition caused by such overstrain, usually including swelling and inflammation; as, a bad *sprain*.

sprain fracture. Separation of a tendon or ligament from its point of insertion, with detachment of a shell of bone.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [ME. *sprot*, *sprotte*, AS. *sprott*, akin to D. *sprot*, G. *sprotte*.] **a** A small European herring (*Pomolobus sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard. The name is also applied to other small herrings. **b** A Californian surf fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*). **c** A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand launce. **e** The bleak.

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.*; SPRAWLED (sprôld); SPRAWL′ING. [ME. *spraulen*, AS. *spréawlian*; orig. uncert.] **1**. **a** To struggle, esp. to struggle convulsively. *Obs. or R.* **b** To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

2. To spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position; to lie with the limbs stretched out nngracefully.

3. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.

sprawl, *v. t.* To spread out, or cause to spread out, ungracefully, irregularly, or the like.

sprawl, *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* [ME. *spray*, akin to Dan. *sprag*, Sw. dial. *spragge*. Cf. SPRIG.] **1**. A small shoot; twig. *Obs. or Scot.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective body of small branches and foliage, esp. when horizontal, as those of hemlock.

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray*. *Spenser.*

3. Twisted willow or hazel for thatching; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*

4. Something resembling a spray (def. 2), as a decorative design or ornament; as, a *spray* of brilliants.

5. *Founding.* **a** An auxiliary gate, runner, or side channel in a mold. **b** A group of castings made together and connected by sprues, before being separated and trimmed.

spray, *n.* [Prob. fr. LG., and perh. akin to E. *spread*; cf. LG. *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, to spread, OFlem. *spreyden*, *spreyen*, to scatter, also Flem. *spraaien* to glitter, shine, G. *sprühen* to sprinkle, scatter, sparkle.] **1**. Water flying in small drops or particles, as from waves or a waterfall.

2. **a** *Med.* (1) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part, or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or deodorizer. (2) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer. **b** A jet of water or other liquid dispersed by a sprayer.

spray, *v. t.*; SPRAYED (sprād); SPRAY′ING. **1**. To scatter or let fall in the form of spray.

2. To throw spray upon; to treat with a spray.

spray, *v. i.* **1**. To assume the form of spray; to scatter in fine particles; as, the device causes the water to *spray*.

2. To discharge a liquid in the form of spray.

spray′board′ (sprā′bōrd′; 201), *n.* *Naut.* A screen raised above any part of the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray′er (sprā′ẽr), *n.* One that sprays; any instrument for spraying liquids, as liquid fuel, liquid drugs, etc.

spread (sprĕd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREAD′ING. [ME. *spreden*, AS. *sprǣdan*; akin to D. *spreiden*, *spreijen*, LG. *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, G. *spreiten*, Dan. *sprede*, Sw. *sprida*.] **1**. To scatter; to strew; to distribute or cause to extend over a surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* paint; to *spread* butter on bread.

2. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size; to open; to unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet, a tent, a sail.

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sports′wom′an (spōrts′wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of SPORTSMAN.

spor′tu-la-ry (spōr′tū-lā-rĭ; 201), *a.* Subsisting on alms. *Obs.*

spor′tule (spōr′tūl; 201), *n.* [L. *sportula* a little basket, a gift, dim. of *sporta* a basket: cf. F. *sportule*.] A charitable gift; an alms; a sportula. *Obs.*

sport′y (spōr′tĭ; 201), *a.* Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; given to gambling or to gay dissipation; flashy *Colloq.*

spor′u-loid (spŏr′ōō-loid), *a.* [Like a sporule.]

Spo′rus (spō′rŭs; 201), *n.* A name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the "Prologue to the Satires."

sposage. † SPOUSAGE.

sposh (spŏsh), *n.* Slush or soft mud and snow. — **sposh′y**, *a.* *Both Dial U. S.*

spot, *n.* Spittle. *Obs.*

spotel. † SPOTTLE. [godwit.]

spot′rump′, *n.* The Hudsonian

spot′ted-ness, *n.* See -NESS

spot′ten. † SPOT. [-NESS.]

spot′ti-ness (spŏt′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

spot′ting, *n.* *Hort.* = SPOT.

spot′tle (spŏt′′l), *n.* Spittle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spoulye. † SPOIL.

spoure. † SPUR.

spourge. † SPURGE.

spourge, *v. i.* To open the buds; unfold. *Obs.*

spourne. † SPURN.

spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [See ESPOUSE, SPOUSE, *n.*] To wed; espouse. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

spouse′bed′, *n.* Marriage bed.

spouse′breach′, **spouse′-breche′**, **spouse′break′**, *n.* Adultery. *Obs.*

spousehede, **spouse′hood**, *n.* Marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spouse′less, *a.* See -LESS.

spous′ess, *n.* Wife; bride. *Obs.*

spous′ing, *n.* Spousal. *Obs.*

spousy. † SPOUSE, *v.* [*Scot.*]

spout (spōōt), *n.* The razor clam.

spout hole. Blowhole of a cetacean; nostril of a walrus or seal.

spout′less, *a.* See -LESS.

spout shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais*; — so called from the shape of the aperture.

spout′y (spout′ĭ), *a.* Of land, so wet that water spouts when one walks on it. *Colloq., U. S.*

spow, **spowe**, *n.* [Cf. Icel *spói*, Sw. *spof*.] A curlew, esp. the whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

spowle. † SPOOL.

spowse † SPOUSE.

spp. *Abbr.* Species (*pl.*).

S. P. Q. R. *Abbr.* **a** Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome). **b** Small profits, quick returns.

spra. † SPRAY.

‖ **Sprach′ge-fühl′** (shpräк′gē-fül′), *n.* [G.] Instinctive or habitual feeling for usage in language. [SPRAUCHLE.]

spra′chle (spräк′′l). Var. of

sprack (språk; språk), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sprækr* sprightly, Sw. dial. *spräk*, *spräg*, spirited, mettlesome.] Alert; active; lively; nimble; shrewd: deft. — **sprack′ly**, *adv.* — **sprack′ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprack′ly, *a.* Sprack. *Obs.*

sprad (sprăd). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPREAD.

sprad′dle (sprăd′′l), *v. i.* To sprawl. *Obs. or Dial.*

spraede. † SPREAD.

sprag (sprăg; språg). = SPRACK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spraka* a small flounder.] **a** A young salmon. **b** A young codfish. *Both Local, Eng.*

sprag road. *Mining.* A gangway so steep that the wheels of ore cars have to be spragged when going down.

spraich (sprāк), *n. & v. i.* Scream; cry. *Scot.*

spraick′le (sprā′k′l). Var. of SPRAUCHLE. [of SPRECKLE.]

sprai′kle (sprā′k′l). Scot. var.

spraind. Sprained. *Ref. Sp.*

spraing (sprāng), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprang* lace weaving, Norw. dial. *sprang* a tassel, link, stripe.] Streak; stripe; tint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraint (sprānt). Scot. of SPRINT.

spraints (sprānts), *n. pl.* [OF. *espraintes*, *espreintes*, F. *épreintes*, fr. *espreinte* a desire to dung, fr. *espreindre*. See SPRAIN, *v. t.*] Otter's dung. *Dial. Eng.*

spraith. † SPREAGH.

sprale. † SPRAWL.

sprang. † SPRAING.

sprang, *pret.* of SPRING.

sprangene. Obs. p. p. of SPRING.

sprangle, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *spranga* to walk briskly.] **a** To struggle. *Obs.* *Scot.* **b** To sprawl. *Dial.* [*Brit.*]

sprat, *n.* A sixpence. *Slang*,

sprat, *n.* [Cf. SPROT twig.] **1**. **a** Any of various rushes (*Juncus*). *Dial. Eng.* **b** = SPRAT BARLEY.

2. *pl.* Small wood. *Dial. Eng.*

sprat barley. A cultural variety of barley.

sprat borer. A loon in winter or immature plumage; esp., the red-throated loon *Local, Eng.*

sprat day. In London, Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November, when sprat selling begins.

spratle, *v. i.* [Cf SPRATTLE.] To disperse. *Obs.*

sprat loon. = SPRAT BORER.

sprat′ter, *n.* One who fishes for sprats.

sprat′tle (sprăt′′l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Sw. *sprattla* to sprawl.] Scramble; struggle; sprawl. *Scot.*

sprau′chle (spräк′′l), *v. i.* [Cf Icel. *sprikla*, *sprökla*, *sprankla*, to sprawl, kick.] To clamber; scramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraulen. † SPRAWL.

sprawl (sprôl). Var. of SPROIL.

sprawld. Sprawled. *Ref. Sp.*

sprawl′er, *n.* **1**. One that sprawls.

2. **a** Any of various European noctuid moths or their larvæ; esp., *Asteroscopus sphinx*. **b** The hellgramite larva. *Local, U. S.*

spray. † SPREE. [*Eng.*]

spray, *v. t. & i.* To chap. *Dial.*

spray, *v. i.* To sprout; spring; arise. *Obs* [denser.]

spray condenser. A jet con-

spray drain. *Agric* A drain made by laying under earth the sprays of trees.

spray′ey (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, the sprays of a tree or plant; branching.

spray′ey, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spray, as of water.

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3. To reach out; to stretch forth; to extend; as, to *spread* one's arms; the tree *spreads* its branches.
4. **a** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate.
They . . . *spread* abroad his fame. *Matt.* ix. 31.
b To propagate; to cause to affect an increasing number; as, to *spread* a disease. **c** To diffuse, as effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.
5. **a** To cover or overlay with something; as, to *spread* the floor with rugs. **b** To prepare; to set and furnish, as with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.
Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson.*
6. **a** To recount; to set forth. **b** To record; to enter; as, to *spread* resolutions upon the minutes of the society.
7. To push apart; as, the locomotive has *spread* the rails.
Syn.—Diffuse, propagate, disperse, publish, distribute, scatter, circulate, disseminate, dispense.
to spread cloth, to unfurl sail. *Obs.*—**to s. one's self,** to be lavish in effort, generosity, hospitality, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

spread (sprĕd), *v. i.* 1. To become dispersed, distributed, or scattered; as, the rioters *spread* throughout the city; paint *spreads* well on a smooth surface.
2. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*
3. To be extended, as a metal, by drawing or beating.
4. **a** To be made known more extensively, as news. **b** To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread.* **c** To diffuse; as, the odor *spreads* through the room.
5. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; as, the rails *spread* under the great weight of the locomotive.

spread, *n.* 1. **a** Act or process of spreading; extension; diffusion; expansion of parts; lateral dilatation; as, the *spread* of wax under a seal; the *spread* of learning.
No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*
b State, quality, or extent of being spread out; expansion; as, the bird's wing has a large *spread;* the *spread* of a tent.
2. Extent; compass; an expanse.
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*
3. *Mech.* Distance from center to center, as between the centers of the cylinders of a duplex pump.
4. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.
5. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a meal; a feast; a banquet more or less elaborate, but usually informal. *Colloq.*
6. *Speculation, U. S.* **a** An option in the nature of a put and call in which the put price is different from the call price, so that no profit is made unless the price falls or rises below or above the put or call price, respectively, more than enough to cover the cost of the spread. **b** An arbitrage transaction operated by buying and selling simultaneously in two separate markets, as Chicago and New York, when there is an abnormal difference in price between the two markets. It is called a **back spread** when the difference in price is less than the normal one.
7. *Gems.* Surface in proportion to the depth of a cut stone.
8. *Math.* A continuous assemblage, generally of points; thus curves, surfaces, and *n* spaces are respectively one-way *spreads,* two-way *spreads, n*-way *spreads,* or one *spreads,* two *spreads, n spreads.*

spread, *pret. & p. p.* of SPREAD, *v.* Specif.: *a.* 1. Expanded.
2. Thin, without sufficient depth, so that its luster is below standard; — said of a gem.

Spread Eagle a.

spread eagle. **a** The figure of an eagle with wings elevated and legs extended, as for a device in family or state arms (as in the arms of the United States), in military ornaments, etc.; — called technically in heraldry, an *eagle displayed.* **b** *Naut.* A man spread-eagled. — **s. glass,** cylinder glass.

spread'-ea'gle, *a.* Pretentious, boastful, or exaggerated in style; bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; a *spread-eagle* speech. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*

spread'-ea'gle, *v. t.;* SPREAD'-EA'GLED (-ē'g'ld); SPREAD'-EA'GLING. To fix in the position of a spread eagle; specif., *Naut.,* to lash (a man) to the shrouds with arms and legs extended, as formerly in punishment.

spread'er (sprĕd'ẽr), *n.* 1. One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.
2. A bar used as a distance piece; as: **a** Any of a series of cross-bearers to support a line of rails in an adit, heading, etc. **b** A bar to hold two singletrees apart; a doubletree. **c** *Naut.* A bar holding apart two stays or guys to stretch them and so stiffen a spar, as a topmast or jib boom.
3. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a sliver preparatory to spinning; a preliminary drawing frame; a similar machine for straightening out and evening hemp fibers for rope making; also, a lapping machine. See 2d LAP, 6.
4. *Agric.* An implement for spreading manure, etc.

spread'ing (sprĕd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPREAD.—**spreading adder,** a hognose snake. *U. S.*—**s. board,** a setting board. —**s. globeflower,** American globeflower (*Trollius laxus*).

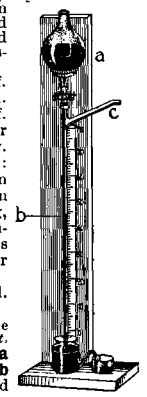
spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. *spraic,* perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRACK.] 1. A frolic.
2. A drunken carousal; a period of drunkenness.

spree, *v. i.;* SPREED (sprēd'); SPREE'ING. To go on, or have, a spree, in either sense; as, he *sprees* it periodically.

Spre-ke'li-a (sprē-kē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. formosissima*), the jacobæa lily.

Spreng'el ex-plo'sive (sprĕng'ĕl; shprĕng'-). Any of a class of high explosives formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive; — so named after the inventor. Examples are rackarock, hellhoffite, panclastite.

Sprengˈel pump (sprĕng'ĕl; shprĕng'-). [After H. J. P. *Sprengel,* German chemist.] *Physics.* An air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury or other liquid running down a narrow tube, as in an aspirator.



Sprengel Pump. *a* Vessel for Mercury; *b* Glass Tube fitting into a Flask below, and having a Branch (*c*), to which a Receiver may be fixed. The mercury dropping through *b* draws air from *c,* thus exhausting the Receiver.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [ME. *sprigge;* cf. Fries. *sprik, sprikke,* LG. *sprikk,* Icel. *sprek* a stick, AS. *spræc* a shoot. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] 1. A small shoot or twig; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.
2. Something resembling a sprig; as: **a** An ornament or design, esp. when stamped or embroidered upon, or woven in, a textile. **b** In pillow-lace making, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually in the form of flowers and leaves and fastened to the net foundation or joined to form a compact material.
3. A scion; a young person; youth; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*
A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey face and a satchel, not so many years ago. *Scott.*
4. Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A brad or small nail with no head. **b** *Naut.* A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point. *Rare.* **c** One of the small triangular pieces of tin plate or zinc to hold a pane of glass in the sash.

sprig, *v. t.;* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIG'GING (-ĭng). 1. To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.
2. To deprive or strip (a shrub, plant, etc.) of a sprig or sprigs; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs).
3. To drive sprigs, or brads, into; to secure with sprigs.

sprigged (sprĭgd), *a.* Having sprigs.

sprig'ger (sprĭg'ẽr), *n.* One that sprigs something; specif., a machine for driving sprigs into boots.

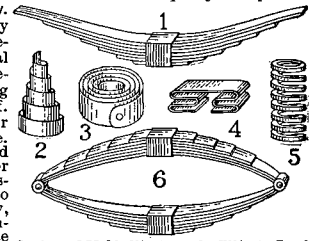
sprig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

sprightˈly (sprīt'lĭ), *a.;* SPRIGHT'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SPRIGHT'LI-EST. [See SPRITE.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sprite; spiritlike; ghostly; incorporeal. *Obs.*
2. Having animation; lively; brisk; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.
"*Sprightly* wit and love inspires." *Dryden.*
Syn.—See LIVELY.

spring (sprĭng), *v. i.; pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. [AS. *springan;* akin to D. & G. *springen,* OS. & OHG. *springan,* Icel. & Sw. *springa,* Dan. *springe;* cf. Gr. σπερχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. SPRINGE, *n.,* SPRINKLE.] 1. To leap; bound.
She whose elfin prancer *springs.* *Tennyson.*
2. **a** To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. **b** To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to spurt; to dart; to shoot.
Springs upward like a pyramid of fire. *Milton.*
3. To fly back; recoil; escape suddenly from constraint; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.
4. To be shattered; to break. *Obs. or Scot. Destr. of Troy.*
5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped, as a piece of timber, or a plank.
6. **a** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; arise; issue as a plant from seed, a stream from its source, etc.; — often followed by *up, forth,* or *out.*
And the quick *spring* like weeds out of the dead. *Shelley.*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*
b Specif., of the day, to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.* **c** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.
Whence *springs* this deep despair? *Shak.*
7. To grow; increase; be spread abroad, esp. as a report, fame, etc. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. **a** To tower; to be relatively higher; as, the spire *springs* far above the roof. **b** *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.
to spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap. —**to s. forth,** to leap out; to rush out. —**to s. in,** to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste. —**to s. on** *or* **upon,** to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

spring, *v. t.* 1. To cause to spring; specif.: **a** To cause to leap up or dart up or forward; as, to *spring* a horse, i. e., to put him to a gallop. **b** To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant. **c** *Carp.* To join with bevel joints, as the boards of a roof to exclude wet.
2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.
She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*
The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*
3. To spread abroad; to diffuse. *Obs.*
4. **a** To crack or split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.
5. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.
6. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.
7. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in, out,* etc.; as, to *spring* in a slat or a bar.
8. *Naut.* To move, haul, or cause to swing (a vessel) by means of a spring.
9. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.
to spring a butt, *Naut.,* to loosen the end of a plank in a vessel, by her straining or pounding. —**to s. a leak,** to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water; as, the ship *sprang a leak.* —**to s. an arch,** *Arch.,* to build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, *to spring an arch* over a lintel. —**to s. a rattle,** to cause a rattle to sound. See WATCHMAN'S RATTLE. —**to s. the,** *or* **her, luff,** *Naut.,* to ease down the helm; to sail closer to the wind or with less leeway. *Obs. or R.*

spring (sprĭng), *n.* [AS. *spring* a source of water, a springing, a rising. See SPRING, *v. i.*] 1. Act of springing; as: **a** A leap; bound; jump; leaping; darting.
The prisoner, with a *spring,* from prison broke. *Dryden.*
b A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.
2. The beginning or first appearance; origin. *Archaic.*
3. Hence: **a** The first stage; early portion; time of growth and progress. "The *spring* of the day." 1 *Sam.* ix. 26. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually including March, April, and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator.
☞ *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice.
4. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: **a** Offspring; also, a race; lineage. *Obs.* **b** Youth; also, a youth; springal. *Obs.* **c** Variously: A shoot; plant; young tree; twig; rod; switch; also, young undergrowth of wood; weeds; a grove of trees; woodland. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain. See GEYSER, 1, INTERMITTENT SPRING. "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.*
6. An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted, specif. one designed for some specific use. Springs are used to check recoil or diminish concussion and jar, to store up energy, and for many other purposes. See BRÉGUET SPRING, MAINSPRING.



Springs. 1 Half-elliptic, and 6 Elliptic, Leaf; 2 Volute; 3 Coil; 4 Flat; 5 Spiral.

7. A more or less flexible pipe bend or elbow designed to accommodate slight changes in length.
8. That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive; as, the *springs* of his conduct.
9. Elastic power or force.
Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*
10. A lively tune or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* *Stevenson.*
11. *Naut.* **a** A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard, running in any direction. **b** A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by hauling in or slacking it she can be made to lie in any desired position. **c** A line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon a wharf or the like and made fast, by using which the vessel is sprung in to the wharf while forging ahead or astern under her own power. **d** A starting of a plank or seam; a springing a leak; a leak. *Obs.*
12. *Arch.* The line or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).
13. *Zoöl.* The pair of caudal stylets of a springtail.
14. A collection, as of things given to springing. *Obs. or R.,* exc. in phrase *a spring of teal.*
Spring and Autumn Annals. See FIVE CLASSICS. —**s. of pork,** the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. *Obs.*

spring'al (sprĭng'ȧl), **spring'ald** (-ȧld), *n.* [OF. *espringale;* prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *spring.*] A medieval military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring. *Obs. or Hist.*

spring'al (sprĭng'ȧl), **spring'ald** (sprĭng'ȧld), *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel,* fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active young man; a youth; a stripling. *Obs. or R.*
There came two *springals* of full tender years. *Spenser.*

spring azure. A small blue American butterfly (*Cyaniris ladon* or *C. pseudargiolus*).

Spring Azure (*Cyaniris ladon*). *r* Wings reversed.

spring back. *Bookbinding.* A back (as of a ledger or other blank book) which has an inner strip adhering to the backs of the leaves, and separating from the convex outer cover when the book is opened. A similar back on other than blank books is usually called an *open back.* Both are contrasted with a *tight back.*

spring balance. A contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel.

spring beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam uniting the outboard ends of the paddle beams and assisting to support the side of a paddle box.

spring beauty. Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Claytonia,* esp. *C. virginica,* which sends up from a bulblike tuber in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing several delicate pink flowers.

spring bed. 1. A spring mattress, or a bed with one.
2. *Mach.* A long elastic steel plate that serves to press the fibers up to the cutters in a cloth-shearing machine.

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

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spread'-ea'gle-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
spread-eagle orchid. A showy orchid (*Oncidium carthaginense*) having spreading petals.
spreader car. *Railroads.* A car with a plowing and grading attachment. *U. S.* [ING.]
spread'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPREADING.
spreagh (sprēg), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *spreith* cattle.] Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; plunder. *Scot.*
spreagh'er-y (sprēk'ẽr-ĭ), *n. Obsoles. Scot.* **a** Cattle lifting; plundering. **b** Booty; movables.
spreath (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
sprech'er-y (sprĕk'ẽr-ĭ). Var. of SPREAGHERY.
spreck'le (sprĕk'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *spreklōttr* speckled, Sw. *spräcklig.*] Speckle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spred. Spread. *Ref. Sp.*
sprede, spreed (*dial.* sprēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPREAD.
spreet. + SPRITE. [SPRIT.]
spreet (sprēt). Dial. var. of SPREIGH. + SPRAICH.
spreich (sprēk). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreit. + SPRITE.
spreith (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreitles. + SPRIGHTLESS.
sprencle. + SPRINKLE.
sprenct. + SPRENT.
spreng, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen,* p. p. *sprent, spreint,* fr. AS. *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
sprengle, *v. t.* = SPRENG. *Obs.*
sprenkelen. + SPRINKLE.
sprent (sprĕnt). Archaic p. p. of SPRENG, sprinkle.
sprent, *v. t.* [Cf. SPRENG.] To sprinkle; splash; squirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprent, *v. i.* [See SPRINT.] To run; leap. —*n.* Sprint; spring; catch. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
spreot. + SPRIT, a pole.
spreove, *n.* [OF. *espruere* trial, F. *épreuve.*] Trial; proof. *Obs.*
spret. sprete. + SPRIT, SPRITE.
spreth. + SPREAGH.
spre'tion, *n.* [L. *spretio.*] Act of despising. *Obs.*
spre'tor (sprē'tôr), *n.* [L.] A despiser; scorner. *Obs.*
sprety, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *spretta* to start, to spring.] Spirited; sprightly. *Obs. Scot.*
sprew (sprōō). Var. of SPRUE.
sprew, *n.* [Cf. D. *sprouw, sprauw.*] *Med.* Thrush. *U. S.*
sprewl (*dial.* sprūl), *n. & v.* [See SPRAWL.] Sprawl. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spreyne. + SPRENG.
spreytles. + SPRIGHTLESS.
spridh'ogue (sprȳd'ōg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ir. *spreote, spriata,* a drone, an idler, a wretch, with dim. ending *-óg.*] Worthless fellow; wretch. *Irish.* [SPREAD.]
spried (sprēd). Scot. pret. of SPRIEDE. + SPREAD.
sprig (sprĭg), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sprag,* and E. SPRACK, *a.*] Active; smart; trim; spruce. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprig, *n.* **a** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Scot.*
sprig'-bit', *n.* A bradawl. *Eng.*
sprig bolt. = RAG BOLT. [ING.]
sprig budding. = BARK GRAFTING.
sprightˈ. Archaic var. of SPRITE.
sprightˈful (*dial.* sprīt'f'l), *a.* [*spright* sprite + *full.*] Full of spirit or life; sprightly.—**sprightˈful-ly,** *adv.*—**sprightˈful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprightˈless, *a.* Spiritless. *Obs.*
sprightˈli-ness (sprīt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [itedly. *Obs.*
sprightˈly, *adv.* Briskly; spiritedly. *Obs.*
sprig'tail' (sprĭg'tāl'), *n.* **a** The pintail duck. **b** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Both Local, U. S.*
sprind, *a.* [AS. *sprind, springd.*] Active; vigorous. *Obs.*
spring. + SPRINGE, *v.* [*Obs.*
spring, *n.* = SPRINGAL, a youth.
spring'ant (sprĭng'ȧnt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *espringant,* p. pr. of *espringuer* to leap, dance, of Teutonic orig. See SPRING, *v.*] *Her.* Depicted as about to leap.
spring barley. See SPRING WHEAT.
spring base. The distance between centers of suspension of an arched spring. [tle; elater.
spring beetle. A snapping bee-
spring bell. A western American iridaceous plant (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) having rather large red or purple flowers.

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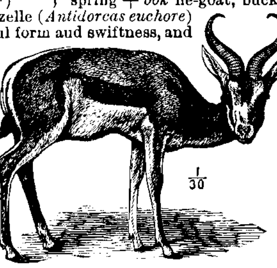
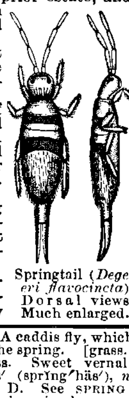
spring′bok′ (sprĭng′bŏk′) } *n.* [D. *springbok; springen* to
spring′buck′ (-bŭk′) } spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.] A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It is dark buffy brown with dark markings and white under parts and a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump.



Springbok.

spring cress. A small, white-flowered cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) common in wet places in the eastern United States.
springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge;* cf. ME. *sprengen* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan* (see SPRINKLE, SPRING, *v. i.*), but also MHG. *sprinke* trap, fetter, D. & G. *sprenkel* springe, perh. akin to Lith. *springti* to choke.] A noose fastened to an elastic body and drawn close with a sudden spring to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; snare.
springe, *v. t.;* SPRINGED (sp njd); SPRINGE′ING (sprĭn′jĭng). To catch in a springe; to insnare. *Rare.*
springe, *v. i.* To set, or catch game with, a springe. *R.*
spring′er (sprĭng′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs; specif.: **a** One who rouses game. **b** A yonng plant or tree. *Obs.* **c** A youth. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Arch.* **a** Loosely, the impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: **b** The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skew back, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut, is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). **c** The kneeler or skew corbel of a gable coping.
3. Any of various animals: **a** A grampus. **b** A spaniel of a breed adapted for hunting game, esp. one of the larger varieties. **c** The springbok. **d** A cow in calf. *Dial.*
Springfield breech–loading rifle. [From *Springfield*, Massachusetts, where a United States armory is located.] A single-loading, .45-inch caliber breech-loading rifle in use in the United States services from about 1868 to 1893, and by the volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. The breech system consisted of a block rotating about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the axis of the piece above and to the front of the block. It had an extreme range of 3,500 yards. It was fitted with a triangular bayonet.
spring frog. a A very common green and brownish frog (*Rana clamitans*) of the eastern United States. It usually is irregularly marked with small black spots, and the legs are barred or blotched with dusky. **b** The leopard frog.
spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.
spring′halt′ (sprĭng′hôlt′), *n.* [*spring* + *halt* lameness, lame.] A kind of lameness in a horse. See STRINGHALT.
spring′head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* A fountain or source.
spring herring. The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudharengus*).
spring hook. a A hook with a spring snap in its end to prevent accidental unhooking; — called also *snap hook.* **b** *Locomotives.* A hook to fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. **c** A supplementary fishhook which springs down and secures the fish when the latter takes the baited barbed hook; — called also *snap hook* and *spear hook.*
spring′ing (sprĭng′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRING. Hence: *n.* **1. a** Act or process of one that springs. **b** Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.
2. *Arch.* **a** The line, usually horizontal, through the center or centers of the curve of an arch and the point where this curve is tangent to the vertical line of the impost; — in full, **springing line. b** That part of a string or hand rail where a curve commences. **c** A springer.
springing use, *Law*, a use limited to arise on the happening of a future (certain or uncertain) event and not depending on any preceding use or estate. It differs from a *shifting use* in not being in derogation of any prior estate, and from a *remainder* in not being limited on a particular estate. — **s. wall,** *Arch.*, a wall to take the thrust of an arch.
spring ligament. An elastic ligament of the sole of the foot connecting the calcaneum and navicular bone and supporting the head of the astragalus.
spring mattress. a A bed mattress of hair or other material kept distended and rendered elastic by springs. **b** A device consisting of a fabric of small springs or spring wires woven together and kept distended by a rigid frame. It is to support an ordinary mattress.
spring rail. a A rail to which a spring (or springs) is attached, as in a piano action. See ACTION, *Illust.* **b** A rail kept in position by a spring, as in some railroad frogs.
spring′tail′ (sprĭng′tāl′), *n.* Any of numerous small thysanuran insects belonging to the suborder Collembola. They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap.


Springtail (*Degeeri flavocincta*). Dorsal views. Much enlarged.

spring′tide′ (sprĭng′tīd′) } *n.* The season of spring; the
spring′time′ (-tīm′) } time or period of spring.
spring tool. A tool having a spring as an essential part of its construction; as: **a** A glass blower's tongs, resembling a sugar tongs without the spoon ends. **b** A lathe tool with a bend near the point to give a slight spring making possible a light finishing cut.
spring′–tooth′ har′row. A harrow having teeth consisting of flat, scroll-like steel springs which yield to rigid obstructions. See HARROW, *Illust.*
spring vetch. A common European vetch (*Vicia sativa*) with rather large purple flowers, grown for forage in Europe, and naturalized as a weed in the United States.
spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in the spring and harvested in the summer.
spring′wort′ (sprĭng′wûrt′), *n.* In European folklore, a plant having certain magical powers, as drawing down lightning, splitting open a mountain, etc. It was identified by Grimm with caper spurge.
spring′y (sprĭng′ĭ), *a.;* SPRING′I-ER (-ĭ-er); SPRING′I-EST. [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step; a slight but *springy* frame.
2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.
sprin′kle (sprĭŋ′k'l), *v. t.;* SPRIN′KLED (-k'ld); SPRIN′KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *sprenkelen*, prob. fr. D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle; cf. ME. *sprengen* to sprinkle, prop., to make to spring, AS. *sprengan*, caus. of *springan* to spring (see SPRING, *v. i.*); but also G. *sprenkeln* to spot, to speckle, to fleck, *sprenkel* a spot, perh. akin to E. FRECKLE.] **1.** To scatter in drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.
2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle.

> Many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse with a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to purify.

> Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22

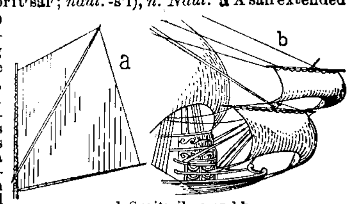
4. To apply a few drops of water to as a means of baptism; hence, *Colloq. or Derogatory*, to baptize thus. Cf. BAPTIZE.
sprin′kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

> And the priest shall . . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain lightly in scattered drops.
3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.
4. To dart or twist about. *Obs.*
sprin′kle, *n.* **1.** A sprinkling; a small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; esp., a slight rain.
2. A utensil for sprinkling; specif., an aspergillum. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A pattern mottled with small separate figures.
sprin′kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sprinkles, as a device for spraying plants or lawns, a cart for sprinkling roads, a device for distributing fine fuel over a boiler fire, etc.
sprinkler system. A system for protection against fire in buildings, in which water pipes are so distributed that when the temperature in a zone reaches a predetermined point a valve is automatically opened and water is sprinkled freely in the neighborhood of the excessive heat.
sprin′kling (-klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRINKLE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* The scattering of small drops of color on the compact trimmed edges of a book. **b** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of snow; a *sprinkling* of pepper. **c** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people.
sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.;* SPRINT′ED; SPRINT′ING. [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run; perh. of Scand. orig.; cf. SPURT a sudden effort.] To run at top speed; to run very fast.
sprint, *n.* Act of sprinting; a short run at top speed.
sprint′er (sprĭn′tẽr), *n.* One who sprints; esp., one who competes in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter.*
sprint race. A short foot race at the highest speed, usually, for men, of less than a quarter of a mile.
sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT, *v. i.;* cf. SPURT, *v. t.*, SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.
sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* [See SPRIT, *v. i.*] To eject forcibly from a narrow opening; to spurt out. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
sprit, *n.* [ME. *spret*, AS. *spréot* a sprit, spear; akin to D. *spriet*, and E. *sprout*, *sprit*, v. t. & i. See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spritsail*, diagonally from the mast near the tack of the sail to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. Its lower end rests in a loop, called a *snotter*, attached to the mast; the upper end fits into a becket or cringle at the peak. **b** A bowsprit. *Obs. or R.*
2. A boat pole. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Wireless Teleg.* A crosspiece to extend the aërial wire or antenna.
sprite (sprīt), *n.* [ME. *sprit*, OF. & F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT; cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** The life; vital essence; spirit; also, a soul; person. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. a The mind or mental faculties; also, disposition; mood. *Obs.* **b** Mental stimulation; inspiration. *Obs.*
3. A shade; ghost; spirit; also, an apparition.

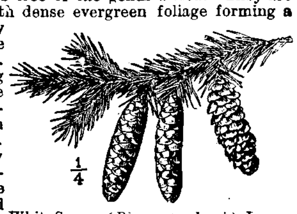
> Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite.* *Dryden.*

4. An elf; fairy; goblin.
5. Any of several swift-running beach crabs of the genus *Ocypode*, esp. the American species *O. arenaria.*
6. A kind of short arrow. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
sprite (sprīt), *v. t.* To haunt, as a sprite. *Obs.* *Shak.*
sprit′sail′ (sprĭt′sāl′; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A sail extended by a sprit. **b** A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from a yard. On large old-time vessels there was sometimes a spritsail topsail and even a spritsail topgallantsail, farther forward on the bowsprit or jib booms.



a, b Spritsails a and b.

sprock′et (sprŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A tooth or projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.
2. *Arch.* = CHANTLATE. Sometimes written *sproket.*
sprocket wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a pitch chain, or accurately pitched blocks on a cable, etc.; — called also (when used with a chain) *chain wheel.* Cf. CHAIN GEAR.
sprout (sprout), *v. i.;* SPROUT′ED; SPROUT′ING. [ME. *sprouten*, *spruten*, AS. *sprūtan;* akin to OFries. *sprūta*, D. *spruiten*, G. *spriessen*, Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. SPRIT, *v. t. & i.*, SPRIT a spar, SPURT to gush out.] **1.** To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of an animal or vegetable, to grow rapidly like young shoots.
2. To shoot into ramifications. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed.
2. To deprive of spronts; as, to *sprout* potatoes. *Dial.*
sprout, *n.* [From SPROUT, *v.;* cf. ME. *sprote* a sprout, sprig, AS. *sprote;* akin to Icel. *sproti*, G. *sprosse.*] **1.** The shoot of a plant; esp.: **a** A shoot from the seed. **b** The young growth from a root or tuber. **c** A shoot or sucker from the root or trunk of a tree.
2. *pl.* Brussels sprouts.
sprout′ing (spront′ĭng), *p.pr. & vb. n.* of SPROUT. Hence: *n.* [See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Metal.* = SPITTING.
2. The sudden great expansion of certain forms of graphite, when heated to a certain degree.
3. *Bot.* In mycology, = GEMMATION.
sprouting fungus, a fungus which reproduces vegetatively by gemmation, as yeast.
spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* (cf. F. *Prusse*) Prussia. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia.] **1.** [*Cap.*] The country of Prussia. *Obs.*
2. a Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Picea.* They are handsome trees with dense evergreen foliage forming a conical head. Many species, esp. the Norway spruce (*P. abies*), are among the most valuable ornamental conifers. The American black spruce (*P. mariana*) is now widely used in making wood pulp. See PICEA. **b** The wood of any of these trees. It is light, soft, and moderately strong, less resinous than pine, and used for timbers, joists, etc. Cf. FIR, 2 **b.**



White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). Leaves and Cones.

3. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas *spruce*, hemlock *spruce*, etc.
4. Any of various articles formerly so called as being brought from Prussia; as: **a** A sort of superior leather which was formerly in use, as in making jerkins, armor, etc. **b** A kind of coffer or chest. **c** A kind of yellow ocher. *All Obs.*
5. An oar made of the wood of the spruce.
spruce, *a.;* SPRUC′ER (sprōōs′ẽr); SPRUC′EST (sprōōs′ĕst). [From ME. *Spruce* Prussia; cf. SPRUCE, *n.*, 4 **a.**] **1.** Neat and dapper (sometimes implying lack of dignity); smart; trim.

> He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

2. Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy.

> Forth steps the *spruce* philosopher. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Neat, trim, dapper. See FINICAL.
— **spruce′ly,** *adv.* — **spruce′ness,** *n.*
spruce, *v. t. & i.;* SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC′ING (sprōōs′ĭng). To dress smartly; to give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up;* as, she *spruced* herself up. *Now Colloq.*
spruce beer. 1. A beer brought from Prussia. *Obs.*
2. A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast; also, a fermented beverage made with an extract of spruce twigs and leaves.

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spring bolt. *Locks.* A bolt retracted by pressure and shot by a spring when the pressure is released.
spring bows. See BOW COMPASS, 2.
spring catarrh. *Med.* Conjunctivitis recurring each spring.
spring cotter *or* **key.** A cotter, key, or pin formed of elastic metal bent double, used as a split pin. *Chiefly U. S.*
spring cowslip. The marsh marigold. *U. S.*
spring dividers. Dividers with legs connected by a spring bow.
springe, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen.* See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkle. *Obs.*
springe (sprĭnj; sprĭnzh), *a.* [Cf. dial. *springe* to spring, AS. *sprengan* to cause to spring.] Supple; agile. *Dial. Eng.*
spring′fin′ger, *n.* *Med.* A condition in which flexion and extension of the finger beyond certain points are obstructed.
spring′fish′, *n.* The miller's-thumb, which lives in springs and small streams.
spring flood. Spring tide.
spring fly. A caddis fly, which appears in the spring.
spring grass. Sweet vernal grass.
spring′haas′ (sprĭng′häs′), *n.* [S. African D. See SPRING; HARE.] The jumping hare.
spring′-head′ed, *a.* Having heads that spring forth afresh; — of hydras. *Obs.*
spring heel. *Shoemaking.* A heel formed by bending, or springing, the sole down over a thickness of leather between the sole and upper.
spring hoe. A hinged blade for a wheel hoe, held by a spring so as to yield to obstructions.
spring′i-ness (sprĭng′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
spring′ing-time′, *n.* Springtime. *Obs.*
spring key. = SPRING COTTER.
spring latch. A latch that fastens with a spring.
sprin′gle (sprĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [See SPRING, *n. & v.;* SPRINGE.] A springe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spring′less, *a.* See -LESS.
spring′let (sprĭng′lĕt), *n.* A little spring; a streamlet.
spring lily. White dogtooth violet.
spring lock, padlock, etc. Any lock, padlock, etc., which fastens with a spring bolt.
spring oats. See SPRING WHEAT.
springold. ‡ SPRINGAL.
spring padlock. See SPRING LOCK.
spring pole. A flexible elastic pole used to act as a spring.
spring poppy. Prickly poppy.
spring ring. = PISTON RING.
spring rye. See SPRING WHEAT.
spring salmon. Quinnat salmon.
spring stay. *Naut.* A preventer stay, to assist the regular one.
spring steel. A variety of steel, elastic, strong, and tough, rolled for springs, etc.
spring temper. A temper induced in steel by hardening and tempering in the ordinary way and then reheating until the steel assumes a bright blue color (about 570° F.), which increases its upper limit of elasticity. — **spring′-tem′pered,** *a.*
spring tide. See TIDE.
spring valve. A valve closed by a spring; esp., a spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE **a.**
spring washer. An elastic washer; esp., a strong flat spiral spring of one or two turns. Cf. LOCK NUT.
spring weir. A kind of weir which may be lowered at ebb and raised at flood. *Local, U. S.*
spring′-wheat′ States. See WHEAT STATES.
spring′worm′ (sprĭng′wûrm′), *n.* A pinworm.
sprink, *n.* **a** A sprinkle or drop. *Obs.* **b** A crack; flaw. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To sprinkle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sprink, *a.* Smart. *Obs.*
sprin′kled (sprĭŋ′k'ld), *p. a.* Having small spots of color, as from sprinkling.
sprin′kler, *v. t.* To provide with automatic fire sprinklers.
sprint (sprĭnt), *n. & v.* Springe; snare. *Dial. Eng.*
sprin′tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprytele* a twig.] A twig. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* To split. *Dial.*
sprit, *n.* **1.** Shoot; sprout. *Obs.*
2. A rush or rushlike plant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. One of the fine dark specks in unbleached linen; — often *pl.*
sprite. Spright. *Ref. Sp.*
sprite, *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
sprite′ful, sprite′ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SPRIGHTFUL, etc.
sprite′ly. Sprightly. *Ref. Sp.*
sprit′ish-ly (sprĭt′ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a sprite or elf; hence, mischievously. *Rare.*
spritsail yard. *Naut.* A yard across a bowsprit to support a spritsail, in old-time vessels.
sprit′-tail′ (sprĭt′tāl′), *n.* The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
sprit′ty (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprits (or rushes). *Scot.*
sproat hook, *or* **sproat** (sprōt), *n.* A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*
sprogue (sprōg), *n. & v.* Ramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sproil (sproil), *n.* Energy; activity; agility. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Energetic; active. *Dial. Eng.*
sprok′et. Var. of SPROCKET, 2.
sprong (sprŏng). Dial. Eng. var. of PRONG.
sprong. Obs. pret. of SPRING.
sprong, *n.* The house sparrow. *Local, Brit.*
spronke, *n.* [AS. *spranca.*] A shoot; a sprout. *Obs.*
sproot (sprōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPROUT.
sprose (sprōz), *n. & v.* Brag; swagger. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprot. sprotte. ‡ SPRAT.
sprot (sprŏt), **sprote** (sprōt), *n.* [Cf. AS *sprot* a shoot, sprout, twig, and Icel. *sproti.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A twig; stick; splinter; also, a fragment. **2.** Coarse grass; also, a rush (*Juncus articulatus*).
sprot′tle (sprŏt′'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPRATTLE.] Struggle to regain one's footing. *Dial. Eng.*
sproty, *a.* Thin; small. *Obs.*
sproul. ‡ SPRAWL.
sprout cell *Mycology.* A cell developed by gemmation from a similar mother cell.
spruce fir. Any true spruce, esp. the Norway spruce.

spruce grouse *or* **partridge**. The Canada grouse (*Canachites canadensis*).

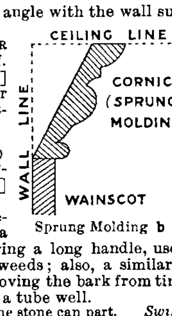
Spruce Partridge (*Canachites canadensis*), Male

spruce pine. **a** Any of various American pines, as *Pinus glabra*, of the southern United States, with light, soft wood and small oblong cones, *P. echinata*, of the southern and middle United States, etc. **b** The hemlock. **c** The black spruce.

spruce sawfly. An American sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) whose larva defoliates the spruce, fir, and pine. See SAWFLY, *Illust.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Founding.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.

sprung molding *or* **moulding**. *Arch.* **a** A loose molding bent to a curved outline. **b** A cornice, surbase, or the like, worked in a board set at an angle with the wall surface to give projection.



Sprung Molding **b**

spry (sprī), *a.*; SPRI′ER OR SPRY′ER (-ẽr); SPRI′EST OR SPRY′EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *sprygg* lively, skittish.] Nimble; active; vigorous, as for leaping or running; brisk; sprightly. *Colloq & Dial.*

She is as *spry* as a cricket *S. Judd (Margaret)*

spud (spŭd) *n.* [ME. *spudde* a digging tool; cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] **1**. A dagger. *Obs.*
2. A sharp, narrow spade, sometimes with prongs instead of a smooth blade, and commonly having a long handle, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; also, a similarly shaped implement, as one for removing the bark from timber, or for recovering a tool from a tube well.

My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

3. A sharp-pointed vertical post or pile, commonly one of four, which can be forced by a tackle or by power through a socket in a floating or a land dredge or scow to anchor it.
4. *Surv.* A nail driven into something for a mark.
5. A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.*
6. Something short and thick; as: **a** A small child or a thickset man. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A piece of fried dough. *Local, U. S.* **c** A baby's chubby hand. **d** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

spud, *v. t.*; SPUD′DED; SPUD′DING. **1**. To dig, remove, or otherwise treat with a spud; as, to *spud* up weeds.
2. *Well Boring.* To work (the boring tool) by means of the bull wheel alone in starting an oil well.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma*. Cf. PUMICE, FOAM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

spume, *v. i.*; SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM′ING (spūm′ĭng). [L. *spumare*.] To froth; foam.

spu-mes′cent (spū-mĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

spu′mous (spū′mŭs), *a.* [L. *spumosus*, fr. *spuma* foam: cf. F. *spumeux*.] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

spum′y (spūm′ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or marked by, foam or froth; spumous; as, *spumy* waves. *Dryden.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN. — **spun glass**, glass drawn into a thread while liquid. — **s. gold**, **s. silver**, threads formed by winding slender ribbons of gold or silver around fiber threads. — **s. hay**, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage. — **s. silk**, a cheap article made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — **s. silver**. See SPUN GOLD, above. — **s. yarn**, *Naut.*, small rope, or stuff, formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

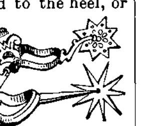
spunk (spŭŋk), *n.* Also *sponk*. [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *sponc*, fr. L. *spongia*. Cf. SPONGE, PUNK.] **1**. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk.
2. A spark or gleam; a little fire; touchwood; also, a sulphur match. "Some *spunks* of decency." *Stevenson.*
3. Spirit; mettle; pluck; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.*

A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

spunk, *v. i.* To catch fire; to kindle; — in the phrases: **to spunk out**, to be found out; **to spunk up**, to kindle in temper or determination. *Colloq.*

spunk′y (spŭŋk′ĭ), *a.*; SPUNK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPUNK′I-EST. Full of spunk; quick; spirited; plucky; mettlesome; also, irritable; touchy. *Colloq.*

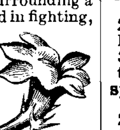
spur (spûr), *n.* [ME. *spure*, *spore*, AS. *spura*, *spora*; akin to D. *spoor*, G. *sporn*, OHG. *sporo*, Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*, and to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. *spurn*. Cf. SPERE, SPOOR, SPURN.] **1**. A pointed implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs usually have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were formerly a badge of knighthood.


Spurs (two forms).

2. A goad to action; an incitement.

Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise. *Milton.*

3. Something that projects like, or suggests, a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** *Mining.* A branch of a vein. **d** *Mach.* Short for SPUR WHEEL. **e** *Railroading.* Short for SPUR TRACK. **f** A spiked boot sole worn by whalers when standing on the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber; also, a spike in the boot sole. **g** *Ceramics.* A stilt. **h** *Sporting.* A gaff for a gamecock. **i** A climbing iron. **j** The cutting part of an auger point. **k** A wing dam to deflect a river current.
4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; esp., the spine on a cock's leg, a horny modification of the skin surrounding a bony core attached to the metatarsus. It is used in fighting, as are those on the wings of various birds.
5. *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. The spur is usually a nectary.


Flower of Larkspur, showing Spur.

6. *Hort.* A very short branch, bearing fruit buds, as in the apple tree; also, a branch of several years' growth, kept short by annual pruning, as in the grapevine.
7. *Shipbuilding & Naut.* **a** A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. **b** A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. **c** = SPUR SHORE. **d** The ram of a war vessel. *Rare.* **e** A projection, or prong, on the arm of an anchor, esp. a modern stockless anchor, to assist in catching hold of the bottom.
8. *Fort.* **a** A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall. *Now Rare.* **b** A tower or blockhouse forming a salient in the outer works before the port. *Obs.* **c** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reënforcement to resist the pressure of the earth.
9. *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved as a claw in leafage.
10. *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.
11. A ridge or lesser elevation that extends from a mountain, or range of mountains, projecting to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.
a spur in the head, a glass of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **on the spur of the moment**, on hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.

spur, *v. t.*; SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR′RING. **1**. To prick with spurs; to urge or goad with or as if with spurs; as, to *spur* a horse; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes *Shak.*

2. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot.
3. To prop; brace; — often with *up*. *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any course or pursuit. "Now *spurs* the lated traveler." *Shak.*

spur fowl. Any of several Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Galloperdix*, allied to the painted quail and bamboo partridges. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, F. *épurge*, fr. OF. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare*. See EXPURGATE, PURGE.] Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, esp. when of weedy habit. See EUPHORBIA.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing**.

spurge flax. **a** An acrid evergreen thymelæaceous shrub of southern Europe (*Daphne gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves and fibrous bark used in paper making. **b** Sometimes, the spurge laurel.

spur′-heeled′ (spûr′hēld′), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

spu′ri-ous (spū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius*.] **1**. Of illegitimate birth; bastard. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.*
2. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false.
3. *Bot.* False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit; a *spurious* dissepiment, etc.
Syn. — Bastard, counterfeit, false, adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL.
spurious disk, *Astron.*, the small apparent circular disk of a star as seen in the telescope, which varies inversely with the diameter of the objective. — **s. dissepiment**, *Bot.*, a false dissepiment. See DISSEPIMENT, 2 **a**. — **s. fruit**, *Bot.*, a pseudocarp. — **s. olive**, the heartwood. *Australia.* — **s. primary**, **s. quill**, the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **s. rainbow**. See RAINBOW, 1. — **s. sarsaparilla**, an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), whose root is sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **s. vein**, *Zoöl.*, in certain flies (most Syrphidæ), a longitudinal thickening of the membrane of the wing, resembling a true vein or nervure. — **s. wing**, the bastard wing (which see).
— **spu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spu′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

spur′less (spûr′lĕs), *a.* Having no spurs. — **spurless violet**, an Australian violet (*Viola hederacea*) having a spurless corolla.

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.*; SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURN′ING. [ME. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *spurnan* to kick, Icel. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphur* to jerk, to push. Cf. SPUR.] **1**. To strike against with the foot; to drive back or away as with the foot; to kick.

[The bird] with his feet will *spurn* adown his cup. *Chaucer.*

2. To scratch or scrape with the foot, as a fowl; also, to hit or strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.*
3. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurn, *v. i.* **1**. To kick or toss up the heels. *Obs. or R.*

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

2. To stumble; as, to *spurn* at a stone. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To rush in headlong haste. *Obs.*
4. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

spurn, *n.* **1**. A kick; a blow with the foot. *R.* *Milton.*
2. Headlong haste. *Obs.*
3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* A small, short pillar of coal temporarily left within the seam to support the coal above during holing.

spur pruning. *Hort.* A method of pruning in grapevines, etc., in which the shoots of the previous season are cut back to spurs with one or two buds.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1**. Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; also, having shoots or spines like spurs.
2. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.
spurred butterfly pea, any butterfly pea of the genus *Bradburya*, esp. *B. virginiana*. — **s. corolla**, *Bot.*, a corolla composed of spurred petals or segments. — **s. gentian**, any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Tetragonanthus*, in which the corolla is spurred at the angles. — **s. violet**, a European violet (*Viola calcarata*) having flowers with a very long spur.

spur royal, **spur ryal** (spûr roi′ăl; -rī′ăl; *royal being formerly commonly pronounced* rī′ăl). A gold coin of James I. worth 15 shillings; — from a design on its reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. See RYAL.

spur′ry (spŭr′ĭ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie*; cf. G. *spergel*, NL. *Spergula*.] **a** A small white-flowered European silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. **b** Any of several other small silenaceous herbs. See SAND SPURRY.

spur shell. Any of several marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Imperator* having a conical shell with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.*; SPURT′ED; SPURT′ING. [Also *spirt*; orig. same word as *sprit*; ME. *sprutten* to sprout, AS. *spryttan*. See SPRIT, *v. i.*, SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1**. To sprout; shoot up. *Obs.*
2. To gush suddenly or violently out, as liquor from a cask or a confined place; to spout forth; to jet.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

spurt, *v. t.* To expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

spurt, *n.* **1**. A shoot; a bud. *Obs.* *Holland (Pliny).*
2. A sudden violent gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.
3. A sudden violent outbreak, as of feeling.

A *spurt* of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. *Froude.*

spurt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spurt, spring, prob. for orig. *sprenta*. Cf. SPRINT.] A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength or energy; an increased exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race.

spurt, *v. i.* To make a spurt. See 4th SPURT.

spur track. *Railroading.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track connected with its main line by a single switch; — called also *stub track*.

spur valerian. Any valerianaceous plant of the genus *Centranthus*; — so called from the spurred corolla.

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spruce gum. A resinous exudation from the white spruce, the black spruce, or the balsam fir, used as a chewing gum. [3.
spruce leather. See SPRUCE, *n.*,
spru′ci-fy (sprōō′sĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.* To spruce (one's self) up. *Rare.*
sprue (sprōō), *n.* = SPREW.
sprug (sprŭg), *a. & v.* Spruce. *Obs or Dial Eng*
sprug (sprŭg; sprōōg), *n.* The house sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spruit (sprūt), *n.* [D., a sprig, shoot, sprout.] **1**. A sprout. **2**. A small affluent of a river, often dry. *So Africa.*
sprun. † SPURN, to spur.
sprun, *v. i.* To project. *Obs. Scot.*
sprung, *n.* [Cf. SPRING, *v.*] Rising: origin. *Obs.*
sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING. Hence: *p. a.* Partly drunk: tipsy. *Colloq. or Dial.*
sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPRENG
sprun′ny (sprŭn′ĭ), *a.* Spruce. —(sprŭn′ĭ; sprōōn′ĭ), *n.* Sweetheart; lover. *Both Dial. Eng*
sprunt (*dial.* sprōōnt), *n.* **1**. Something short and not flexible. *Obs.* **2**. A steep; a hill. *Dial. Eng*
sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n. & v. i.* Spring; leap; struggle. — *a.* Brisk; active; spruce. — **sprunt′ly**, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*
spru-sa′do, *n.* [Cf. SPRUCE, *a.*] A spruce person. *Obs.*
sprush (sprŭsh; sprōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SPRUCE.
sprute, **sprutte**. † SPROUT.
sprut′tle, *n. & v.* [Cf. 1st SPURT.] Speckle; sprinkle. *Obs Scot.*
s. p. s. *Abbr.* Sine prole superstite (L., without surviving issue).
spt. *Abbr.* Seaport.
spud′der (spŭd′ẽr), *n.* One that removes bark from timber; a barker; a barking iron.
spud′dle (spŭd′'l), *v. i.* To use a spud; to dig carelessly; to make a stir or fuss. *Dial. Eng.*
spud′dy (spŭd′ĭ; spōōd′ĭ), *a.* Pudgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*
spue. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPEW.
spuf′fle (spŭf′'l), *v. i.* To hurry; bustle. — *n.* Fuss; ado; bustle. *Both Dial. Eng.*
spug (spŭg; spōōg), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
spuil (spūl; spül). Scot. var. of SPOOL. [vars. of SPOIL, *v.*
spuil′ye, **-yie** (spül′yĭ). Scot
spuil′zie (spül′yĭ; cf. CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* [See SPOIL; *z* is for ȝ] Act of unlawfully and violently dispossessing one of his movables. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To commit spuilzie on; to spoil. *Scot.*
spuke (spūk), *n.* = SPOOK.
spule (spül). Scot. var. of SPAUL, shoulder; SPOOL.
spul′ler (spŭl′ẽr; spōōl′-), *n.* [For *spooler*. See SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn for the loom. *Dial. Eng.*
spul′ye, **spul′yie** (*dial.* spül′yĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SPOIL.
spulyear. † SPOILER.
spul′yie-ment (spül′yĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Spoil *Scot.*
spul′zie, **spul′yie** (spül′yĭ). Vars. of SPUILZIE. *Scot.*
spu′me-ous (spū′mē-ŭs), *a.* Spumous. *Obs.*
spu′mid (spū′mĭd), *a.* [L. *spumidus*.] Spumous. *Obs.*
spu-mif′er-ous (spū-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spumifer*; *spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam. *Rare.* [See -NESS.]
spum′i-ness (spūm′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
spu′mose (spū′mōs; spū-mōs′), *a.* [See SPUMOUS.] Spumous.
spun, *v. i.* To burst out. *Obs.*
spune. † *spun*, p. p. of SPIN.
spunge (*dial.* spŭnzh, spōōnzh). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng. & ref. sp. var. of SPONGE.
spung′ie, **spung′y** (*dial.* spŭn′jĭ, spōōn′jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SPONGY.
spunk′ie (spŭŋk′ĭ), *n.* [See SPUNK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spark; a bit of fire. **b** The ignis fatuus. **c** Liquor; spirits. **d** A spirited or quick-tempered youth.
spur. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.
spur (spûr; spū), *v. t.* [Cf. SPERE.] To publish the banns of *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Publication of the banns. *Dial. Eng.*
spur, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spor*, E. SPOOR.] The track of an animal, as an otter; a spoor.
spur (spẽr), *n.* [Cf. SPARROW, SPARHAWK.] **a** The house sparrow *Scot.* **b** Var. of SPURRE, tern. *Dial Brit.*
spur′blind′. † PURBLIND.
spur bunting. Lark bunting.
spur chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
spur-cid′i-cal, *a.* [L. *spurcidicus*.] Speaking obscenely. *Obs.*
spurd. Spurred. *Ref. Sp.*
spur′die (spẽr′dĭ), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot.*
spure (*Scot.* spür). Obs. or Scot. of SPERE, to ask.
spur′flow′er (spûr′flou′ẽr), *n.* Spur valerian.
spur′gall′ (-gôl′), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur. — *v. t.*
spurge (*dial.* spûj), *v. t.* [OF. *espurgier* to purge, purify See SPURGE, *n.*] To purge; purify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To emit foam; to froth, as beer in fermentation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spurge, *n.* A thing to get rid of; a scourge. *Obs.* [WHEEL.
spur gear wheel. *Mach.* = SPUR
spurge ipecac. Ipecac spurge.
spurge laurel. **a** The *Daphne laureola*, with oblong evergreen leaves. **b** The mezereon.
spurge nettle. A stinging American euphorbiaceous herb (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*)
spurge olive. The mezereon; also, the related *D. oleoides* of southern Europe.
spurge′wort′ (spûrj′wûrt′), *n.* = SPURGE. *Lindley.*
spur hawk. European sparrow-hawk. *Scot.*
spu′ri-æ (spū′rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem pl. (sc. *pennae* feathers) of L. *spurius* false.] The feathers of the bastard wing, or alula.
spur′ling. † SPARLING, a smelt; dial Eng of SPARLING, a tern.
spur′ling line. *Naut.* The line by which the turning of a steering wheel moves the indicator of a telltale. *Rare.*
spur′mon′ey, *n.* A fine for wearing spurs in church. *Obs.*
spur mortise wheel. See under SPUR WHEEL.
spurn (*dial.* spŭn), *n.* [Cf. SPUR, *n.*] *Dial. Eng* **a** The main root of a tree. **b** An embedded support, as for a gatepost.
spurn, *v. t.* To spur. *Obs.*
spurnd. Spurned. *Ref. Sp.*
spurn′er, *n.* One that spurns.
spurn′point′, *n.* An old game. *R*
spurn′wa′ter, *n.* *Naut.* A low v-shaped barrier on the forward deck to throw off seas coming aboard.
spur pepper. The *Capsicum frutescens*. See CAPSICUM.
spur pinion. See SPUR WHEEL.
spurre (*dial.* spẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.
spurre (spûr), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *spyrer*.] The common tern *Scot.*
spur′rer (spûr′ẽr), *n.* One that spurs.
spur′rey. Var. of SPURRY.
spur rial Var of SPUR ROYAL.
spur′ri-er (spûr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to make spurs.
spur′ri-er-y, *n.* Art of making spurs. *Obs.*
spur′rings (spẽr′ĭnz), *n. pl.* [From SPUR to publish the banns of.] The banns (of marriage). *Dial. Eng.*
spur ryal. Var of SPUR ROYAL.
spurry sandwort. Sand spurry.
spur shore. *Naut.* A timber to hold a vessel away from a pier, wharf, or the like.
spurt grass A rush for basket-work. *Dial. Eng.* [or strut.
spur timber. *Mining* Stemple
spur′tle (spûr′t'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt*.] To spurt; to flow in jets; to trickle; also, to struggle; kick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spur′tle, *n.* **1**. A spurt. **2**. A stick for stirring porridge and the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spur′tle-blade′, *n.* A sword. *Scot.*
spur tree. A West Indian verbenaceous tree or shrub (*Petitia domingensis*). [*Obs.*
spur′way′, *n.* A bridle path.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with radial teeth parallel to the axis of the wheel. Hence, **spur mortise wheel, spur pinion,** etc., one with teeth so arranged.

Spur Wheel.

spur'-winged' (spûr'wĭngd'), *a.* Having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings.

spur-winged goose, any of several long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (*P. gambensis*) and the Egyptian goose. — **s. plover,** any of various plovers having a spur on the bend of the wing; esp., *Hoplopterus spinosus* of northern Africa and neighboring regions, with a crested head and under parts chiefly black.

sput (spŭt), *n. Steam Boilers.* An annular plate, etc., to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.;* SPUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SPUT'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. the root of *spont.* Cf. SPLUTTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; to splutter.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak as if spitting out the words.

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

sput'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound; as, frying bacon *sputters* fat.

2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

sput'ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering.

2. Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles.

3. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado.

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *spuere, sputum,* to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.

spy (spī), *v. t.;* SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [ME. *spien, espien,* OF. *espier,* F. *épier,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *spehôn,* G. *spähen;* akin to L. *specere* to see, Skr. *spaç.* Cf. ESPY, *v. t.,* ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; see.

He *spied* an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew. *Ex.* ii. 11.

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a scout with hostile purpose; — usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer. *Num.* xxi. 32.

4. To ask or question. *Obs. & R.*

spy, *v. i.* **1.** To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

2. To watch secretly; to play the spy; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *spy* upon the enemy.

spy, *n.; pl.* SPIES (spīz). [ME. *spie, espie,* OF. *espie,* orig. a spying, fr. *espier* to spy. See SPY, *v. t.;* cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others

2. That with which one spies or sees; the eye; also, a glance of the eye; a look. *Obs.*

3. One who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party (The Hague Convention, Art. 29). Soldiers penetrating the enemy's camp for this purpose in uniform are not spies, nor are those sent in balloons to deliver dispatches or to maintain communications.

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

spy'glass′ (-glȧs′), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *squabb* a soft and fat body, *squabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly, jellylike things, and E. *quab, squab,* adv.] **1.** Fat; short and thick; plump.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon.

3. Shy; callow; coy.

4. Sharp; short; curt. *Rare.* *Walpole.*

squab, *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. Pigeon squabs are usually marketed at four weeks of age, when they weigh about three fourths of a pound each.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion, esp. one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa; an ottoman.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens*

squab, *v. t.;* SQUABBED; SQUAB'BING. To upholster, as a cushion, by thick stuffing stitched through at regular intervals.

squab, *adv.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash, and E. *squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump; as, he fell *squab. Colloq. or Dial.*

squab, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To fall or drop plump; to slop; flop. *Obs.*

2. To crush; squash. *Dial. Eng.*

squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v. i.;* SQUAB'BLED (-'ld); SQUAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — Contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel.

squab'ble, *v. t. Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.

squab'ble, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — See DISPUTE.

squab'bler (skwŏb'lẽr), *n.* One that squabbles; a brawler.

squab'by (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade* (cf. Sp. *escuadra*), earlier *escadre, esquadre,* fr. It. *squadra,* (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to square; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes; specif., in the United States army, a group of seven men under a corporal.

2. Hence, any relatively small number of individuals engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football or crew *squad;* a sanitary *squad.*

squad, *v. t.;* SQUAD'DED; SQUAD'DING. To arrange in squads.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron,* formerly also *esquadron,* It. *squadrone.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square; also, a body of troops drawn up in a square. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. Loosely, any body of men in regular formation

3. Specif.: *Mil.* A division of a regiment of cavalry, in the United States army consisting of not more than four nor less than two troops, commanded by a major. In European armies it usually has a strength of 150 to 200 men.

4. *Nav.* A division of a fleet; in the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service.

squad'ron, *v. t.;* SQUAD'RONED (-rŭnd); SQUAD'RON-ING. To form into, or arrange in, squadrons, or squares; hence, to array in formal order. "*Squadroned* angels." *Milton.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* [Cf. SQUAIL, *v. i.;* also SKAYLES, KAYLES.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails. *Archaic.*

2. *pl.* A kind of game, formerly common, in which disks or counters are driven or snapped from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*

3. *pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

squail, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scale* to throw at, a loaded stick for throwing.] **1.** To throw sticks or other missiles, as at birds or at fruit on a tree. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To play squails. *Archaic.*

squail, *v. t.* To pelt or strike as with sticks. *Obs. or Dial.*

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus,* fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DIRTY.

— squal'id-ly (skwŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **squal'id-ly,** *adv.* — **squal'id-ness,** *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqval* an impetuous running of water, *sqvalregn* a violent shower of rain, *sqvala* to stream, to gush.] **1.** A sudden violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. Abbreviation, for log book, **q.**

2. A disturbance; a dispute. *Colloq. & Dial.*

to look out for squalls, fig., to expect, or to be on guard against, trouble.

squall, *v. i.;* SQUALLED (skwôld); SQUALL'ING. To blow a squall. *Thackeray.*

squall, *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

squall, *v. t.* To utter in a harsh screaming tone; — usually with *out;* as, she *squalled* out her complaints.

squall, *n.* A harsh, discordant, piercing cry.

squall cloud. A ragged, light gray, rolling cloud beneath the dark cloud mass of an advancing thunderstorm.

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty; as, *squally* weather.

2. Fig.: Threatening trouble or disturbance. *Colloq.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] Not uniform; as: **a** *Agric.* Having barren spots. *Dial.* **b** *Weaving.* Not equally good throughout; uneven; faulty in places; — said of cloth.

squa'lo-don (skwā'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil toothed whales of the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia, having a dolphinlike skull and specialized teeth, the molars having serrated edges. It is the typical genus of a family, **Squa'lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **squa'lo-dont** (skwā'lō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr; skwā'lôr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; filthiness; miserable and unkempt condition.

The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*

☞ The second pron. was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now app. prevails in good use.

squa'ma (skwā'mȧ), *n.* [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure; specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**), tegula, or calypter at the base of the wing above the halteres (more fully called ‖ **squa'ma-tho-ra'ci-ca'lis** [thō-rā'sĭ-kā'lĭs], in which case the antisquama is sometimes called ‖ **squa'ma a-la'ris** [ȧ-lā'rĭs; 115]). **b** The exopodite of the antenna of certain crustaceans, etc.

squa'mate (skwā'māt), **squa'mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma'tion (skwȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State or quality of being squamate. **b** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa'mo- (skwā'mō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the squamosal,* or *the squamous, portion of the temporal bone.*

squa-mo'sal (skwȧ-mō'sȧl), *a.* **a** Scalelike; squamous. **b** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, external and more or less dorsal to the auditory capsule. It corresponds to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. Also, in teleost fishes, the pterotic. — *n.* The squamosal bone.

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, a *squamous* stem or bulb; *squamous* epithelial cells; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals, which is so called from its thin, sharp-edged form, suggesting the scale of a fish. It bears the zygomatic process. Cf. SQUAMOSAL. — **squa'mous-ness,** *n.*

squamous epithelium, stratified epithelium which consists, at least in its outer layers, of small scalelike cells, as the epidermis of the human skin.

squam'u-la (skwăm'ū-lȧ; skwā'mū-), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* scale.] A small scale; as: **a** *Bot.* In grasses, a lodicule. **b** *Zoöl.* The tegula of a hymenopter.

squam'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely squamous.

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.;* SQUAN'DERED (-dẽrd); SQUAN'DER-ING. [Cf. Scot. *squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander, E. dial. *swatter,* Dan. *sqvatte,* Sw. *sqvätta* to squirt, *sqvättra* to squander, Icel. *skvetta* to sqnirt out, to throw out water.] **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs.*

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Spend, expend, waste, scatter, dissipate.

squan'der, *v. i.* **1.** To wander at random; to scatter. *R.*

2. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.

They often *squandered,* but they never gave. *Savage.*

squan'der, *n.* Act of squandering; waste. *Rare.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre* (cf. It. *squadra,* and OF. *esquierre,* F. *équerre* a carpenter's square), fr. (assumed) LL. *exquadra* a square, or *exquadrare* to make square; L. *ex* + *quadrus,* adj., square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. QUADRANT, SQUAD, SQUIRE a square.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The corner, or angle, of a figure. *Obs.* **b** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles.

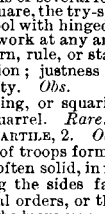
2. Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form; as: **a** Any of certain quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board, paper, or the like, for playing certain games; as, the king's *square* on a chessboard. **b** A square piece, fragment, or surface; as, a *square* of glass. **c** A certain number of lines, in a column, nearly square. It is used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. **d** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. **e** *Naut.* Of an anchor, the upper part of the shank to which the stock is attached. **f** *Arch.* A molding of square section. **g** *Bookbinding.* The part of a book cover that projects beyond the edges. **h** *Agric.* The bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. *U. S.*

3. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area; as, the house is four *squares* up.

4. An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets; as, Madison *Square* in New York.

5. *Flooring or Roofing.* An area of 100 square feet or 9.29 square meters. Also, *Roofing,* the number of slates of any size needed to cover such a square, allowing 3 inches of overlap between successive rows.

6. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms, as the **T** square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc. Also, sometimes, a similar tool with hinged sides, used for measuring or setting work at any angle.



Carpenter's Square.

7. Hence, a pattern, rule, or standard. *Obs.*

8. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.*

9. Act of quarreling, or squaring as if for a fight; a quarrel. *Rare.*

10. *Astrol.* — QUARTILE, 2. *Obs.*

11. *Mil.* A body of troops formed in a square, formerly often solid, in modern times hollow with the ranks forming the sides facing outward (except for attention to special orders, or the like).

The brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*

12. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity

spur whang. A leather thong for fastening a spur. *Scot.*

spur'wing', *n.* Short for SPUR-WINGED GOOSE or PLOVER.

spur'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The field madder; — from its whorls of leaves, suggesting a spur rowel.

spus-. For various words in *spus-,* see the forms in SPOUS-.

sput. † PUT, *v.* [p. p. of SPIT.]

sput. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPUTTER.

spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit, *v.* intens. fr. *spuere* to spit: cf. F. *sputation.*] A spitting; expectoration. *Obs.*

spu'ta-tive (spū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much.

spute. † SPIT. [for DISPUTE.]

spute (spūt), *n. & v.* Obs. ordial.

sputher. † SPUTTER. [*Obs.*]

sputison. For DISPUTISON.

sputte. † PUT, *v.*

sput'terd. Sputtered. *Ref. Sp.*

sput'ter-er. *n.* One that sputters.

sput'ter-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPUTTER. — **sput'ter-ing-ly.** *adv.*

spuwe. † SPEW.

spuyle. † SPOIL. [boat.]

spy'boat', *n.* A picket or scout

spy'craft', *n.* Act, art, or practice of spying. *Obs. & R.*

spy'er, *n.* A spy. *Obs.*

spy'fault', *n.* One who spies out faults. *Obs.*

spy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Spy Man. See MAN OF SPY.

spyne, *n. pl.* Spaemen; fortune tellers. *Obs. Scot.*

spynes. † SPINACE.

spynist, *a.* [Perh. p. p. of a dial. v. fr. OF. *espanir* to expand, open out. Cf. SPANNISHING.] Prob., full-blown. *Obs. Scot.*

spyre. Var. of SPIRE, *v. i.*

Spy Wednesday. *Eccl.* The Wednesday before Easter; — alluding to the betrayal of Christ.

sq. *Abbr.* Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.

sq. ft. *Abbr.* Square foot; square feet. [square inches.]

sq. in. *Abbr.* Square inch; square inches.

sq. m. *Abbr.* Square meter; square meter; square mile; square miles.

sqq. *Abbr.* Sequentes (L., the following [ones]). [rods.]

sq. r. *Abbr.* Square rod; square

squa. † SQUASH, SQUAW.

squa-bash' (skwȧ-băsh'), *v. t.* To crush; quash. *Colloq. or Slang, Scot.*

squab'bish (skwŏb'ĭsh), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

squaccho. † SQUASH, *v.*

squac'co (skwăk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-ōz); *or* **squacco heron.** [It. (Bolognese) *squacco.*] A small crested heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) found in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.

squad (skwŏd), *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** Sloppy mud. **b** Shoal. *Obs.*

squad'dy, *a.* Squat; fat and heavy. *Obs. or Dial.*

squader, squadre, *n.* [OF. *esquadre,* F. *escadre.*] A squadron. *Obs.* [QUADRATE, etc.]

squadrate, squadrature. etc. †

squail'er (skwāl'ẽr), *n.* A loaded stick to throw. *Dial. Eng.*

squai'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.

squale. Var. of SQUALL.

Squa'li (skwā'lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes comprising the sharks; — equiv. to *Selachii* in its narrowest sense.

Squal'i-da (skwăl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to Squali.

Squal'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUALL.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks, now restricted to the spiny dogfishes and near allies.

squa'li-form (skwā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shark or dogfish.

squall. *n. Obs.* **a** Dear; pet; — applied to a young girl. **b** Wretch; — in contemptuous pity. **c** A squaller. [or screams.]

squall'er. *n.* One that squalls]

squall'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

squalm (dial. skwôm). Obs. or dial. var. of QUALM.

squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [*Squalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Sharklike.

Squa'lus (skwā'lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus orig. comprising all the known sharks, but now limited to the spiny dogfishes.

squam (skwŏm), *n.* [From *Squam,* short for *Annisquam,* a town on the Massachusetts coast.] Oilskin hat or southwester; — a fisherman's name. *U. S.*

squa-ma'ceous (skwȧ-mā'shŭs), *a.* Squamose.

Squa-ma'ta (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *squamatus* scaly.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of reptiles consisting of the snakes and lizards, and sometimes the extinct Pythonomorpha and Dolichosauri. **b** A division of edentates consisting of the pangolins.

squam duck (skwŏm). The American eider. *Local, U. S.*

squame (skwām), *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] **a** A scale, as from scale armor. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* A squama.

squa-mel'la (skwȧ-mĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* A diminutive scale or bractlet; a palea.

squa-mel'late (-āt), *a.* Squamulose.

squa-mel-lif'er-ous (skwā'mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squamella* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Squamulose.

squa-mel'li-form (skwȧ-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a squamella.

squa-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squama* + *-ferous.*] Squamose.

squa'mi-form (skwā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a squama.

squa-mig'er-ous (skwȧ-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *squamiger; squama* + *gerere* to bear.] Squamiferous.

squa'mi-pen (skwā'mĭ-pĕn; skwăm'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *squama* scale + *penna* a fin; cf. F. *squamipenne.*] Any fish of the Squamipinnes.

Squa'mi-pen'nes (-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Sphenisci, or penguins. **b** The Squamipinnes. — **squa'mi-pen'nate** (-āt), *a.*

Squa'mi-pin'nes (-pĭn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *squama* scale + *pinna* feather, fin.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of chiefly tropical marine fishes mostly having scales extending more or less on the dorsal and anal fins and the body narrow and deep. It includes the butterfly fishes and angel fishes (Chætodontidæ), the tangs, spadefish, and many others. — **squa'mi-pin'nate** (-āt), *a.*

squa'moid (skwā'moid), *a.* [L. *squama* scale + E. *-oid.*] **a** Like a scale. **b** Covered with scales.

squa'mo-man-dib'u-lar. **squa'mo-mas'toid,** **squa'mo-pa-ri'e-tal.** **squa'mo-pe-tro'sal.** **squa'mo-sphe'noid.** **squa'mo-sphe-noi'dal.** See SQUAMO-

squa'mose (skwā'mōs; skwȧ-mōs'), *a.* Squamous. — **squa'mose-ness.** *n* — **squa-mos'i-ty** (skwȧ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic (skwā'mō-zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk; -zĭ'gō-), *a. Anat.* Pert. to, or composed of, the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone. — **squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic,** *n.*

squam'u-late (skwăm'ū-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.

squam'ule (skwăm'ūl; skwā'mūl), *n.* A squamula.

squam'u-li-form' (skwăm'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a squamula.

squamy, *a.* Squamous. *Obs.*

squan'derd. Squandered. *R. Sp.*

squan'der-er, *n.* One that squanders. [*pr.*]

squan'der-ing-ly. *adv.* of *squandering.*

squan'ter-squash' (skwŏn'tẽr-skwŏsh'), *n.* = SQUASH, a vegetable. *Obs.*

squan'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. the place name *Squantum.*] A picnic; a pleasure party; also, a chowder party. *Local, U. S.*

squar'a-ble (skwâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the *square* of 9, for $9 \times 9 = 81$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

13. *Math.* The total domain of points (representing sets of values) v in the neighborhood of a point a, consisting of all points for which $|v-a| \leq \frac{1}{2}h$ and bounded by all points for which $|v-a| = \frac{1}{2}h$; — applied to extents of n dimensions. See CONTINUUM, 3.

14. *Building Trades.* A definite area, not necessarily square or rectangular in shape, on or over which certain work is done or to be done.

Each "*square*" of vaulting, which vaulting *square* may be a parallelogram, of any proportion. *Dict. of Arch.*

15. *Spinning Mach.* A strong iron frame in a mule, to which each of the carriages is secured and which carries the driving gear for the tin roller and a part of the faller mechanism.

16. In a pipe organ, one of the triangular pieces of wood so pivoted as to change the direction of the tracker action from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.

17. The square-ended projection in a clock, watch, etc., turned by the key in winding.

at square, in a state of quarreling or opposition. *Obs.* — **by the s.,** precisely; exactly. — **on the s.** **a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. *Colloq.* **c** On terms of equality. — **out of s.** **a** Not at right angles; obliquely. **b** Not regular or in order; disorderly; also, incorrectly. — **s. and flat,** *Carp.*, a frame with a flat panel and without molding. — **s. and rabbet,** *Arch.*, an annulet. — **s. of opposition.** *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**. — **s. of Pegasus,** *Astron.*, the great approximate square of the northern heavens, at whose corners are the stars α (Alpha), β (Beta), and γ (Gamma) Pegasi, and α (Alpha) Andromedæ. — **to see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds, or how affairs prosper. *Obs.*

square (skwâr), *v. t.;* SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *escarrer, esquarrer.* See SQUARE, *n.*] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to make square.

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface.

3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders or one's elbows.

4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate; mold; shape; fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.

6. *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself.

7. *Math.* To find the number of areal units, as square feet, contained in (a given area of any shape); to find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle.

8. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. *Slang.*

9. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

10. *Astrol.* To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech.*

to square a valve, *Steam Engines,* to adjust the effective length of a slide valve rod so that the valve will travel an equal distance past the steam edge of each port. — **to s. the yards,** *Naut.*, to place the yards at right angles with the keel and mast.

square, *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; to suit; fit; — usually followed by *with*.

No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.*

to square away, *Naut.*, to square the yards and sail before the wind.

square, *a.* [Cf. OF. *esquarré,* p. p. See SQUARE, *v. & n.*]

1. *Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.

3. Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot).

4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, *Obs.*, brawny.

5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence, just; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*.

7. Of one eating or drinking, hearty; vigorous; of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.*

8. Straightforward; absolute; direct; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial; a *square* contradiction.

9. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when so braced.

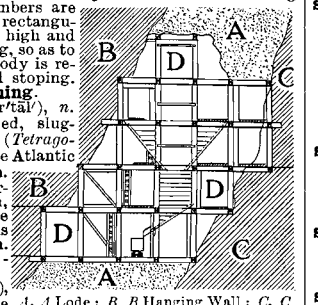
10. *Weaving.* Of cloth, having the sley and pick equal.

all square. **a** All even; — a term used in some games, as golf, to denote equality of score between contestants. **b** All ready or arranged. — **s. all around,** even, fair, just to all. — **s. body,** *Shipbuilding,* that part of a vessel in which the frames are perpendicular to the keel. — **s. bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **s. center** *or* **centre,** *Mach.*, a cutting tool resembling a lathe center with a four-sided pyramidal point. — **s. dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a contredance, or a quadrille. — **s. drift.** See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **s. engine,** *Mach.*, an engine in which the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder bore. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. frame.** See FRAME, *n.*, 4 **g**. — **s. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **s. Hebrew.** See HEBREW ALPHABET. — **s. joint.** = STRAIGHT JOINT **b**. — **s. knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **square leg.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units, as inches, feet, etc. See MEASURE; cf. LAND MEASURE. — **s. number,** a number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., which may be resolved into two equal factors; a square. — **s. piano,** a piano with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **s. root,** *Math.*, a second root. See ROOT, *n.*, 3 **h**. — **s. sail,** *Naut.*, a four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast; sometimes, specif., a sail set on a yard on the single mast or foremast of any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, as a sloop or schooner. See SHIP, *Illust.* — **s. screw,** a screw with a thread of square section. — **s. set,** *Mining,* any of the rectangular sets used in the square-set system of mining. See SQUARE-SET SYSTEM. — **s.-shouldered Saturn,** a seldom observed aspect of the planet Saturn in which the ball appears like a square with the corners rounded off. — **s. staff.** *Plastering.* = STAFF ANGLE. — **s. stern,** *Naut.*, a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern,* which has no transom; also, a stern with no overhang. — **to get s. with,** to get even with, implying the repayment of an injury. *Colloq.*

squared (skwârd), *p. p.* of SQUARE. — **squared paper.** = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.* — **s. stone,** *Masonry,* a stone roughly dressed and squared, as distinguished from ashlar.

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, and always setting almost equally on each side of, and at any angle with, the keel, and not mainly on one side as does a gaff, lug, lateen, or other fore-and-aft sail; as, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

square'-set' sys'tem. *Mining.* A method of timbering in which heavy timbers are framed together in rectangular sets, 6 or 7 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet long, so as to fill in as the ore body is removed by overhand stoping. — **square-set mining.**



A, A Lode; *B, B* Hanging Wall; *C, C* Footwall; *D, D* Square-set System.

square'tail' (skwâr'tāl'), *n.* A large, long-bodied, sluggish pelagic fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. It has a compact armor of small, rough, bony scales, and the caudal peduncle is squarish in section. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square.

2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise; prim.

The first staid footsteps of my *square-toed* song. *Holmes.*

square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned precise person; — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray.*

squar'rose (skwär'rōs; skwŏ-rōs'; 277: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rough with divergent scales or processes; esp., *Bot.*, having stiff, spreading bracts; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **b** *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash,* in which *asq,* pl. *asquash,* means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several species of *Cucurbita;* also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes represent three species. The true winter varieties, as the Hubbard, turban, etc., are forms of *C. maxima;* the cushaw, Canada crookneck, and winter crookneck are derived from *C. moschata;* the summer squashes, of both the scallop and crookneck types, belong to a variety (var. *condensa*) of the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*). These latter are more compact, bushy plants. Squashes are used as a table vegetable, for pies, etc., and in Europe also in soups and ragouts. See PUMPKIN.

Squashes. 1 Hubbard; 2 Summer Crookneck.

squash, *v. t.;* SQUASHED (skwŏsht); SQUASH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *esquaissier* (assumed LL. *exquassiare*), combined with OF. *esquasser; es-,* L. *ex-* + *quasser* to break (cf. QUASH); cf. also ME. *squachen,* OF. *escachier, esquachier,* squash, crush, F. *écacher;* of uncert. orig. Cf. SQUAT, *v. i.*] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. *Colloq.*

squash, *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.*

2. To make a splashing sound; to squelch. *Colloq.*

squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; specif., *Obs. or R.*, an unripe pod of peas. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe, immature, or soft.

3. A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body.

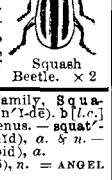
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash.* *Swift.*

4. A crushed mass. "A weltering *squash.*" *Blackmore.*

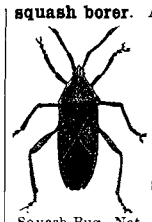
5. A game much like rackets, played in a walled court with soft rubber balls and bats like tennis rackets.

squash, *a. Dentistry.* Designating an impression of the teeth and mouth made by closing the teeth on a modeling composition.

squash beetle. A small American black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), often very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. Also, any of certain other allied species.


Squash Beetle. × 2

squash borer. A small clearwing moth (*Melittia satyriniformis*) whose larva bores in the squash vine.

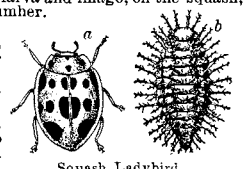

Squash Bug. Nat. size.

squash bug. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.

Squash Borer. Nat. size.

squash ladybird *or* **ladybug.** A ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*) which feeds, both as larva and imago, on the squash, pumpkin, melon, and cucumber.

squash'y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *a.* Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft and wet; boggy or muddy.



Squash Ladybird.
a Imago, × 1½; *b* Larva, ×1½.

squat (skwŏt), *v. t.;* SQUAT'TED OR SQUAT; SQUAT'TING. [ME. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquatter, -ir* (cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering); orig. uncert. Cf. SQUASH, *v. t.*]

1. To bruise or lay flat with a blow; to crush; pinch; squeeze. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To silence or quiet; to quash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive.

squat, *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* about the fire.

2. To sit or keep close to the ground; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.

4. To be a squatter. See SQUATTER, 3. *Now Rare or Hist.*, except in *p. pr.* or *vb. n. Australia.*

squat, *a.* [See SQUAT, *v.*; prob. for *squatted,* p. p.]

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; crouching. "*Squat* like a toad." *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

squat, *n.* **1.** The posture of one that squats.

2. A bruise, blow, or sudden fall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. *Mining.* **a** A small bunch of ore. **b** A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Cornwall.*

squat'ter (skwŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squats; specif.: **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, a person who settles lawfully on government land under legal restrictions with a view to acquiring title.

2. The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

3. A person who occupied crownland for sheep raising under a lease or a license (a sense arising by extension of the orig. sense of a settler without title); later, loosely or improperly, one holding a sheep run as freehold. Hence, the owner or occupant of a sheep run or station; a sheep farmer on a rather large scale, or one of good family and education, as distinguished from a *selector. Squatter* is giving way to the newer terms *pastoralist* and *grazier. Australia.*

squatter sovereignty. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory had the right to make their own laws. Cf. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **b**.

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *a.* Squat; dumpy; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa* or Narragansett *squaw,* akin to Delaware *ochqueu,* Cree *iskwew.*]

1. A female; a woman; — among the Algonquins, correlative of *sannup.*

2. That one of the figure targets in the United States services representing a kneeling posture. *Cant or Slang.*

squaw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), sometimes becoming four feet long, found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.;* SQUAWKED (skwôkt); SQUAWK'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl.

squawk, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking; a harsh squall.

2. The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

squaw man. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squaw'root' (skwô'rōōt'), *n.* **a** An American orobanchaceous plant (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots. It has a thick stem with yellow fleshy scales bearing small flowers in their axils. **b** The blue cohosh.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.;* SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *skräka* to croak, Icel. *skvakka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter or make a squeak or short shrill cry or noise, as an animal, or a wheel, a door, a fife, or pipe.

2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to speak; confess; betray. *Slang.*

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks,* I warrant him. *Dryden.*

squeak, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak; hence, *Rare,* to disturb; to put out of order or condition.

2. To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone.

squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud, cry or sound, either of the human voice or of any animal, or a sharp, shrill, piercing noise, loud or not, as of wheels turning on dry axles, of a fife, etc.

a narrow, *or* **a near, squeak,** a close escape. *Colloq.*

Square, Mr. A "philosopher" in Fielding's "Tom Jones," who disputes with Thwackum.

square'-built', *a.* = SQUARE, *a.*, 4. [prentice. *Obs.*]

square'cap', *n.* A London ap-

square'-flip'per, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

square'head', *n.* **1.** A German or Scandinavian immigrant. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

2. Short for **squarehead wheat,** a winter wheat having closely compacted ears.

square'-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Having a straight horizontal lintel or a flat arch; — said of a doorway, or window or other opening.

square'-joint'ed, *a. Railroads.* Having the rail joints opposite.

square'ly, *adv.* of SQUARE.

square'man, *n.* A carpenter. *Scot.* [CHISEL-MOUTH.]

square'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* =

square'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquarreur.*] **1.** One that squares.

2. One who quarrels; a contentious fellow. *Obs.*

square'-rig'ger, *n. Naut.* A square-rigged vessel. [*Obs.*]

squarier, *n.* Kind of false dice.

squar'ish (skwâr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [Squarrose.]

squar'rous (skwär'ŭs), *a.*

squar'ru-lose (skwär'ōō-lōs), *a.* Somewhat squarrose.

squar'son (skwär's'n), *n.* [A jocose combination of *squire* and *parson.*] Formerly, a landed proprietor who was also a clergyman of the Church of England; — used in ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

squash'er, *n.* One that squashes.

squash flea beetle. The cucumber flea beetle. [*n.* See -NESS.]

squash'-i-ness (skwŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), **squash'-vine' bor'er** (bōr'ẽr; 201). The squash borer.

squat (skwŏt), *n.* Angel fish **a**.

squat (skwŏt), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *skvetta,* v., Sw. *svätta.*] Splash. *Dial. Eng.*

squat'a-role (skwät'ä-rōl; skwŏt'-), **squat'er-ole** (-ẽr-ōl), *n.* [NL. *squatarola,* fr. It. (Venetian) *squatarola* the gray plover.] The black-bellied plover.

Squat'i-na (skwät'ĭ-nä), *n.* [L., skate. See 1st SKATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of selachians consisting of the angel fish (see **a**). It constitutes a family, **Squatin'i-dæ** (skwä-tĭn'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l.c.*] A fish of this genus. — **squat'i-nid** (skwät'ĭ-nĭd), *a. & n.* — **squat'i-noid** (-noid), *a.*

squat'o (skwä'tō), *n.* = ANGEL FISH **a**.

squat'tage (skwŏt'ăj), *n.* A sheep run held under a license or a lease. *Colloq., Australia.*

squat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of SQUAT.

squat'ter (skwät'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To squat; crouch. **b** To flutter or plunge about in water.

squat'ter, *v. t.* To scatter; fig., to squander. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squat'ter-dom (skwŏt'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-NESS.

squat'ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

squat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUAT.

squat'tle, *v. i.* To squat; settle. *Obs. Scot.*

squat-toc'ra-cy (skwŏt-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [See SQUATTER; -CRACY.] *Slang, Australia.* The wealthy and influential squatters; also, squatters collectively. — **squat'-to-crat'ic** (skwŏt'ō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

squaw'ber-ry (skwô'bĕr-ĭ), *n. U. S.* **a** = DEERBERRY **a**. **b** The partridge berry.

squaw bush. **a** The cranberry tree. **b** A sumac of the western United States (*Rhus trilobata*), with unpleasantly scented trifoliolate leaves. [BERRY **a**.

squaw huckleberry. = DEER-

squawk duck. A duck with brownish spots before and behind the eyes, a hybrid of the mallard and teal or of the mallard and widgeon. *Local, Eng.*

squawk'er, *n.* One that squawks; as: **a** A kind of toy. **b** A duck decoy.

squawk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUAWK. — **squawking thrush.** The missel thrush; — so called from its note when alarmed. *Dial. Eng.* — **squawk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squawl. Var. of SQUALL, *v. i.*

squawled. Squawled. *Ref. Sp.*

squaw mint. The American pennyroyal.

squaw vine. Partridge berry.

squaw'weed', *n.* Golden ragwort.

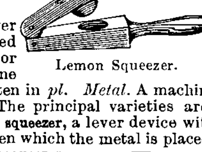
squaw winter. A short period of cold wet weather preceding Indian summer. *Local, U. S.*

squaymose. † SQUAMOUS.

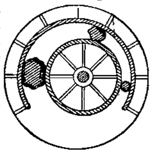
squeak′er (skwēk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that squeaks.
2. **a** The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera cuneicaudata*). **b** A very young squab pigeon.
squeak′y (-ĭ), *a.* Squeaking; also, like, or of the nature of, a squeak; as, a *squeaky* door; a *squeaky* sound.
squeal (skwēl), *v. i.;* SQUEALED (skwēld); SQUEAL′ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sqväla*, Norw. *skvella*. Cf. SQUEAK, SQUALL, *v.*] **1**. To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as a pig, indicating want, pain, fear, etc.
2. To grumble or find fault; to scold. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To turn informer; to betray a secret. *Slang.*
squeal, *n.* **1**. A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.
2. A quarrel or dispute; a broil. *Dial. Eng.*
squeal′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that squeals.
2. **a** The European swift. **b** The harlequin duck. **c** The American golden plover. **d** A young squab pigeon.
squeam′ish (skwēm′ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous*, *sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem*, *swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Norw. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. *svimi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma*. The word has perhaps been confused with *qualmish*. Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Having a stomach easily nauseated; inclined to be sick at the stomach; queasy; qualmish; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted or offended.
Syn. — Fastidious, dainty, overnice, scrupulous. See NICE.
— **squeam′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **squeam′ish-ness**, *n.*
squee′gee (skwē′jē; skwē-jē′), *n.* **1**. = SQUILGEE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather, or more usually India rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others, for squeezing off superfluous moisture, transferring material evenly to surfaces, etc.; also, a squeegee roller.
squee′gee, *v. t.;* SQUEE′GEED (skwē′jēd; skwē-jēd′); SQUEE′GEE-ING (skwē′jē-ĭng; skwē-jē′ĭng). To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee; to squilgee.
squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.
squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.;* SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ′ING. [ME. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan*, *cwȳsan*, *cwīsan*, of uncertain origin. The *s-* was prob. prefixed through the influence of *squash*, v. t.] **1**. To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; to press together closely; to compress; as, to *squeeze* an orange in order to extract the juice.
2. To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon; to *squeeze* one's way through.
3. To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; as, to *squeeze* water through felt or one's hand into a glove.
4. To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc.; to force to pay or render something by extortion, taking advantage of another's misfortune, or the like.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.*
Syn. — Compress, constrict; hug, pinch, gripe, crowd.
to squeeze the shorts, *Stock Exchanges*, to force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See SHORT, *adv.*, 3.
squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through*, *into*, etc.
squeeze, *n.* **1**. Act of squeezing; compression between bodies; pressure, as in a crowd; also, *Colloq.*, constraint used to gain a gift, concession, or the like; extortion.
2. A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object.
3. *Mining.* The gradual closing of workings by the weight of the overlying strata.
squeez′er (skwēz′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that squeezes; esp., a device for squeezing, as to extract juice or moisture; as, a lemon *squeezer*.


Lemon Squeezer.

2. Specif.: **a** A pivoted lever device with an eccentric curved end used to curve metal bars or plates. **b** A kind of machine for molding bricks, etc. **c** Often in *pl.* *Metal.* A machine for shingling by squeezing. The principal varieties are: (1) The **alligator,** *or* **crocodile, squeezer,** a lever device with a powerful pair of jaws between which the metal is placed. (2) The **Burden, cam,** *or* **rotary squeezer,** in which the metal is passed through the decreasing annular space between a revolving wheel or cam and its cylindrical casing. **d** *pl.* A machine for wringing out clothes; a wringer. *Local, Eng.* **e** A wire-testing device somewhat like a lemon squeezer, in which the wire is subjected to successive bendings until it breaks.


Rotary Squeezer.

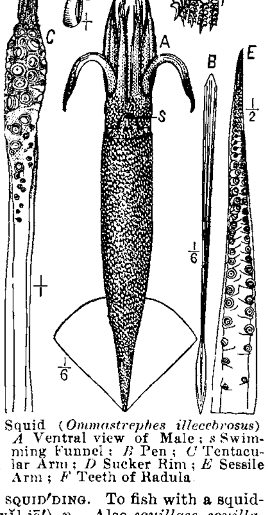
3. *pl.* Playing cards on which the value and suit are indicated in the upper left-hand corner.
squeez′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEEZE. Hence: *n.* **1**. *pl.* That which is squeezed out; also, that only to be forced out by or as if by squeezing; hence, dregs.
2. = SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2.
squelch (skwĕlch), *v. i.;* SQUELCHED (skwĕlcht); SQUELCH′ING. [Perh. imitative. Cf. SQUELCH, *v. t.*] **1**. To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush; to make a squashing sound; also, to move with such a sound.
2. To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.*
squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squelch* to smash, to fall heavily, as n., a blow, a heavy fall, *swelch* a blow, a heavy fall; prob. of imitative origin.] To quell or crush; hence, to discomfit or disconcert; to put down. *Colloq.*
squelch, *n.* **1**. A sound as of squelching in wet boots; also, a heavy fall. *Colloq.*
2. = SQUELCHER. *Colloq.*
squelch′er (skwĕl′chẽr), *n.* An effective retort; a crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*
sque-teague′ (skwē-tēg′), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] An American sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*); weakfish. See WEAKFISH.
squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Cf. ME. *squippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svipa* to swoop, flash, dart, whip, AS. *swipian* to whip, and E. *swift*, a.] **1**. A pipe, tube or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

2. Hence: **a** A broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **b** *Blasting.* (1) A kind of slow match or safety fuse. (2) A small torpedo used to fire the main torpedo. **c** A small jet of water. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; a lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons.
4. A cheap kind of candy made chiefly of treacle.
5. A paltry fellow; a stunted person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
squib, *v. i.;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB′BING. **1**. To move about restlessly. *Obs.*
2. To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

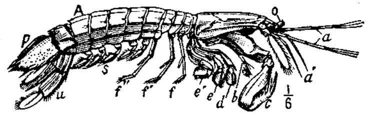
A Snider *squibbed* in the jungle. *Kipling*

3. To publish squibs; to dispute pettily. *Colloq.*
squib, *v. t.* **1**. To throw, use, or explode, like a squib.
2. To make squibs or lampoons against; to pasquinade.
squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; esp., any species of *Loligo*, *Ommastrephes*, or a related genus. They have the shell reduced to an internal chitinous structure shaped like a pen. Cf. CUTTLEFISH. See DIBRANCHIATA. Some are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and much used for bait. The most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo pealii*), from Virginia to Massachusetts. Cf. ARCHITEUTHIS.

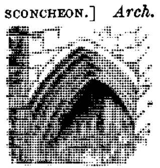


Squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*) *A* Ventral view of Male; *s* Swimming Funnel; *B* Pen; *C* Tentacular Arm; *D* Sucker Rim; *E* Sessile Arm; *F* Teeth of Radula

2. A heavily weighted jig thrown out from the shore in fishing for bluefish.
squid, *v. i.;* SQUID′DED; SQUID′DING. To fish with a squid.
squil′gee (skwĭl′jē; skwĭl-jē′), *n.* Also *squillgee*, *squilla gee*. **1**. A small swab for drying ships' decks. *Obs.*
2. = SQUEEGEE, 2.
3. *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.
squil′gee (skwĭl′jē; skwĭl-jē′), *v. t.;* SQUIL′GEED (-jēd; -jēd′); SQUIL′GEE-ING. To swab, press, or treat with a squilgee; to squeegee; as, to *squilgee* a vessel's deck.
squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1**. **a** A bulbous liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Urginea maritima*) sometimes grown in gardens for its long racemes of small white flowers. **b** *Pharm.* The bulb of this plant, cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and purgative.
2. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla*.
Squil′la (skwĭl′ȧ), *n.;* *pl.* E. -LAS (-ȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See SQUILL.] **a** The best-known genus of stomatopod crustaceans (see STOMATOPODA), containing some of the largest species of the order. They burrow in the mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore. *S. empusa* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States and *S. mantis* on the European coasts. **b** [*l. c.*] A crustacean of the above or an allied genus; a mantis shrimp.


Squilla (*S. mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *o* Compound Eye; *a*, *a′* First and Second Antennæ; *b*, *c*, *d* Maxillipeds; *e*-*f″* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

squin′ance (skwĭn′ăns) } *n.* [F. *esquinancie*, OF. *squinance*, *esquinance*. See QUINSY.]
squin′an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) }
1. *Med.* The quinsy. See QUINSY. *Obs.*
2. A European perennial boraginaceous herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear whorled leaves, formerly thought to cure quinsy.
squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *n.* [See SCONCHEON.] *Arch.* **1**. An arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like carried across the corner of a room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower.


Squinch, 1.

2. = SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **b**, a hagioscope.
squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, *schuins* slopingly. Cf. ASKANT, ASKANCE, ASQUINT.] **1**. Looking obliquely; looking askance or with envy, disdain, or distrust.
2. Specif., *Med.*, not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes; cross-eyed. See SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **a**.
squint, *v. i.;* SQUINT′ED; SQUINT′ING. **1**. To see or look obliquely or askance, or with a furtive glance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed, as when blinking from excess of light or when sighting a gun. *Bacon.*
2. *Med.* To be cross-eyed, or strabismic.
3. To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely; hence, to have an indirect bearing, reference, or implication; as, his remarks *squint* towards revolt.

Yet if the following sentence means anything, it is a *squinting* toward hypnotism. *The Forum.*

squint, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance; to turn to an oblique position; to direct obliquely.

He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the hair lip. *Shak.*

2. To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. *Colloq.*
3. To cause (one's eye) to glance through partly closed lids; as, to *squint* the eye along a gun barrel. *Colloq.*
squint, *n.* **1**. Act, fact, or habit of squinting; an oblique or furtive glance.
2. Hence: **a** *Med.* Strabismus. **b** *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE.
squint′-eyed′ (-īd′), *a.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise; *squint-eyed* jealousy.
squir′arch-y, **squire′arch-y** (skwīr′är-kĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-archy*.] **1**. The gentry of a country collectively.
2. Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.
squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *esquire*.] **1**. A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 1.

His privy knights and *squires*. *Chaucer.*

2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman;* hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perh. most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 2 & 4.
3. A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer.
4. = SCHNAPPER, fish.
Squire of Dames, a personage who so calls himself, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book III., c. vii.). The name is used for a person devoted to the fair sex. — **s. of the pad**, a road robber; highwayman. *Slang or Cant.*
squire, *v. t.;* SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR′ING (skwīr′ĭng).
1. To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*
2. To attend as a beau, or gallant; to escort. *Colloq.*
squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.;* SQUIRMED (skwûrmd); SQUIRM′ING. [Cf. SWARM to climb a tree.] To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe.
squirm, *n.* **1**. Act or fact of squirming; a wriggling.
2. *Naut.* A twist in a rope. *Rare.*
squir′rel (skwŭr′ĕl; skwĭr′-; 277), *n.* [ME. *squirel*, *scurel*, OF. *esquireul*, *escureul*, F. *écureuil*, LL. *squirelus*, *scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος; apparently fr. σκιά shade + οὐρά tail. Cf. SHINE, *v. i.*] **1**. Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the widely distributed family Sciuridæ; esp., any of the numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, enabling them to leap from branch to branch. They feed largely on nuts, acorns, etc. In a broader sense the term is extended to other members of the Sciuridæ (see GROUND SQUIRREL), and to members of the allied family Anomaluridæ. In the coniferous forests of northern North America the red squirrels, and in the hardwood forests of the central, eastern, and southern United States the gray and fox squirrels, are characteristic species. The black squirrels are phases of the last two species. In California a large gray species (*S. fossor*) is found. The common Old World squirrel (*S. vulgaris*) has very soft fur and tufted ears. See FLYING SQUIRREL.

Fox Squirrel.

2. In Australia, where no true squirrels occur, any of certain flying phalangers.

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squeak′i-ly (skwēk′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SQUEAKY. See -LY.
squeak′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
squeak′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEAK. — **squeak′ing-ly**, *adv.*
squeak′let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*
squeakt. Squeaked. *Ref. Sp.*
squeal, *a.* Weary. *Dial. Eng.*
squeald. Squealed. *Ref. Sp.*
squeam (skwēm), *v. i.* To be squeamish. *Rare.*
squeam′ous, *a.* Squeamish. *Obs.*
squea′si-ness, **squea′sy**. † QUEASINESS, QUEASY.
squechon. † SCUTCHEON.
squecke, *n.* A disease of turkeys. *Obs.*
squeef (skwēf), *n.* A shabby, worthless, or disreputable fellow. *Scot.* [of SQUEEZE.]
squeege (skwēj). Dial. Eng. var.
squeel. Scot. var. of SQUEAL.
squeel (skwēl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL. [BOYS HALL.]
Squeers (skwērz), *n.* See DOTHE-
squeez. Squeeze. *Ref. Sp.*
squeez′a-ble (skwēz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **squeez′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
squeezd. Squeezed. *Ref. Sp.*
squeezy. † QUEASY.
squeil. † SQUEAL.
squel. † SQUALL.
‖ **sque-lette′** (skĕ-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes; a skillet.
squench (skwĕnch; 140), *v. t. & i.* To quench. *Obs. or Dial.*
squerel. † SQUIRREL.
squete. † SWEET.
squeyer. † SQUIRE.
squey′mous. † SQUEAMOUS.
squib′ber-y (skwĭb′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A squib. *Rare.*
squib′bish, *a.* Trivial. *Obs. or R.*
squib′crack′, *a.* Bursting like a squib. *Obs.*
squich. † QUETCH.
squidg′er-een′ (skwĭj′ẽr-ēn′), *n.* A short insignificant person. *Slang.* [viated. *Slang.*]
squidg′y (-ĭ), *a.* Short; abbre-
squid hound. Striped bass. *U. S.*
squid′-jig′ger, *n.* A group of fishhooks fastened together with radiating points, for catching squid. — **squid′-jig′ging**, *n.*
squier. † SQUARE, SQUIRE.
squiery. † SQUIRY. [*Slang.*]
squif′fy (skwĭf′ĭ), *a.* Tipsy.
squig′gle (skwĭg′'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *swiggle*, *swig*, to shake a liquid in a closed vessel.] **1**. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed *Dial. Eng.* **2**. To squirm or wriggle. *Slang.*
squiler. † SCULLER.
squilk. † SUCH.
squil′la-gee (skwĭl′ȧ-jē). Var of SQUILGEE.
‖ **squil-lan′te** (skwēl-län′tā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Ringing; having a bell-like tone.
squil′ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuelier* a maker, seller, or keeper of dishes. See SCULLERY.] A scullion. *Obs.*
squil′ler-y, *n.* A scullery. *Obs.*
squill′gee. Var. of SQUILGEE.
Squil′li-dæ (skwĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Squilla* is type — **squil′li-an** (-ȧn), *a.* — **squil′lid** (-ĭd), *n.*
squil-lit′ic (skwĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to squills. *Rare.*
Squil-loi′de-a (-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUILLA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **squil′loid** (skwĭl′oid), *a. & n.*
squim′midge (skwĭm′ĭj). Dial. var. of SQUEAMISH.
squin (skwĭn), *n.* [Cf. QUIN a scallop, and Corn. *quean*, *quihan* scallop, periwinkle.] A kind of scallop or pecten. *Dial. Eng.*
squin′a-cy (*Scot.* skwĭn′ȧ-sĭ) Obs. or Scot. var. of QUINANCY.
squinancy berries. Black currants. *Obs.*
squin′ant (skwĭn′ănt), **squin′anth** (-ănth), *n.* [OF. *squinant*, LL. *squinantum*, Gr. σχοινάνθιον, -θος; σχοῖνος rush + ἄνθος flower.] Sweet rush. *Obs.*
squin′cey. † SQUINCY.
squinch (skwĭnsh). Dial. Eng. var. of QUINCE, SQUENCH.
squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To squint. *Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
squinch (skwĭnsh), *n.* Quinsy.
squin′cy, *n.* [See QUINSY, SQUINANCY.] A quinsy. *Obs.*
squin′ny (skwĭn′ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. SQUINT.] Also **squine** (skwīn). Squint; peep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
squin′sy. † SQUINCY.
squint brick. A brick cut or molded to an oblique angle.
squint′ed, *a.* Squinting. *Obs.*
squint′er, *n.* One that squints.
squint′i-fe′go (skwĭn′tĭ-fē′gō), *a.* Squinting. *Obs. Cant.*
squint′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUINT, *v.* — **squint′ing-ly**, *adv.*
squin′y (skwĭn′ĭ; skwĭ′nĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.
squin′zey (skwĭn′zĭ), *n.* [See SQUINANCY.] *Med.* Quinsy. *Obs.*
squir (*dial.* skwẽr; skwŭ), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swir* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, E. SWIRL.] To throw with a jerk, or edge foremost. —*v. i.* To hasten away; to whirl. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
squir′age (skwīr′ăj), *n.* English landed gentry. *Rare.*
squir′al-ty (skwĭr′ăl-tĭ), *n.* Squirarchy. *Rare.*
squir′arch (skwĭr′ärk), *n.* [*squire* + *-arch*.] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **squir′arch-al** (-är-kăl), *a.*
squire, *a.* [OF. *esquierre*. See SQUARE, *n.*] Square. *Obs.*
squir-een′ (skwĭr-ēn′), *n.* [Ir. dim. of E. *squire*.] A small Irish landowner; a petty squire. *Humorous. Eng.*
squire′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
squirel. † SQUIRREL.
squire′let, *n.* See -LET.
squire′ling, *n.* A petty squire.
squire′ly, *a. & adv.* Befitting a squire; like a squire.
squire-oc′ra-cy (skwīr-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-cracy*.] = SQUIRARCHY.
squire′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
squir′ess (skwīr′ĕs), *n.* The wife of a squire. *Rare.*
squi-ril′i-ty. † SCURRILITY.
squirr. Var. of SQUIR.

3. *Carding Machines.* One of the small rollers that work with the large cylinder.

squirrel cage. *Elec.* A secondary winding for an induction motor consisting of cylindrically arranged copper bars with ends connected by short-circuiting rings. Cf. PHASE-WOUND.

squirrel corn. An American papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers. It grows from a cluster of small tubers borne on the rootstock.

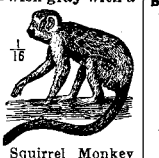
squirrel fish. **a** Any of several small brightly colored serranoid fishes of the genus *Diplectrum*, esp. *D. formosum*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. **b** Any of numerous small berycoid fishes of the family Holocentridæ, as *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, Bermudas, etc. They are usually largely bright red, with large eyes and large rough scales. **c** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **d** A redmouth grunt.

squirrel frog. A small tree frog (*Hyla squirella*) of the southern United States.

squirrel grass. Any of several species of wild barley (*Hordeum*), as *H. murinum*, *H. maritimum*, *H. jubatum*, etc., with bushy spikelets. See WALL BARLEY.

Squirrel Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

squirrel monkey. Any of several small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Saimiri* (syn. *Chrysothrix*), esp. *S. sciurea*, having a long nonprehensile tail. Their color is chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose. Also, a titi or marmoset.



Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciurea*).

squirrel shrew. Any of certain East Indian and Asiatic arboreal insectivores of the family Tupaiidæ. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, and, except for a long slender head, the external appearance of a squirrel. See PENTAIL **a**.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t.*; SQUIRT'ED; SQUIRT'ING. [Cf. dial. *swirt*, LG. *swirtjen* to squirt; orig. uncert.] **1.** To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; as, to *squirt* water.

2. To sprinkle or spatter. *Rare.*

squirt, *v. i.* **1.** To come forth as if ejected, in a sudden rapid stream, from a narrow orifice.

2. Hence, to speak rapidly; to prate. *Obs. Slang.*

squirt, *n.* **1.** Act of squirting; a shooting forth; a spouting; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid.

2. A small, quick stream; a jet. *Bacon.*

3. A sudden start or spurt. *Colloq.*

4. *Hydrodynamics.* The whole system of flow in the vicinity of a source.

squirt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUIRT. — **squirting cucumber,** the cucurbitaceous plant *Ecballium elaterium*, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds. See ECBALLIUM. — **s. process.** = LEE PROCESS.

srad'dha (srädʹä; shrädʹä; 147), *n.* [Skr. *çraddha.*] *Hinduism.* A rite or ceremony in which balls of rice are offered to ancestors, as after a birth or death.

stab (stăb), *v. t.*; STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *stabbi*, *stobbi*, *stubbi*, a stub, block. Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake, a stub, is prob. fr. English.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.

2. *Bookbinding.* To puncture for fastening by wire.

3. *Building.* To roughen the surface of (a brick wall) with a point to form a key for plaster.

to stab arms, to draw blood from the arm in order to mix it with wine for a toast, as formerly among gallants.

stab, *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon; to pierce. "Every word *stabs*." *Shak.*

stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*

2. *Bacteriol.* A stab culture.

to make a stab at, to try; to make an effort at. *Slang.*

Sta'bat Ma'ter (stäʹbät mäʹtĕr; stăʹbät mäʹtĕr). [L., the mother was standing;—so called from its first two words.] A 13th-century Latin hymn or liturgical sequence, commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Roman Catholic Church during the Mass of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). It was written by Jacopo (or Jacopone) dei Benedetti, a Franciscan satirist and reformer (d. 1306). Also, a musical setting of this hymn; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Palestrina or of Rossini.

stab'ber (stăbʹẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stabs; esp., an assassin.

2. *Naut.* A sailmaker's marlinespike or awl; a pricker.

stab culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture made by inoculating a solid medium, as gelatin, with the puncture of a needle or wire. The growths are usually of characteristic form.

sta'bile (stāʹbĭl; stăbʹĭl), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary; not moving; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile*; as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, 2 **b**.

sta-bil'i-ty (stə-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas*: cf. F. *stabilité*. See STABLE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being stable, or firm; strength to stand or endure without material change; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure.

2. Fixedness; — as opposed to *fluidity.*

3. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; steadfastness.

4. *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. A sufficient condition of stability is that the equilibrium value of the potential energy is a minimum. It was long assumed that this was essential, but this is now contested. The condition of stability of a motion is that its undisturbed path is the form toward which disturbed paths tend, as to a limit, when the disturbing impulses all decrease indefinitely.

Syn. — Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability.

sta'bi-lize (stāʹbĭ-līz; stăbʹĭ-), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make stable. — **-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zāʹshŭn), *n.*

sta'ble (stāʹb'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, F. *stable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*; cf. ESTABLISH.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; steadfast; as, a *stable* government.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; unwavering; as, a man of *stable* character.

3. Durable; not subject to sudden change; abiding; permanent; as, a *stable* foundation; a *stable* position.

4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; — said of any body or substance. Also, strong, or resistant to a breaking force.

5. *Mach.* Designating a governor in which any small change of speed causes the balls to move and reach a new position of equilibrium corresponding to the new speed.

Syn. — Steady, abiding, strong, durable. See LASTING. **stable dextrin.** See STARCH. — **s. equilibrium.** See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

sta'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *establer*. See STABLISH.] To make firm or secure; to establish; confirm. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *v. i.* To stand firm; also, to be established. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses; as, a horse *stable*; a cow *stable.*

2. The horses of a certain stable collectively; also, by extension, all the persons concerned with the ownership, operation, or management of a certain stable collectively; as, a *stable* noted for honest practices. *Racing Cant.*

sta'ble, *v. t.*; STA'BLED (-b'ld); STA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *establer.*] To put or keep in a stable or like buiding.

sta'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to kennel.

sta'ble-boy' (-boiʹ) } **sta'ble-man** (-măn) } *n.* A boy or man who attends in a stable; a groom; hostler.

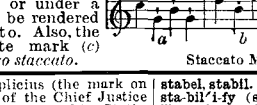
stable fly. **a** A dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) abundant about stables and often entering dwellings, esp. in autumn. It resembles the common house fly, but bites severely. **b** A related fly (*Cyrtoneura stabulans*).

stab'lish (stăbʹlĭsh), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *establish.*] To make firm or secure; to establish; fix; settle. *Archaic.*

stac-ca'to (stə-käʹtō; *It.* stäk-käʹtō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare*. See DETACH.] **1.** *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence; — said of notes, chords, or passages, and opposed to *legato.*

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner, as a remark.

staccato mark, a pointed vertical stroke (*a* in *Illust.*), or a dot (*b*), put over or under a note to be rendered staccato. Also, the composite mark (*c*) for *mezzo staccato.*



Staccato Marks.

Sta'chys (stāʹkĭs), *n.* [L., woundwort, Gr. *στάχυς*, lit., a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, having five nearly equal calyx teeth, divergent anther cells, and rounded nutlets. A few species, as *S. lanata*, are sometimes grown for ornament. *S. sieboldi* of Japan is known as *Chinese artichoke.* Several species are known as *hedge nettle.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of his genus.

stack (stăk), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakkr*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak.* Cf. STAKE.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like, usually nearly conical, but sometimes rectangular, commonly contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and often thatched.

2. Hence, a more or less orderly pile or heap; — often with the material specified; as, a wheat *stack*; a *stack* of billets.

3. An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel equal to 108 cubic feet (4 cu. yds.).

4. A group; a set. *Rare.* *C. Kingsley.*

5. *Arch.* **a** A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above the roof. **b** Hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke; as, the *stack* of a blast furnace. **c** A set of radiators in a cellar for heating apartments above by hot air conveyed through tin pipes; also, sometimes, the tin pipe by which the heat is conveyed to an apartment.

6. A bookstack; also, technically, in a library, a number or set of rows of bookstacks collectively.

7. *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, specif., such a pile composed of three rifles or carbines interlocked by their stacking swivels or bayonets.

8. One of the piles of layers of dung or tan, pots containing acid, and sheets or wickets of lead, in the old processes for making white lead.

9. *Gas Works.* A row of benches containing retorts.

10. A lofty isolated columnar rock in the sea. *Scot.*

11. A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.*

stack, *v. t.*; STACKED (stăkt); STACK'ING [Cf. Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stakke.* See STACK, *n.*] To pile up; to make into a stack or more or less orderly pile; as, to *stack* hay or cornstalks. **to stack arms,** *Mil.*, to set up arms, now three rifles or carbines, in a stack. See STACK, 7. — **to s. cards,** *Card Playing*, to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

stack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stacks; a device for stacking hay or straw; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

stack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STACK. — **stacking band** *or* **belt,** a band or rope to bind thatch or straw upon a stack. — **s. swivel,** *Mil.*, a swivel on a rifle by which it may be stacked.

stack'stand' (stăk'stănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain; a staddle; rickstand.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στακτή*, prop., fem. of *στακτός* oozing out in drops, fr. *στάζειν* to drop.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense, perh. a form of myrrh or cinnamon or storax. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

stac-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏmʹĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *στακτός* oozing out in drops (fr. *στάζειν* to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore for counting the drops.

stad'dle (stădʹ'l), *n.* Also *stadle.* [ME. *stathel*, AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, firm seat; akin to E. *stall*, *stand.* See STALL.] **1.** A support; esp., a staff; crutch; cane. *Obs.*

2. The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

3. A row or swath of dried or drying hay.

4. A small tree or sapling of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. *Now Rare.*

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

stad'hold'er (stădʹhōl'dẽr), **stadt'hold'er** (stătʹ-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, prop., a locum tenens; *stad* place (now usually meaning city, town) + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands; later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stad'hold'er-ate (-āt), **stad'hold'er-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Also **stadt-.** The office or position of a stadholder.

sta'di-a (stāʹdĭ-ə), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **c** An instrument with stadia hairs. See STADIA ROD, TACHYMETER, 1, TELEMETER. *Chiefly U. S.*

2. *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair. See STADIA, *n.*, 1 **c**.

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

squirrel cup. The hepatica (*Hepatica hepatica*).

squirrel hake. See HAKE, 2.

squirrel hawk. See ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

squirrel mouse. A dormouse.

squirrel phalanger. An Australian flying phalanger; esp., *Petaurus sciureus.*

squirrel tail. In fowls, a tail arched forward beyond a vertical from its anterior base.

squir'rel-tail', *n.*, *or* **squir'rel-tail'd grass.** = SQUIRREL GRASS.

squirrilitie, -ty. † SCURRILITY.

squirt'er, *n.* One that squirts.

squirt'y (skwûrʹtĭ), *a.* Characteristic of or befitting a squirt, or upstart. *Slang.* — **squirt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n. Slang.*

squir'y (skwīrʹĭ), *n.* [OF. *escuierie.* See ESQUIRE.] *Obs.* **a** A company of squires. **b** Squires; squirarchy.

squise. † SQUEEZE.

squish (skwĭshʹ), *n. & v.* Squash; swish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squitch (skwĭchʹ). Dial. Eng. var. of QUITCH, SWITCH.

squitch, *n. & v.* [Cf. Cornish *squych*, E. SWITCH.] Twitch. *Dial. Eng.*

squitch, *n.*, **squitch grass.** [See QUITCH grass.] Couch grass.

squi-tee' (skwĭ-tēʹ), *n.* Dial. var. of SQUEEGEE.

squit'ter (skwĭtʹẽr), *n.* Corrupt matter; foolish talk; also, *pl.*, diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter, *v. i.* To squirt; to go quickly; to disperse; also, to have "the squitters." *Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter-book', *n.* Pedant; bookworm. *Obs.*

squize. † SQUEEZE.

squob (skwŏb), **squob'ble** (-'l). Vars. of SQUAB, SQUABBLE.

squorde. † SWORD.

squot (skwŏt), **squot'ter.** Dial. Eng. vars. of SQUAT, SQUATTER.

squoze (skwōz). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SQUEEZE.

squyer. † SQUARE, SQUIRE.

sq. yd. *Abbr.* Square yard; square yards.

Sr. *Abbr.* Sir; Senior; strontium (without period, *Sr*).

S. R. *Abbr.* School reserve lands. *Queensland.*

sraddh, sradh (srädd, shrädd). VARS. of SRADDHA.

sra'ma-na (srŭmʹä-nä; shrŭmʹä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *çramaṇa.*] Lit., an ascetic; — a title given to Buddha.

S rays. = SECONDARY RAYS.

srewe. † SHREW.

sri (srē; shrē), *or* **shri** (shrē), *n.* [Skr. *çrī*, in modern Indian dialects *shrī.*] Lit., fortune; wealth; — used by Hindus in speaking of (not to) a person regarded with special respect, and also of divinities. *India.*

S. R. I. *Abbr.* Sacrum Romanum Imperium (L., Holy Roman Empire).

S. R. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Regiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).

srud. † SHROUD.

sru'ti (srōōʹtĭ; shrōōʹtĭ), *n.* [Skr. *çruti* a hearing.] *Hinduism.* The literature regarded as revelation of deity, as the Veda and parts of the Upanishads.

ss-. For various words in *ss-*, see the forms in SH-: as, for *ssade* see SHADE; *ssare*, SHARE.

ss. *Abbr.* Scilicet (L., namely; to wit); semis (L., half).

SS. *Abbr.* Sancti (L., Saints); Sanctissimus (L., most holy).

S. S. *Abbr.* Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England); steamship; Statistical Society; Senior Steward (Royal Arch Chapter, *Masonry*); scrub selection (land), *Queensland.*

ssamle. † SHAME, *v.* [Court.]

S. S. C. *Abbr.* Solicitor Supreme; SS. D. *Abbr. R. C. Ch.* Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord; — a title of the Pope).

S. S. E. *Abbr.* South-southeast.

ssed, sseduy. † SHADE; SHADOW, *v.*

ssel. † SHALL.

sseppere. † SHIPPER.

ssepthe, *n.* [AS. *scyppan*, *sceppan*, *sceppan*, to create.] Creature. *Obs.*

ssole. † SHALL.

ssorved, *a.* [AS. *scorfed* scabby, rough. Cf. SCURF.] Scabbed; leprous. *Obs.*

S. S. W. South-southwest.

St., *or* **st.** *Abbr.* Saint; Saturday; stanza; Street; stone (weight); Strait; stet (L., let it stand), *Print.*; Statute; Statutes; strophe. [of STALL.]

sta (stō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

sta. Scot. pret. of STEAL.

STA. *Abbr.* Stamped; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

staad. † *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

staal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of STEAL.

staare. † STARE.

staat. † STEAD.

staats'raad' (stätsʹrät'), *n.* [D.] Council of state. *S. Afr.*

stab, *v. t.* To lap; eat greedily. *Obs.*

stab. Short for ESTABLISHED, or ESTABLISHMENT. *Labor Cant.*

stab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAB. — **stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*

stabel, stabil. † STABLE, *a. & v.*

sta-bil'i-fy (stə-bĭlʹĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make stable. *Rare.*

sta-bil'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make stable, fr. *stabilis.* See STABLE, *a.*] A making firm; establishment; firm support. *Rare.*

stab'i-lim'e-ter (stăbʹĭ-lĭmʹĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *stabilis* stable + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining stability, as of an airship model.

sta-bil'i-tate (stə-bĭlʹĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitatus*, p. p. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] Establish *Obs.*

stab'i-liz'er (stăbʹĭ-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that renders stable; specif., a substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition.

sta'ble, *adv.* Stably. *Obs.*

sta'ble-meal', *n.* Drink bought to compensate an innkeeper for accommodation of horses. *Scot.*

sta'ble-ment, *n.* Law; statute. Cf. ESTABLISHMENT, 4. *Obs.*

sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sta'bler (stāʹblẽr), *n.* [Cf OF. *establier.*] A stable keeper. *Rare or Scot.*

sta'ble-stand', *n. O. Eng. Law.* The stand, or fixed position, of one about to shoot with a bow or to slip his dogs in hunting deer.

stablete, *n.* [OF. *establete.*] Stability. *Obs.* [ment. *Obs.*]

stab'lish-ment, *n.* Establishment. Stablish. *Obs.* [BLE.]

stabliss, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STABLISST. Stablish. *Obs.*

sta'bly (stāʹblĭ), *adv.* of STABLE.

stabul. † STABLE, *v.*

stab'u-late (stăbʹū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stabulatus*, p. p.] To stable or stall, as cattle. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be stabulated. *Obs.*

stab'u-la'tion (-lāʹshŭn), *n.* [L. *stabulatio*, fr. *stabulari* to stable cattle, fr. *stabulum.* See STABLE, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Act of stabling beasts. **b** A stable.

stab'wort' (stăbʹwûrt'), *n.* The wood sorrel, formerly reputed to be efficacious for wounds. *Obs.*

stacc. *Abbr. Music.* Staccato.

stac-ca'do, *n.* [Sp *estacada.*] A stockade. *Obs.*

stac'ca-ta'si-mo (stäk'kä-täʹsĭ-mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Superl. of STACCATO.

stac-ca'to. † STOCCADO.

stach'er (stăkʹẽr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*

Sta'chys (stāʹkĭs). *Bib.*

Stach'y-tar-phe'ta (stăkʹĭ-tär-fēʹtä), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn + *ταρφειός* thick, close.] *Bot.* Syn. of VALERIANODES.

Stach'y-u-ra'ce-æ (-ū-räʹsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See STACHYURUS. — **stach'y-u-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Stach'y-u'rus (-ūʹrŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στάχυς* ear of grain + *οὐρά* tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the Stachyuraceæ (order Hypericales). The two East Asiatic species are woody herbs or subshrubs with tetramerous flowers in tail-like racemes.

stacion, stacionere. † STATION, STATIONER.

stack (*dial.* stăk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STICK, *v.*

stackado. † STOCCADO.

stack'age (stăkʹăj), *n. Rare.* a Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked. **b** A tax on things stacked.

stack'er (stăkʹẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *stakra* to stagger. See STAGGER, *v.*] To stagger; to reel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stack'et, *n. & v.* [Cf. OLG. *stacket*, D. & G. *staket*, fr. F. or It. Cf. STOCKADE.] Palisade. *Obs.*

stack'freed', *n. Horol.* An eccentric wheel or cam, on which a spring presses, formerly attached to the barrel of a watch to equalize the force transmitted. The fusee replaced it.

stack'garth (*dial.* stägʹgärth), *n.* A stackyard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Stack-hou'si-a (stăk-houʹzĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. *Stackhouse*, botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Stackhousiaceæ, natives chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. They have yellow or white, often gamopetalous, flowers.

Stack-hou'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) consisting of two genera, *Stackhousia* and *Macgregoria*, and distinguished by the lobed ovary and 1-seeded indehiscent fruit. — **stack-hou'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

stack process. See WHITE LEAD.

stackt. Stacked. *Ref. Sp.*

stad. † STAND.

stad, † *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

stad, *n.* [Cf. AS. *stede* place.] *Obs.* a Standing; position. **b** Staying; delay.

‖ stad (stät), *n.* [D.] Town; city. *South Africa.*

stad'dling (stădʹlĭng), *n.* = STADDLE, of a stack. *Dial. Eng.*

stade. † STATE, STEAD.

stade, *n.* [Cf. G. *gestade* shore.] = STAITH.

stade, *n.* [Cf. F. *stade.*] Stadium; furlong. *Obs.*

stadia wires. = STADIA HAIRS.

stad'ic (stădʹĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a stadia.

The method of reading is by observing the length of rod subtended by the distance between the stadia hairs when these are fixed, or by noting the space between the stadia hairs when they are adjusted to cover a certain definite interval on the rod; — called also simply *stadia*.

sta-dim'e-ter (stā-dĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter*.] *Naut.* A modified form of sextant used for finding the distance of an object from its known height.

sta'di-om'e-ter (stā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter*.] **1.** A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line.

2. A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* STADIA (*-ä*). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *σταδιον*.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek feet, varying with the value of the foot, the Attic stadium being 185.0 meters (606.9 English feet); the Olympic (as measured from the footrace course at Olympia), 192.3 meters (630.8 ft.); and the Asiatic, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, one thirtieth of a parasang, or 147.9 meters (485.1 ft.). The Roman stadium was 625 Roman feet (185 meters or 607 ft.).

2. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of foot race. **b** A course for foot races, usually 600 Greek feet long (606 ft. 9 in. English) and flanked by terraced elevations, usually encircling one end, affording tiers of seats for spectators. Cf. DROMOS.

3. A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, used for athletic games, etc.

4. *Surv.* A stadia or stadia rod.

5. A stage; a period; esp., a stage in the development of an animal or plant. See STAGE, *n.*, 13 **a**.

staff (stăf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill or fit out, adorn, fr. D. *stoffeeren*, OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff, F. *étoffe*. See STUFF, *n.*] *Arch.* A building material consisting of plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, much used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff (stăf), *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1–8, STAVES (stāvz) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 9, 10, STAFFS. [ME. *staf*, AS. *stæf* staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf*, OFries. *stef*, G. *stab*, Icel. *stafr*, Sw. *staf*, Dan. *stav*, Goth. *stabs* element, rudiment, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand, place. See STAND; cf. STAVE, *n.*] **1.** A long piece of wood; a pole or stick; as: **a** A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support; that which props, upholds, or sustains.

> And he put the *staves* into the rings. *Ex.* xxxviii. 7.
> The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

b A cudgel or club; esp., a quarterstaff. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority; as, a constable's *staff*. **d** A pole on which a flag is supported and displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, shipbuilding, leveling, etc.

2. = STAVE, 3. *Rare.*

3. An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch.

4. *Surg.* The grooved director for the gorget, or knife, used in cutting for stone in the bladder.

5. *Her.* = FISSURE, *n.*, 4.

6. *Arch.* **a** = ROD, *n.*, 3. **b** A piece used to close the joint between a wooden frame and the adjacent masonry.

7. A stanza or stanza form. *Obs.*

8. *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*, esp. in Great Britain. The lines and spaces are called *degrees*, and are numbered upwards. They are made to designate absolute pitch by a *clef* at the beginning of the staff, which latter may be extended in compass by means of leger lines added above or below. For concerted or part music two or more staffs are joined with a brace. The staff began with a single line, marking the pitch of some tone, as C or F, above or below which the medieval neumes were arranged. A staff of four lines with the C clef is still used for Gregorian music. See *Illusts.* of CLEF, LEGER LINE, and PITCH.

9. [From STAFF, 1 **c**, an ensign of authority.] *Mil.* An establishment, or aggregation, of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties, in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army or section of an army; specif.: **a** In the United States army: (1) The aggregation of the staff departments and corps in contradistinction to *the line*. See 3d LINE, 17 **f**. (2) The aggregation of staff officers and aids-de-camp who assist a military commander in the administration, command, and supply of the troops. (3) Rarely, the general staff. **b** *Nav.* (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, chaplains, etc., and, formerly, officers of the engineer corps. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron.

10. Hence: A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.

to set, or put, up, or down, one's staff, to take up one's residence; to lodge. *Obs.*

staff angle. *Plastering.* A square rod of wood let into the plaster so as to be flush with the wall surfaces forming an angle, to secure the corner from injury.

staff captain. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of captain in the navigating corps. The title is becoming extinct and the office being merged in the line.

staff commander. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of commander in the navigating corps. The office is being merged in the line.

staff department. *Mil.* In the United States army, one of the departments or bureaus into which the War Department is subdivided for the purposes of administration and supply. They are the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Engineer Corps, and the Signal Corps. They are sometimes called *staff corps*, though this designation is applied in statutes only to the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

staf'fel-ite (stăf'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Staffel*, in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A green or greenish yellow phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in botryoidal or stalactitic forms of fibrous, radiating structure. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.13.

staff'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman employed in silk throwing.

staff notation. *Music.* Notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to a staffless system such as the *tonic sol-fa*.

staff officer. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff; specif., in the United States, a commissioned officer of a staff department or one not in the line or executive branch.

staff sergeant *or* **serjeant.** *Mil.* A sergeant not serving with a company, troop, or battery, but attached to headquarters. In the United States army there are the sergeant major; ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, electrician, and signal sergeants; and sergeant, first class, hospital corps.

staff system. *Railroading.* A block system in which a suitably inscribed staff is delivered to the engineer of a train, or caught up by the engine while moving, as authority giving the right of the road to a designated station.

stag (stăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird, male cat; prob. through a doubtful AS. *stagga*. Cf. STEG.] **1.** **a** The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to, but smaller than, the American elk, or wapiti, specif. one five years of age or older. **b** The male of certain other large deer, esp. one of the genus *Cervus*.

Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

2. Any of various male animals; as: **a** A young gamecock. **b** A turkey cock. **c** A male fox. **d** A drake or gander.

3. A castrated bull; a bull stag; also, a boar, esp. one castrated when past maturity.

4. The European wren.

5. A colt; esp., a young unbroken stallion. *Local, Eng.*

6. A romping girl, or other awkward person. *Local, Eng.*

7. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively; as, a *stag* dinner.

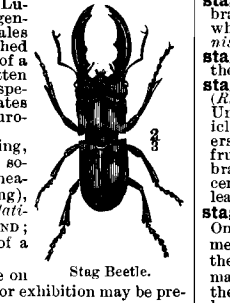
8. *London Stock Exchange.* **a** A dealer who is not a member of the exchange. **b** One who stags the market.

stag, *v. i. London Stock Exch.* To deal as a "stag." *Cant.*

stag, *v. t.* To watch; dog. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

to stag the market, *London Stock Exchange*, to subscribe for shares or stock to be issued in order to sell immediately at a profit.

stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles constituting the family Lucanidæ, the males of which are generally much larger than the females and have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. The larvæ feed on the rotten wood of dead trees. The common species of the northeastern United States is *Lucanus dama*. The common European species is *L. cervus*.



Stag Beetle.

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, habitation, story (of a building), sojourn, situation, stage (as in theaters), F. *étage* story (of a building), tier, grade, rank, (assumed) LL. *staticum*, fr. L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a building; also, a building. *Obs.*

2. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play or exhibition may be presented, or the like.

3. Speeif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, property room, dressing rooms, etc.

4. *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed.

5. A scaffold; staging.

6. A landing stage. See LANDING STAGE.

7. By extension from the scenic stage, the theater; the drama, as acted or exhibited; also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; — usually with *the*; as, the influence of the church and the *stage*.

8. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career.

9. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stage house; a station; a place for a relay of horses.

10. A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage*.

11. The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey.

12. A degree of progression in any pursuit, development, process, or the like; as, a *stage* in a disease.

> A particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

13. Hence: **a** *Biol.* One of several periods (whose beginning and end are usually marked by some important change of structure) in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage*; pupa *stage*; zoëa *stage*. In insects often called *instar*. **b** *Geol.* According to the nomenclature of the International Geological Congress, one of the subdivisions of a series of strata. See GEOLOGY. **c** *Engin.* The distance between two levels, as in hoisting.

to be, go, *etc.*, **on the stage,** to be or become an actor.

stage (stāj), *v. t.*; STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). To exhibit on or as on a stage; to display publicly; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers.

stage'craft' (-kräft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

stage director. *Theat.* One who prepares a play for production. He arranges the details of the stage settings, the business to be used, all stage effects, and instructs the actors, excepting usually the star, in the general interpretation of their parts. Cf. STAGE MANAGER.

stage fright. Nervousness felt before an audience.

stage manager. *Theat.* One in control of the stage during the production of a play. He directs the stage hands, property man, etc., has charge of all details behind the curtain, except the acting, and has a general oversight of the actors. Sometimes he is also the *stage director*.

stage micrometer. A graduated device applied to the stage of a microscope for measuring the size of an object.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old*.

3. A horse used in drawing a stagecoach. *Colloq.*

stage'-struck', *a.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

stage whisper. A loud whisper, as by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed, for dramatic effect, not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAG'GERED (-ẽrd); STAG'GER-ING. [Cf. ME. *stakeren*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; but also OD. *staggeren* to stagger. Cf. STAKE, *n.*] **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk; to stand or walk unsteadily; to sway; totter.

2. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose or action; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

> He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Rom.* iv. 20.

stag'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter.

2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock; as, to *stagger* belief.

3. *Mech.* To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as spokes or rivets; also, to dispose parts of (a wheel, etc.) in such a way.

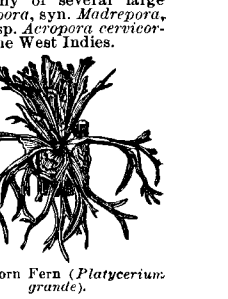
stag'ger, *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand, as if one were about to fall; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.

2. *In pl. form* **staggers,** *construed as sing. Far.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait, or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers* and *forage poisoning*.

stag'horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn'). Any of several large branching corals of the genus *Acropora*, syn. *Madrepora*, which somewhat resemble antlers, esp. *Acropora cervicornis* and *A. palmata*, of Florida and the West Indies.

staghorn fern. Any fern of the genus *Platycerium*.

staghorn sumac. A sumac (*Rhus hirta*), of the eastern United States, with dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers becoming bright crimson fruits. The flower stalks and branches are velvety-pubescent, like young antlers. Its leaves turn brilliant red in fall.


Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium grande*).

stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* One of a breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. They were similar to the fox hound, but larger and heavier, with drooping ears. The breed is nearly extinct.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGE. Hence: *n.*

1. = SCAFFOLD, 1 **c**; a scaffolding.

2 The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.

3. The act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nan-cy (stăg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State of being stagnant.

stag'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *stagnare*. See STAGNATE.] **1.** Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant*.

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.*; STAG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); STAG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water. Cf. STANK a pool, TANK, STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To be or become motionless; to be without current; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion or current; as, air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To be or become dull or inactive; to lose briskness or activity; as, commerce *stagnates*; society *stagnates*.

stag-na'tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stagnation*.]

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stadie, *n.* Stadium. Cf. STADE. *Obs.*

sta'di-on (stā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* STADIA (*-ä*). Gr. form of STADIUM. [of STADDLE.]

stadle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

stadt'hold'er. -hold'er-ate. Vars. of STADHOLDER, etc.

staen (stān). Scot. var. of STONE.

staenen. † STONEN.

staep. † STEEP, *a.*

staerc. † STARK.

stæthely, *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *stīðlīc*, and OFries. *stedelik* constant.] Strong. *Obs.*

staf. Obs. or ref. sp. of STAFF.

sta-fette' (stă-fĕt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *stafette*.] = ESTAFETTE. *Rare.*

staff, *v. t.* To form in line. *Obs.*

staff, *v. i.* [Cf. STAFF, *n.*] To thrust. *Obs. Scot.*

staff'age, *a. Obs. Scot.* **a** Obstinate; unmanageable. Cf. STAFFISH. **b** Not easily swallowed.

staff bead. *Plastering.* A molded or beaded staff angle.

staff college. *Mil.* A higher college for officers, esp. to prepare for staff appointments.

staff corps. *Mil.* The personnel (officers and men) of a staff department. [or staffs. *Rare.*]

staffed (stăft), *a.* Having a staff.

staff'-herd', *v. t.* To depasture (cattle), esp. in charge of a herdsman.

staff'ier (stăf'yẽr), *n.* [F. *estafier*, It. *staffiere*, prop., a stirrup holder.] Attendant; lackey. *Obs.*

staff'ish (stăf'ĭsh), *a.* Stiff; harsh; unmanageable. *Obs.*

staff'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

Staf'ford court *or* **law** (stăf'ẽrd). [From proper name, with a pun on *staff*.] A court or law ruled or dictated by violence; — sometimes alluding to a cudgeling. *Obs.* [HERALDIC KNOT.]

Staf'ford's knot (-ẽrdz). See **staff sling.** *Mil.* A leather sling attached to a long staff. *Obs.*

staff'strik'er. *n.* A tramp. *Obs.*

staff surgeon. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer of senior grade in the medical corps.

staff'sword', *n.* A thrusting sword; swordstick. *Obs. Scot.*

staff tree. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Celastrus* (which see).

staff'-tree' fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Celastraceæ.

staf'ful, *a.* Quite full. *Obs.*

staff vine. The climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

stafisagre. † STAVESACRE.

stag, *n. & v.* Stake. *Scot.*

stag'bush' (stăg'bo͝osh'), *n.* = BLACK HAW **a**.

stage, *v. t.* [See STAGE, *n.*] To erect; build. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

stage, *v. i.* To travel by stage.

stage boat. See POST BOAT.

stage carriage. A stagecoach. *R.*

stage direction. A direction with the text concerning the setting, action, etc., of a play.

stage door. *Theaters.* The actors' and workmen's entrance.

staged tower (stājd). A tower in which the stories are strongly marked, as in a Chinese pagoda.

stage'house', *n.* A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses

stage'like', *a.* Also **stage'ly.** Pert. to or befitting a stage; theatrical; make-believe. *Obs.*

stage'man, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*

stage right. The right to represent a work on the stage, generally protected by copyright.

stag'er-ite (stăj'ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Stagira*, with a pun on *Stagirite*.] Aetor. *Obs.* [the stage. *Obs.*]

stag'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Exhibition on

stag'-e'vil, *n. Far.* A kind of palsy of the jaw of a horse.

stage wagon *or* **waggon.** **a** A stagecoach. *Obs.* **b** A wagon running between two places for conveying passengers or goods.

stag'ey (stāj'ĭ). Var. of STAGY.

stag'gard (stăg'ärd), **stag'gart** (-ärt), *n.* [From STAG.] The male red deer in its fourth year.

stag'garth (stăg'ẽrth). Var. of STAGGERTH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stag'ger-bush' (stăg'ẽr-bo͝osh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.

stag'gered (stăg'ẽrd). *pret. & p. p.* of STAGGER. — **staggered tooth gear,** *Mach.* a stepped gear (wheel). See under STEPPED.

stag'ger-er, *n.* One that staggers; also, one that causes to stagger, as a blow. *Colloq.*

stagger grass. The staunaseo lily of the eastern United States, supposed to give cattle staggers.

stag'ger-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGGER. — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

stag'ger-weed', *n.* The field [larkspur.

stag'ger-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Golden ragwort. See RAGWORT.

stag'gie (stăg'ĭ). *n.* A young horse. Cf. STAG, 5. *Scot.*

stag'-head'ed, *a.* Having dead, leafless limbs at the top: said of trees. — **stag'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

stag'horn', *n.* a The ground pine *Lycopodium clavatum*. b The staghorn fern.

stag'-horned (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having mandibles that are large and palmate, or branched like an antler; — of certain beetles.

staghorn moss. = STAGHORN **a**.

stag'i-ly (stāj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STAGY.

stag'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Stagirites*, Gr. *Σταγειρίτης*.] A native of, or resident in, Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.

stag'nant-ly, *adv.* of STAGNANT.

stag'nate, *a.* Stagnant. *Obs.*

stagne, *n.* [L. *stagnum*.] A lake or pond. *Obs.*

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1. State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; as, *stagnation* of the blood.
2. Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; state of being dull; as, *stagnation* of business.

stag tick. A parasitic dipterous insect (*Lipoptena cervi*) of the family Hippoboscidæ, which lives upon the red deer. The mature insect has wings, but sheds them soon after settling on a suitable host.

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.* Also *stagey.* Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *a.* [From STAY to stop; prop., the p. p.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* persons, colors, habits.
Syn. — Steadfast, composed, regular, sedate. See DECOROUS.

stain (stān), *v. t.;* STAINED (stānd); STAIN'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye or blood.
2. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; to *stain* glass.
3. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name.
4. To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison; hence, to excel; outshine. *Obs. Spenser.*
5. To dull; dim; obscure. *Obs. exc. Hunting,* to injure (the scent of the quarry), as by the passage of hounds.
Syn. — Paint; sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor.

stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot.
2. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining; specif.: **a** A preparation thinner than paint, absorbed by the pores of the material (as wood) instead of forming a coating. **b** A pigment used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions.
3. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains* *Pope.*
4. Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame.
5. A tincture; a tinge; a slight trace. *Rare.*
Syn. — Blot, taint, pollution, blemish, disgrace, infamy.

stained (stānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAIN. — **stained glass,** glass colored or stained. See GLASS, *n.*, 1. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass cased with colored glass, or white glass into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

stain'er (stān'ẽr), *n.* One that stains or tarnishes; specif.: **a** A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood. **b** A pigment used merely to give color to a paint, as distinguished from the base, which is usually white lead.

stair (stâr), *n.* [ME. *steir, steyer,* AS. *stǣger,* fr. *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See STY to ascend.] **1.** A step; degree. *Obs.*
2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level, usually within a building.
3. A series of steps from one level to another, as in a house; — orig. only in *sing.;* now commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.; strictly, but less usually, the structure containing a stair.

stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair rod. A metal rod, or its equivalent, for holding a stair carpet in place in the angle between two steps.

stair turret. *Arch.* A towerlike building to contain a winding or spiral stair; — usually attached to a larger building.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

staith (stāth), *n.* [AS. *stæð* a bank, shore, akin to E. *stead.*] A landing stage or wharf for transshipment, esp. of coal, as from railway cars, into vessels. *Brit.*

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca,* fr. the root of E. *stick;* akin to OFries. & LG. *stake,* D *staak,* Sw. *stake,* Dan. *stage.* See STICK, *v. t.;* cf. ESTACADE, STOCKADE.] **1.** A pointed piece of wood or other material, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, tethering rod, etc.
2. The post or other support to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning.
3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flat car, etc., to retain the load.
4. Hence: **a** *Metal.* A small anvil usually with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, used by smiths, for light work. **b** *Mach.* The part of a riveter frame that carries the stationary die. **c** *Leather Manuf.* A wooden stake or post in the upper end of which is set a blunt semicircular steel blade over which skins are drawn to stretch and soften them; also, a crutch stake (see 2d PERCH, 5). **d** *Basketwork.* Any of the longest foundation rods of a basket or the like, usually upsetted from the bottom.
5. *Mormon Ch.* A territorial division.
Every city, or "*stake,*" including a chief town and surrounding towns, has its president, with two counselors; and this president has a high council of chosen men. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*
6. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked; that which is laid, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the result of a contest or any contingent issue.
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
8. The prize set in any contest, as a game, a race, etc.; — often in *pl.;* also, *Horse Racing,* a stake race.
9. A property or interest involved; something at stake; as, a *stake* in a business; he had a *stake* in the country.
at stake, involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy; as, one's life or honor is *at stake.* — **stake of Zion.** = STAKE, *n.*, 5.

stake (stāk), *v. t.;* STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng).
1. To pierce or impale; also, to bar, secure, or defend. *Obs.*
2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as vines or plants; also, to tether to a stake.
3. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off;* as, to *stake* out a road; to *stake* off a mining claim.
4. To push with a stake or pole, as a railroad car.
5. *Leather Manuf.* To work (skins) on a stake.
6. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; venture; bet.
To *stake* his life and property on the event of a war. *Macaulay.*
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
to stake on, *Mach.,* to secure (a large pulley, flywheel, or the like) on a shaft designedly smaller in diameter than that of the hole through the boss, by driving in keys on flats made for them in the boss and on the shaft, and centering the pulley or wheel by carefully fitting the keys.

stake boat. A boat moored to mark the course in a race.

stake driver. The common American bittern, one of whose notes resembles the sound of driving a stake into mud.

stake'head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n. Rope Laying.* Any of several horizontal bars, each supported on a separate stake, used in a ropewalk to carry the yarns, which are kept apart by pins in the bars, during the operation of twisting.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

stake horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in stake races; hence, a horse of superior quality.

stake race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which a money stake or prize is offered by the association holding the race.

sta-lac'tite (stă-lăk'tīt), *n.; pl.* -TITES (-tīts). [Gr. σταλακτός oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalactite.*] *Geol.* **a** A deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern, and formed from waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone. They vary from white or colorless to yellow and brown. **b** A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
stal'ac-tit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sembling, a stalactite.

sta-lag'mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalagmite.*] *Geol.* A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, a similar deposit of other material. A stalactite and the stalagmite beneath often become united in a complete column.

Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana.

stalagmite marble. *Min.* Onyx marble, often a stalagmitic deposit.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the shape or character of, or found in, stalagmites. — **stal'ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stale (stāl), *v. i.* [Akin to D. & G. *stallen,* Dan. *stalle,* Sw. *stalla,* and prob. E. *stall* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale, *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stale* theft, AS. *stalu* (see STEAL, *v. t.*).] *Obs.* **1.** Robbery; pilfering; hence; stealth.
2. A lure; specif.: **a** A trap; a snare. *Obs.* **b** A decoy; stool pigeon; fig., anything that allures. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A laughingstock; a dupe. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Place or state of concealment. *Obs.*

stale, *a.;* STAL'ER (stāl'ẽr); STAL'EST. [ME. *stale;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler,* prob. orig., to put in a fixed position, and of G. or D. origin (cf. STALL, *n.*), F. *étale* stationary, slack (of the sea at high tide; cf. STALEMATE), also OD. *stel* stale.] **1.** Old and strong, as ale. *Obs.*
2. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.
3. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.
4. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; commonplace. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale,* flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
5. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity along certain lines; — orig. used of overtrained athletes; as, one *stale* from overstudy; a market *stale* after busy trading.
6. Impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien, or the like, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand; as, a *stale* affidavit, a *stale* debt or claim, etc.
7. Left fallow after plowing, as land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stale, *n.* [See STALE, *a.*] **1.** That which is stale, worn, tasteless, or the like, from use or time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A prostitute. *Obs*

stale, *n.* [ME. *stale,* var. of *stele.* See STEAL a handle.] A stock or handle, as of a rake; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* a stalk; a step; a hurdle.

stale, *v. t.;* STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale, or vapid; to destroy charm or freshness of.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*
2. To render common; to cheapen.

stale (stāl), *v. i.* To grow stale; to wear out.

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stale,* a. + *mate* checkmate; cf. F. *étale* stationary. See STALE, *a.*] *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved; also, the declaration "stalemate," in effect claiming a draw (according to the rules of the game), when one's king is placed in such a position by the opponent's last move.

stale'mate', *v. t.* **a** *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. **b** Hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke,* fr. *stale* a stalk, a handle. See STEAL a handle.] **1.** A straw. *Obs.*
2. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat.
3. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc.; specif., in mosses, a seta.
4. That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornament in the Corinthian capital like the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring. **b** *Founding.* An iron bar with projections, inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor. **c** One of the two upright pieces of a ladder. *Obs.* **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to the stalk of a plant: esp., a long narrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, or (in the case of many attached animals, as many crinoids and barnacles) the entire body.

stalk, *v. i.;* STALKED (stôkt); STALK'ING. [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly; cf. Dan. *stalke* to stalk; prob. akin. to AS. *stalu* theft, *stalian* to steal, and E. *steal.*] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.,* or blended with def. 3.
2. To approach game stealthily or under cover; to hunt or reconnoiter from behind a screen.
3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing.
With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden.*

stalk (stôk), *v. t.* **1.** To betake (one's self) cautiously or stealthily. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing; as, to *stalk* deer.

stalk, *n.* **1.** A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.
2. Act or process of stalking game.

stalk borer. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Papaipema nitela*), which bores in the stalks of the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, and many other garden plants.

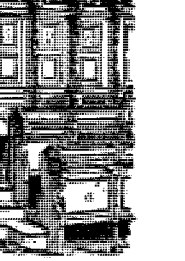
stalked (stôkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.
stalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **a**.

stalk'er (stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stalks; esp., one that stalks illegally; a poacher.
2. A kind of fishing net used esp. by poachers.

stalk'-eyed' (stôk'īd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed.*
stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Zoöl.,* the Podophthalmia.

stalk'ing-horse, *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game.
2. Hence, something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.
Hypocrisy is the Devil's *stalking-horse* *L'Estrange.*

stall (stôl), *n.* [ME. *stal,* AS. *steall, stall,* a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal,* G. & Sw. *stall,* Icel. *stallr,* Dan. *stald,* originally, a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν to set, place, send, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, STADDLE, STALE, *a. & v. i.*, 1st STALK, STALLION, STILL, *a.*] **1.** A stand, or fixed position; a station; place; room in general. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., the compartment or division of a stable, for one horse, ox, or the like. "In an oxes *stall.*" *Chaucer.*
3. **a** A temporary shelter; hut; shed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, board, or the like, on which small articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall;* a book*stall.*
4. A seat; esp., a royal seat; a throne. *Obs.*
5. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy, inclosed, wholly or partially, at the back and sides, often canopied and elaborately carved.
6. In a theater or the like, orig., a seat with arms or otherwise partly separated from its neighbors; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra usually sold for a higher price than the remaining orchestra seats; also, in *pit stall,* one of the seats in the forward part of the pit. *Chiefly Eng.*
7. *Metal.* An inclosure, usually roofless, in which ore is roasted.
8. *Mining.* Any of the spaces left by excavation between pillars, in the post-and-stall (bord-and-pillar — see under BORD) system of mining. See MINE, *Illust.*, 3.
9. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot.
10. Surfeit; disgust; also, an annoyance. *Dial. Eng.*


Stalls in Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice. *a* Subselliums.

stall, *v. t.;* STALLED (stôld); STALL'ING. [Cf. Sw. *stalla,* Dan. *stalde.* See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To install in office; loosely, to place; put. *Obs.*
2. To put into or keep in a stall or stable.
3. To fatten by stall feeding; as, a *stalled* ox. *Archaic.*

stag-nic'o-lous (stăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stagnum* pool + E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting stagnant water.

stag'num (stăg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** A pool of water without an outlet. **b** The cistern of a barometer. *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*]

stagon, *n.* [See STAG.] Stag-beetle.

stag sumac. Staghorn sumac.

Sta-gyr'i-an (stā-jĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Stagirite. *Obs.* [STAGIRITE.]

Stag'y-rite. Erron. var. of **Stahl'i-an** (stäl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to G. E. Stahl, a German physician and chemist (1660-1734); as, the *Stahlian* theory of phlogiston. — *n.* An adherent of Stahlism.

Stahl'ism (stäl'ĭz'm), **Stahl'i-an-ism** (-yăn-ĭz'm), *n.* = ANIMISM, 1.

‖ **Stahl'spiel'** (stäl'spēl'; G. shtäl'shpēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *stahl* steel + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument of steel bars, on a lyre-shaped frame, played with a hammer.

staid. + *sted,* p. p. of STEAD

staid, *pret. & p. p.* of STAY.

staid'ly, *adv.* of STAID. See -LY.

staid'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

staier. + STAIR.

staig (stāg), *n.* [Cf. STAG, *n.*] A young horse; a stallion. *Scot.*

staige. + STAGE. [*Obs. Scot.*

staik. Var. of STAKE, to satisfy.

stail. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALE, stalk, handle.

stalle. + STALL.

stain. + STONE.

stain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

stain'chel (stĕn'shĕl; stān'-), *n.* [Cf. STANCHEL, STANCHION.] = STANCHEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stain'cher (stĕn'shẽr; stān'-). Scot. var. of STANCHER.

staind. Stained. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*

stain'er-ess, *n.* A female dyer.

stain'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **stain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **stain'less-ness,** *n.*

stair. + STARE, STEER.

stair (*dial.* stâr), *a.* [Cf. AS. wíðerstǣger steep, E. STAIR, *n.*] Steep; sheer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stair, *v. i.* [See STAIR, *n.*] To ascend; advance. *Obs.*

stair beak. Any of several South and Central American dendrocolaptine birds of the genus *Xenops.* The bill has the gonys sharply deflected.

staircase shell. A wentletrap. **b** Any shell of the genus *Solarium.*

stair well. = WELLHOLE, 1.

stair wire. A slender stair rod.

stair'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, stairs. *Rare.*

stait. + STATE.

staith'wort' (stāth'wûrt'), *n.* The common cultivated cabbage.

stal'ver (stā'vẽr), *v. i.* = STAVER. *Scot.*

sta'lo (stä'lō), *n.* [It.] See **stak.** + STACK. [fasten; STICK.

stake. Obs. pret. of STEEK, to

stake (stāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALE.

stake, *v. i.* To accommodate; **stak'er** (stāk'ẽr), *n.* One who stakes, or bets.

stakke. + STACK.

stak'ker. Var. of STACKER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr). Var. of STACTOMETER.

stal. + STALL. [STEAL.

stal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

sta-lac'tic (stă-lăk'tĭk), **-lac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Stalactitic.

sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.

sta-lac'tit-ed (stă-lăk'tĭt-ĕd), *a.* Covered with, or decorated as if with, stalactites.

stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Stalactiform.

stalage. + STALLAGE.

stal'ag-mom'e-ter (stăl'ăg-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σταλαγμός a dropping + *-meter.*] = STACTOMETER.

stalant. + STALLANT, stallion.

stalde. Obs. pret. of STELL.

stal'der (*dial.* stôl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. STADDLE.] A wooden frame for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stal'ding (stôl'dĭng), *n.* A base foreign coin current in England shortly before 1300 as worth a penny. *Obs. or Hist.*

stale. + STALL. [of STEAL, *v.*]

stale (stāl). Obs. or dial. Eng.

stale. *n.* [See STALEMATE.] *Chess.* Short for STALEMATE, *n.*

stale. *n.* Troop; band. *Obs.*

stale'ly, *adv.* of STALE. See -LY.

stale'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

stalewarde. **stalewurthe.** + STALWART, STALWORTH.

stallion. + STALLION.

stalk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STALK. — **stalk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stalk'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stalk'let, *n.* [*stalk* + *-let.*] A small or secondary stalk.

stal'koes (stô'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire,* deerstalker, starer, gazer, fr. E. STALK, *v.*] Idlers posing as gentlemen. *Rare.*

stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *a.* Like a stalk.

stall. Obs. pret. of STEAL.

stall, *a.* Proud; obdurate. *Obs.*

stall, *n.* [Cf. STALE decoy.] **a** Stalking-horse; trap; ambush. *Obs.* **b** A confederate. *Cant.*

4. To surfeit; disgust; also, to fatigue. *Dial. Eng. C. Brontë.*
5. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load.
6. To stave off; — with *off;* as, to *stall* off an enemy, a request, curiosity, etc. *Colloq.*
7. To forestall; to anticipate. *Obs.* *Massinger.*
stall (stôl), *v. i.* [See STALL, *n.*] **1**. To stand; to maintain position, as in battle. *Obs.*
2. To live in, or as in, a stall; to dwell. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*
4. To stick fast, as a team in mire or snow; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload.
5. In contests, to do less than one's best, as to deceive for any purpose or to husband strength. *Cant.*
6. To be surfeited, as cattle with eating. *Dial. Eng.*
stall′age (stôl′āj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estallage*, of Teutonic origin. See STALL, *n.*] **1**. *Eng. Law.* The right of erecting a stall or stalls in a fair; rent or toll paid for a stall.
2. A stand or platform. *Obs. & R.*
3. Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw. *Obs.*
stall board, *or* **stall′board′** (stôl′bōrd′; 201), *n.* **1**. A stout rail or sill under the sash in a shop front;— so called from the former custom of having a projecting or hinged board on this sill for use as a stall.
2. Any of a series of successively higher floors on which excavated material is pitched, as in digging sewers.
stall′-feed′, *v. t.;* STALL′-FED′; STALL′-FEED′ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.
stal′lion (stăl′yŭn), *n.* [ME. *stalon*, OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.
stal′wart (stôl′wẽrt; stŏl′-; 277), *a.* [ME. *stalworth*, AS. *stǣlwyrðe*, *-wierðe*, serviceable, for orig. *staðolwierðe*, lit., foundation-worthy, having a firm foundation. See STADDLE; WORTH, *a.*] **1**. Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. Cf. STALWORTH.
2. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *stalwart* river. *Scot.*
Syn. — See STRONG.
stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *n.*, 2.
stal′wart, *n.* **1**. A stalwart person.
2. An unwavering partisan, esp in politics; specif [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." It opposed Civil Service Reform, favored by President Hayes, and his policy of conciliation toward the South (1877–81), and in 1880 strove to nominate Grant for a third term. Cf. HALF-BREED, 2 **a**.
sta′men (stā′mĕn), *n.; pl.* STAMENS (-mĕnz), *or* (*now Rare*) STAMINA (stăm′ĭ-nȧ). [L. *stamen* the warp, a thread, fiber, akin to Gr. στήμων the warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, akin to E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] **1**. A thread; esp., a warp thread of the old-style upright loom.
2. The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower giving rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*. The number of stamens is usually constant within a given group, and affords an important diagnostic character. Morphologically a stamen is a spore-bearing leaf (see SPOROPHYLL), and thus is often transformed to a petal, as in double roses, etc. Collectively the stamens form the *andrœcium*. See FILAMENT, *Illust.*, POLLEN, 2, FERTILIZATION, 2; cf. PISTIL.
stam′i-na (stăm′ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp. See STAMEN.] **1**. The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity, as the bones of animal bodies or the ligneous parts of trees.
2. Vigor, bodily or mental; capacity to endure strain; power of resistance; staying power; — now chiefly construed as *sing.*

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

stam′i-nal (-năl), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.
2. Of or relating to the vital strength or power of endurance; exhibiting stamina.
stam′i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *staminatus* consisting of threads.] *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.
sta-min′e-al (stȧ-mĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *stamineus*, fr. *stamen* thread.] Pert. to, or having or consisting of, stamens.
stamineal column, *Bot.*, an androphore.
stam′i-nif′er-ous (stăm′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.
stam′i-no′di-um (-nō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, as in the flowers of *Parnassia* and of some scrophulariaceous plants.
stam′i-no′dy (stăm′ĭ-nō′dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.
stam′mel (stăm′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel;* cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, LL. *stameta* a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*, and OF. *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN, TAMINE.] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color of this cloth, or the dye used to produce it.
stam′mer (stăm′ẽr), *v. i.;* STAM′MERED (-ẽrd); STAM′MERING. [ME. *stameren*, fr. AS. *stamur*, *stamer*, stammering; akin to D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stammēn*, Dan. *stamme*, Sw. *stamma*, Icel. *stama*, *stamma*, OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, Icel. *stamr*, Goth. *stamms*, and to G. *stemmen* to bear against, *stumm* dumb, D. *stom*. Cf. STEM to resist, STUMBLE.] **1**. To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter. Technically, stammering is imperfect enunciation, due to lack of control over the muscles of articulation, the sounds being vocalized properly. There may be difficulty in enunciating initial syllables, esp. if they begin with *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, and the syllable may be often repeated, in which latter case the defect is sometimes called stuttering. Cf. STUTTER, *v. i.*
2. To stumble or stagger; also, to falter or hesitate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — STAMMER, STUTTER are, in ordinary use, absolutely synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER frequently indicates embarrassment or hesitation, STUTTER, some stronger emotion.
stam′mer (stăm′ẽr), *v. t.* To utter or pronounce brokenly or with involuntary hesitation; — often with *out*.
stam′mer, *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.
stam′nos (stăm′nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στάμνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A kind of wine or water vessel.

Stamnos.

stamp (stămp), *v. t.;* STAMPED (stămpt); STAMP′ING. [ME. *stampen*, AS. *stempan* (prob. influenced by D. or Scand.); akin to LG. & D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stampf* a pestle, and E. *step;* cf. Gr. στέμβειν to handle roughly. See STEP, *v. i.;* cf. STAMPEDE.] **1**. To crush; beat; thresh; pound; bray; specif., *Metal.*, to crush or pulverize by the force of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.
2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the earth.
3. To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.
4. To impress or imprint with some mark, design, or the like; as, to *stamp* a plate or cloth with initials; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing or imprinting.

God . . has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being *Locke.*

5. To cut out, bend, or indent into various forms, by a blow or sudden pressure with a stamp, die, or the like; to form, or shape, with or as with a stamp or die.

I that am rudely *stamped*. *Shak.*

6. To indicate as by a mark or stamp; to mark; distinguish; as, the directness that *stamps* an honest man.
7. To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter for the post.
to stamp out, orig., to crush out with the feet; as, *to stamp out* a fire; hence, to stop or extinguish by energetic action.
stamp, *v. i.* **1**. To strike; beat; crush.
2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward.
stamp, *n.* **1**. Act of stamping. See STAMP, *v.*
2. That which stamps: **a** Any instrument for making impressions, or imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. Those stamps in which the blow of the pestle is caused by its mere weight are called **gravity**, or **gravitation, stamps**. By extension, a stamp mill.
3. The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping or imprinting; esp., such a mark or impression used to give a distinctive value or force to something.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*. *Burns.*

4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled; as, a *stamp* on a warrant; a notary's *stamp* on a deed.
5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or things, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp;* a receipt *stamp;* an internal revenue *stamp*, etc.
6. = TRADING STAMP.
7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign; characteristic mark; as, the *stamp* of dishonesty.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp.
9. A thing stamped. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. [F. *estampe*, It. *stampa*, of G. origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or one made by inked impression from an engraved surface; a cut; plate. *Obs*
11. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*.
12. A halfpenny. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13. *pl.* **a** Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* **b** Government stamp duties; as, *stamps* and taxes.
14. *pl.* Feet; legs. *Obs. Slang.*
15. *Metal.* A section of a bloom nicked or partially cut through, or broken off to show the grain. *Eng.*
Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void. It was repealed in March, 1766, as a result of the colonists' opposition. At a **Stamp-Act Congress**, held in New York, October, 1765, delegates drew up a petition against this and other measures.
stamp copper. *Mining.* Copper-bearing rock which is to be, or has been, stamped and washed before smelting.
stamp duty *or* **tax**. *Law.* A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles, as hats, gloves, drugs, etc.; specif., and usually, such a duty or tax on specified documents having a legal operation or necessary in legal proceedings, as deeds, promissory notes, etc. Stamp duties were introduced into England in 1694 from Holland, where they had been adopted in 1624. Ordinarily a document is not invalid for failure to use a stamp, but its use as evidence or as the foundation of a remedy is withheld until the stamp is affixed.
stamped (stămpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STAMP. — **stamped velvet**, velvet stamped with hot dies for crushing down the pile to show patterns.
stam-pede′ (stăm-pēd′), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling, akin to *estampar* to stamp, of Teutonic origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] **1**. A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually due to fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in a panic.
2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* to the gold regions; a *stampede* in a convention.
stam-pede′ (stăm-pēd′), *v. i.;* STAM-PED′ED (-pēd′ĕd); STAM-PED′ING (-pēd′ĭng). **1**. To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies.
2. To move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly.
stam-pede′, *v. t.* To cause to stampede.
stamp′er (stăm′pẽr), *n.* **1**. One that stamps.
2. Specif.: *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps.
3. An instrument for pounding or stamping, as the heavy metal piece attached to the lower end of a stamp in a stamp battery for crushing ore; a stamp head.
4. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering calcined flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.
4. *pl.* Feet; shoes. *Obs. Slang.*
stamp′ing (stăm′pĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAMP. Hence: *n.*
1. A noise made by the stamp of feet.
2. Something stamped out of another piece, as by machinery, or pressed or drawn into a definite shape from a blank.
stamping ground, a place much frequented; a favorite or habitual resort. *Slang.* — **s. mill**, *Mining*, a stamp mill.
stamp mill. *Mining.* A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore; a stamp battery.
stamp note. A stamped certificate from a customhouse authorizing a ship to receive certain freight. *Eng.*
stamp rock. *Mining.* Ore or metal-bearing rock requiring to be stamped before further metallurgical treatment.
stance (stȧns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, staying, position; in sense 3 F., fr. It. *stanza*. Cf. STANZA.] **1**. A standstill; pause; stop; halt. *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* *Scott.*
2. Intermission; distance; fig., estrangement. *Obs.*
3. A stanza. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. Station; position; site. *Scot.*
5. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture.
6. *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, when he is making a stroke.
stanch, staunch (stȧnch; stänch; 140), *v. t.;* STANCHED, STAUNCHED (stȧncht; stäncht); STANCH′ING, STAUNCH′ING. [ME. *sta(u)nchen*, OF. *estanchier*, F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing; akin to Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estancar*, It. *stancare* to weary, LL. *stancare* (perh. for *stagnicare*), *stagnare*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. Cf. STAGNATE, STANK, *n.*] **1**. To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a cut.
2. To extinguish; quench; allay; quell. *Archaic or Dial.*
stanch, staunch, *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. *Luke* viii. 44.

stanch, staunch, *n.* **1**. That which stanches. *Obs.*
2. A floodgate to accumulate water for flashing a boat over a shallow in a stream. Cf. STANK.
stanch, staunch, *a.;* STANCH′ER, STAUNCH′ER (stȧn′chẽr; stän′-); STANCH′EST, STAUNCH′EST. [Cf. F. *étanche* not leaky, water-tight, OF. *estanc* dry, fem. *estanche*, Sp. *estanco* stopped, tight, not leaky, as a ship. See 1st STANCH, *v. t.*] **1**. Water-tight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong.
2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; true; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman, Tory.
3. Close; secret; private. *Obs.* *Locke.*
Syn. — Firm, constant, resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady, loyal. — STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. STEADFAST implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; STANCH emphasizes the quality of resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea; as, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be *steadfast*, unmovable" (1 *Cor.* xv. 58); "If love . . . survives through all sorrow, and remains *steadfast* with us through all changes" (*Thackeray*); "each *stanch* polemic, stubborn as a rock" (*Pope*). See STRONG.
stanch, staunch, *v. t.* To make stanch; to strengthen.
stan′chion (stăn′shŭn), *n.* Also **stan′chel**. [OF. *estanchon*, dial. form of *estançon*, F. *étançon*, fr. OF. *estance* a stay, a prop, orig., a standing, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STANZA.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, an awning, or the like, or in a machine frame, etc.; specif., an iron mullion in a leaded window.
stan′chion, *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions, esp. by a pair placed so that the animal cannot withdraw his head from between them.
stand (stănd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND′ING. [ME. *standen*, AS. *standan;* akin to OFries. *stonda*, *stān*, D. *staan*, OS. *standan*, *stān*, OHG. *stantan*, *stān*, G. *stehen*, Icel. *standa*, Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, Goth. *standan*, Russ. *stoyat′*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand, στῆναι to stand, Skr. *sthā*. Cf. ASSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, DESIST, DESTINE, ECSTASY, EXIST, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PREST, *n.*, REST remainder, SOLSTICE, STABLE, *a. & n.*, STAFF, STAGE, STALL, *n.*, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANZA, STATE, *n.*, STATUTE, STEAD, STEED, STOOL, STUD of

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stallanger. † STALLENGER.
stallant, *n.* A stallion. *Obs*
stall′a-ry, *n.* Position of a clergyman holding a stall. *Obs.*
stal-la′tion, *n.* Installation. *Obs.*
stall′boat′, *n.* A kind of fisher's boat. *Obs.*
stalld. Stalled. *Ref. Sp.*
stallenge. † STALLAGE.
stal′len-ger, stal′lin-ger, *n.* [See STALLAGE.] One who pays stallage. *Obs. Scot.*
stall′er (stôl′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steallere*, *staller*, a marshal.] **1**. A stable keeper or hostler.
2. A standard bearer. *Obs. & R.*
stall′ing-ken′, *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Obs. Cant.*
stal′lion-ize, *v. i.* To behave as a stallion; — with *it*. *Rare.*
stallit. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
stall′man (stôl′măn), *n.* One who keeps a stall for selling goods, esp. books.
stall′ment, *n.* [See 1st STALL.] Arrangement of payments by installments. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
stallon, *n.* A scion or cutting.
stallowart. † STALWART.
stall plate. A plate bearing the arms of a knight, placed in his stall.
stall reader. One who reads books at a stall where they are exposed for sale.
stalon. staloun. † STALLION.
stalthe. † STEALTH. [*Obs.*
stalwardhede, *n.* Stalworthness.
stal′wart-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
stal′wart-ly, *adv.* of STALWART.
stal′wart-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stal′worth (stôl′wûrth; stŏl′-), *a* [See STALWART.] Stalwart. — **stal′worth-ly**, *adv.* — **stal′worth-ness**, *n.* *All Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ness. *Obs.*
stalworthhede, *n.* Stalworth-
stal′worth-y, *a.* Stalworth. *Obs.*
stam. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEM. [amaze. *Dial. Eng.*
stam (stăm), *v. t.* To astonish;
stam′bha (stŭm′bȧ: 134), *n.* [Skr., pillar, support.] = LAT.
stam′bou-line′ (stȧm′bōō-lēn′), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Stamboul*, a part of Constantinople.] A long outside single-breasted coat worn by Turkish officials on formal occasions. [ing stamens.
sta′mened (stā′mĕnd), *a.* Hav-
stam′in, (stăm′ĭn; stā′mĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*. See TAMINE, STAMEN; cf. STAMMEL.] A harsh woolen or worsted cloth, often used for penitential shirts. *Obs.* [*pl.* of STAMEN.
stam′i-na (stăm′ĭ-nȧ), *n.*, *L.*
stam′i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To indue with stamina. *Rare.*
stam′ine. Var. of STAMIN, *n.*
sta-min′e-ous (stȧ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* Stamineal.
stam′i-nid′i-um (stăm′ĭ-nĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *stamen* + *-idium*.] *Bot.* The antheridium. *Obs.*
stam′i-nig′er-ous (-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-gerous*.] *Bot.* Staminiferous.
stam′i-node (stăm′ĭ-nōd), *n.* *Bot.* A staminodium. [*Obs.*
stam′i-nous, *a.* = STAMINEAL.
stam′mel. † STAMPLE, *v.*
stam′merd. Stammered. *Ref. Sp.*
stam′mer-el (*Scot.* stȧm′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Stammerer; also, blunderer. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*
stam′mer-el, *a.* Half-witted.
stam′mer-er, *n.* One that stammers. [*mering*, p. pr.
stam′mer-ing-ly. *adv.* of *stam-*
stam′mer-wort′ (stăm′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Staggerwort.
stamp, *n.* [OF. *estampie* dancing tune, kind of song or poem; of Teutonic orig. Cf. STAMP, *v.*] A kind of dance. *Obs.*
stam-ped′a-ble (stăm-pēd′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
stam-ped′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stampedes.
stam-pe′do, *n.* A stampede. *Obs.*
stamp hammer. A power hammer that rises and falls vertically, like an ore stamp
stamp head. Any stamper in a stamp battery. *Now Rare.*
Stam′pi-an (stăm′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Étampes* (in L. form *Stampae*), in France.] Designating a subdivision of European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY.
stam′ple (stȧm′p′l; -′l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stammer* to stagger.] To stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stamps′man (stămps′măn), *n.* Operator of mining stamps. *R.*
stampt. Stamped. *Ref. Sp.*
stamp tax. = STAMP DUTY.
stamp′weed′, *n.* Indian mallow.
stan (stȧn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAND.
stanboghe. † STONEBOW.
stanc. † STANK. [*Scot.*
stance (stȧns), *v. t.* To station.
stan′chel, stan′chell (*dial.* stȧn′shĕl), *n.* [Cf. STANNEL.] Kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan′chel (*dial.* stȧn′sh′l), *n.* A stanchion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [a stanchion.
stan′cheled (-sh′ld), *a.* Having
stan′cher (stȧn′shẽr), *n.* A stanchion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanch′er (stȧn′chẽr; 140), *n.* One that stanches, or stops flowing; specif., a styptic.
stanchion gun. A pivot gun, esp. a gun fixed to a boat, used in duck shooting.
stanch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stanch′ly, *adv.* of STANCH.
stanch′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stancht. Stanched *Ref. Sp.*

horses, SUBSTANCE, SYSTEM.] **1**. To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; as: **a** To support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie*, *sit*, *kneel*, etc. **b** To be or become upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, a house, etc.

Still green with bays each ancient altar *stands.* *Pope.*

c To take or occupy a (certain) standing position or posture; to take or have one's stand; — used with an adverb to indicate place, posture, or motion; as, to *stand* aloof, away, aside, back, down, off, out, over, up, straight, etc.
2. To occupy or hold a place; to have a situation; to be situated or located; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine.
3. To cease from movement or progress; to pause; stop; to remain stationary or inactive.

The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and *stood* over where the young child was. *Matt.* ii 9.

4. Specif., *Hunting*, to point; — said of a dog.
5. To remain unchanged or unimpaired; to continue efficacious or valid; to endure; abide; last. "That the purpose of God might *stand.*" *Rom.* ix. 11.
6. To hold one's ground; to maintain one's position.

By their own conduct they must *stand* or fall. *Cowper.*

7. To assume and maintain a particular position, attitude, or the like, as with reference to some question or course of action; to be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism; as, to *stand* for temperance; to *stand* with justice.
8. To make a stand; to act in opposition or resistance, as to an enemy. "To be valiant is to *stand.*" *Shak.*
9. To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as if in a graded scale of any kind; as, he *stands* first in line of promotion; as a ruler, Elizabeth *stood* high; the thermometer *stands* at 78°; the stock *stands* above par.
10. To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder.
11. To be in some particular state; to be; as, he *stands* accused; to *stand* ready; how does it *stand* with him?
12. To be essentially; to consist; — with *in*.

Sacrifice . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

13. To be consistent; to agree; accord; — followed by *with* except in the phrase, it *stands* to reason.

Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*

14. To be a candidate for position or office.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors. *Walton.*

15. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; to sail, in a specified direction; as, to *stand* from the shore, for the harbor.
16. To measure when erect on the feet.
17. *Card Playing.* To be, or signify that one is, willing to play with one's hand as dealt.
18. To cost; as, it *stood* me a groat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
19. To concern; to be of interest or advantage (to); as, it *stood* him to leave the country for a time.

☞ In various senses, *stand* may be construed as transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.

to stand and deliver, to halt and hand over valuables, etc.; — formerly used in the imperative as a challenge by footpads. — **to s. by.** **a** To be near; to be present. **b** To be set aside with disregard. "The commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* **c** To maintain; defend; support; as, *to stand by* one's party; also, to be or continue serviceable to. **d** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; to be ready to act in relation to; as, *stand by* the main sheet; *stand by* to raise the anchor. — **to s. for.** **a** To represent; to be a symbol for; as, the judicial ermine *stands for* justice. **b** To guarantee or be sponsor for. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, to cost; to represent a (certain) expense to. — **to s. in one's light**, to take a position harmful to one's interest. — **to s. in with**, to join; to be a partner with; specif., to be in secret, profitable alliance with. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. off.** **a** To keep one's self at a distance. **b** Not to comply. **c** To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. **d** To appear prominent; to stand out. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. off and on**, *Naut.*, to remain near, as a coast, by sailing toward and then from it. — **to s. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To depend upon; as, my right *stands upon* my title deed. **b** To deem important; to magnify; to insist on; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** To be satisfied or convinced of. *Shak.* **d** To concern; interest; to be incumbent upon. **e** To prolong consideration of; dwell upon. *Now Rare. Bacon.* **f** *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — **to s. one in hand**, to conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous; — with personal object in the dative case. *Dial.* — **to s. one in stead**, to be of use or advantage. "The smallest act . . . shall *stand* us *in* great *stead.*" *Atterbury.* — **to s. on one's own legs** *or* **feet**, to support one's self; to be independent. — **to s. out.** **a** To project; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance; not to yield; to be stubborn. — **to s. over**, to be postponed; as, an assembly *stands over* to another date. — **to s. pat.** **a** *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics*, to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. The phrase was first used to express the attitude of leaders of the Republican party by Senator Hanna in 1902. Hence: **stand'pat'ter** (stănd'păt'ẽr), **stand'pat'tism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **to s. to.** **a** To ply; to urge; to persevere in using; as, *to stand to* one's oars. **b** To stand sponsor for (a child). *Dial. Eng.* — **to s. together**, to be consistent; to agree. — **to s. under**, to undergo; to withstand. "*Stand under* grievous imposition." *Shak.* — **to s. up for**, to defend; justify; to support, or attempt to support. — **to s. upon.** = TO STAND ON. — **to s. up to**, to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation, one's word or promise.

stand (stănd), *v. t.* **1**. To set upright; to cause to stand; as, to *stand* a man on his feet.
2. To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear, as, to *stand* the cold.
3. To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. "Love *stood* the siege." *Dryden.*
4. To submit to; to suffer; abide.

And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

5. To abide by; to hold to, as one's word. *Obs. or R.*
6. To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* treat; to *stand* the shot. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

to stand a chance, a show, etc., to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — **to s. a watch**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to serve for a turn of duty with the port or starboard watch; hence, to serve for a turn of any duty. — **to s. fire.** **a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To resist heat; to be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — **to s. off**, to hold at bay, as an assailant; to keep at a distance, as an undesired companion; to put off, as a dun. — **to s. one's ground**, to stand firm; to maintain one's position.

stand (stănd), *n.* [AS. *stand.* See STAND, *v. i.*] **1**. Act of standing or taking one's stand.
2. Specif., a halt or stop; esp., a halt for defense or resistance; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand.*
3. A place or post where one stands; a station.
4. Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; a race course. **c** A starting post for a race. *Scot.*
5. A stall or booth for business; more broadly, any location or station for business, or considered as to its fitness for business opportunity; as, a cigar *stand*, a news *stand*; a cab *stand*; a good *stand* for a hotel, store, or the like.
6. *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand.*
7 A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support; as, a hat, umbrella, or music *stand.*
8. Rank; standing in life; station. *Now Rare.*
9. A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop; as, a *stand* of clothes; a *stand*, or suit, of armor; a *stand*, or hive, of bees. See STAND OF ARMS, below. *Obs. or Dial.*
10. *Agric., Forestry, etc.* The relative number of plants of a field crop growing on a given area, esp. soon after germination; as, a good *stand* of corn or cotton. Cf. CATCH, *n.*, 8.
11. A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root.
12. *Com.* Of pitch, 250 to 300 pounds.
13. A relatively small piece of land measured off (by an official surveyor) for sale, building, etc.; a lot, esp. one for a building site for business in town or village. *South Africa.*
14. A cask; a tub; a large barrel to hold water or salted beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
15. A stanza. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*

Syn. — Stop, halt, rest, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation.

at, *or* **to, a stand**, at, or to, a stop or standstill; esp., in a perplexing situation. — **s. of ammunition**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete built-up round of spherical field-gun ammunition, including projectile, powder charge, and connecting and protecting parts; now, a complete metallic cartridge for a rapid-firing gun. *Rare.* — **s. of arms**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete set for one soldier, as a rifle, bayonet, cartridge box, and belt; now, the rifle alone *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures. — **s. of colors** *or* **colours**, *Mil.*, the colors, or flags, carried by a unit, as a regiment; also, a single color or flag. *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures.

stand'age (stăn'dāj), *n.* **1**. Privilege of, or room for, standing, as of cattle, or a fee paid for it.
2. *Mining.* A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine; a sump.

stand'ard (-dȧrd), *n.* [OF. *estandart*, F. *étendard*, of Teutonic origin. In some senses fr. E. *stand*, influenced in form by the word fr. F. meaning banner. See STAND, *v.*; -ARD, or HARD.] **1**. Something elevated as a signal or beacon. *Obs.* *Cath. Angl.*
2. **a** A figure adopted as an emblem by any organized body of people; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, narrow, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader on special occasions, and bearing badges, mottoes, and the like; — disting. from a *banner*. **b** Loosely, a banner; as, the British royal *standard.*
3. A standard bearer. *Rare.*
4. That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, or the like.
5. That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

6. *Coinage.* **a** Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. **b** The standard of value (see in phrases) of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the **gold standard**) or silver (the **silver standard**).
7. In the common English, and some colonial, schools, a grade or class; as, the first *standard* (the next above the infants' classes and lowest of the graded classes).
8. *Chiefly Technical.* An upright support, as any of the vertical poles of a scaffold, either of the side supports of a lathe, sewing machine, etc., a stand for a lamp, the post or sheath of a plow, or the like; any upright in framing; a quarter or stud; hence, in general, a bearer or bearing, as either of the pedestals carrying a dynamo armature.
9. *Elec.* A guyed upright iron pole on the top of a roof, with brackets, insulators, etc., or a braced cluster or stack of such poles, for carrying overhead wires.
10. *Figure Weaving.* A heddle shaft into which a half heddle has been looped by passing the twine over and through the eyes of the shaft.
11. *Shipbuilding.* An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it.
12. *Forestry.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after coppice felling. Cf. STANDEL. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **c** A unit of timber measurement, being equal to about 200 feet board measure.
13. *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb grown with an erect, treelike stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis.
14. *Bot.* A vexillum.
15. A large drinking cup or goblet. Cf. STANDING CUP.
16. A coffer; a large chest. *Obs.*
17. A complete assortment; suit; set. *Obs.* Cf. STAND, *n.*, 9.
18. A principal dish at table. *Obs.*
19. An old resident; an official or servant who has been long established. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — STANDARD, CRITERION. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model; CRITERION adds to *standard* the implication of a test; as, "The French have set up purity for a *standard* of their language; and a masculine vigor is that of ours" (*Dryden*); "Wordsworth was wholly void of that shaping imagination which is the highest *criterion* of a poet" (*Lowell*). See PATTERN; 5th FLAG.

standard of comfort, *Econ.*, the degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist. — **standard of deferred payments**, a function of money which is affected by different conditions from those which govern its operation as a medium of exchange or as a measure of value in the old or traditional sense, because the time which may elapse between the creation and the settlement of a debt may witness great changes in the purchasing power of the article used as money. — **s. of life** *or* **living**, an irreducible minimum of economic goods and services which a given community or given class in the community insists on having, and in default of which it will steal or die. — **s. of value**, *Econ.*, the commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparison of values; specif., that which is made the measure of value in any monetary system.

stand'ard (stăn'dȧrd), *a.* **1**. Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* time; *standard* weights and measures; a *standard* authority; *standard* gold or silver. The term is officially applied to many manufactured or prepared articles legally required to conform to specified conditions as to proportions of material; as, *standard* cocoa, ginger, glucose, meats, etc.
2. Hence: Having a recognized and permanent value; as, *standard* works in history; *standard* authors.
3. *Hort.* Of the form of a standard; not trained to a wall or support; as, *standard* fruit trees.

standard alphabet. See LEPSIUS ALPHABET. — **s. candle.** *Photometric Measurements.* See CANDLE, *n.*, 6. Also, the light given by such a candle, used as a unit for comparisons. — **s. cell**, *Elec.*, a cell used as a standard of electromotive force. See CLARK CELL, WESTON CELL. — **s. compass**, *Navig.*, a compass on board ship isolated as much as possible from abnormal influences, the courses being set by comparison of the steering compass with it. — **s. deal.** See 5th DEAL, *n.*, 1. — **s. gauge** *or* **gage.** **a** *Mach.* (1) A template or pattern for gauging the dimensions or shape of standardized parts. (2) A gauge used only for testing other similar gauges, and preserved as a reference, to detect wear of the working gauges. **b** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s. gold** *or* **silver**, gold or silver of the proper fineness for coinage. In Great Britain this is, for gold, .916 ($\frac{11}{12}$), for silver, .925; in the United States, for gold and silver, .900. — **s. mineral.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **s. solution**, *Chem.*, a solution of standard or accurately known strength, used as a reagent. — **s. speed**, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a speed set by the admiral in command. Whatever it is, *full speed* is one quarter greater, *half speed* one quarter less, *slow speed* one half less. *Reserve speed* is all possible speed with full boiler power. — **s. star**, a star which, its position and proper motion being well known, is used as a standard in determining time, latitude, the positions of other heavenly bodies, etc. — **s. timber.** See TIMBER, *n.*, 1. — **s. time**, the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada four standards of time have been adopted by the railroads since 1883 and accepted by the people, viz., *Eastern* (color, as in maps, red), *Central* (blue), *Mountain* (green), and *Pacific* (yellow), corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, and (in Alaska) 150th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore five, six, seven, eight, and ten hours slower than Greenwich time. Changes from one standard to another are made at prominent stations which mark official boundaries, as at Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, Atlanta, etc., from Eastern to Central time and *vice versa*. A fifth standard, *Intercolonial*, or *Provincial*, time, corresponding to the 60th meridian and one hour earlier than Eastern time, is used by Halifax and a few adjacent cities. — **s. type.** See TYPE. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE. — **s. wire gauge** *or* **gage.** See WIRE GAUGE.

standard bearer. **a** An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party. **b** A standard-wing (bird).

standard coppice. *Forestry.* Coppice containing standards. Called also *coppice under standards.*

standard forest. *Forestry.* A forest of standards.

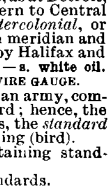
stand'ard-ize (stăn'dȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard; to render standard; to determine the strength, scale value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard; as, to *standardize* a solution; to *standardize* a voltmeter. — **stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **stand'ard-iz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

stand'ard-wing', *n.* **a** A curious bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing. **b** The pennant-winged nightjar.

stand'-by', *n.* One that stands by one in need; one to be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency.

stand'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Upright or erect; upright on the feet or in place; as, a *standing* audience; *standing* grain.
2. At rest; specif., of water, not flowing; stagnant.
3. Not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; lasting; as, a *standing* color.
4. Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees.
5. Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed. Cf. TRUNDLE-BED.
6. Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.

standing army, a permanent army of paid soldiers. Cf. MILITIA. — **s. band**, a band of linen starched or wired, formerly worn about the neck. Cf. BAND, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **s. bevel.** See BEVEL, *n.*, 1. — **s. block**, a fixed pulley block. Cf. RUNNING BLOCK. — **s. bolt.** = STUD BOLT. — **s. committee**, in legislative bodies, churches, etc., a committee to consider subjects of a particular class arising during a stated period. — **s. cup**, a tall goblet, with a foot and a cover. Cf. STANDARD, *n.*, 15. — **s. cypress**, a handsome polemoniaceous herb (*Gilia coronopifolia*) of the southern United States, having finely dissected leaves and a spike of scarlet tubular flowers. — **s. finish**, *Arch.*, that part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed. — **S. Fishes' Bible.** See BIBLE, 2. — **s. lug.** See LUGSAIL. — **s. order.** **a** *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. **b** *pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for the guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed; — disting., in Eng. parliamentary practice, from *sessional orders*. **c** *Eccl.* The denomination established by law; — a term formerly used in Connecticut of the Congregational Church, the State church until 1818. — **s. part.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a tackle made fast to the block, or to



Standing Cup.

stand'ant, *p. a.* Standing. *Obs.*
stand'bed', *n.* A bed with posts. *Obs.*
stand'board', *n.* A standing table. *Obs.*
stan·ded. † STONE-DEAD.
stand-ee', *n.* See -EE. *Colloq.*
stand'el, *n.* [From STAND, *n.*] *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.*
standelwelks, standelwort, *n.* Standergrass. *Obs.*
stand'er, *n.* **1**. One that stands. **2**. Hence: **a** *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A coal-pillar support. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A scout or watcher for a thief or footpad. *Old Slang.* **d** *Eccl. Hist.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.
‖ **Stän'de-rath'**, *or* **Stän'de-rat'** (shtĕn'dĕ-rät'), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.
stand'er-by', *n.* A bystander.
stand'er-grass' (stăn'dẽr-grȧs'), *n.* Male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*
standert. † STANDARD.
stand'er-wort' (stăn'dẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Standergrass
stand'-far-off', *n.* A kind of coarse stuff for clothing. *Obs.*
standfra. *a.* [*stand* + (prob.) dial. *fra* fro, from.] Unyielding; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*
stand'ful, *n.* [Cf. dial. *stand* a tub, or Gael. *stann, stannt.*] A tubful; a pailful. *Obs. Scot.*
stand'fur'ther, *n.* Quarrel; aloofness. *Dial. Eng.*
stand'-fur'ther-off', *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Cf. STAND-FAR-OFF. *Obs.*
stand hawk The kestrel, from its hovering. *Brit.*

any point or object. **b** That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or bend. **c** That part of a hook opposite the point. **d** The part of a rope at the end which is fastened to anything. — **standing piece**, a standing cup. *Obs.* — **s. press**, *Print. & Bookbinding*, a press in which sheets or books are piled and pressed. — **s. rigging**, *Naut.*, the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and fixed spars, such as the bowsprit, and remain fixed, as the shrouds and stays.

stand'ing (stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand; the state of being erect on the feet; stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station; stand. **3.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*. **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing*; an officer of long *standing*.

stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for writing materials.

stand'–off', *n.* **1.** Act of standing off. **2.** A counterbalancing effect; neutralization; by extension, in games, contests, bets, etc., a tie; a draw. — **stand'–off'ish**, *a.* — **stand'–off'ish-ness**, *n.*

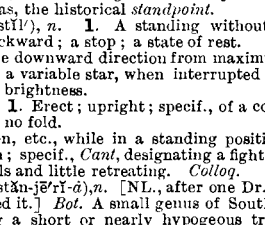
stand'pipe' (stănd'pip'), *n.* **a** A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water used to secure a uniform pressure in a supply system. **b** = MOUTHPIECE, 5 **b**.

stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged; as, the historical *standpoint*.

stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* **1.** A standing without moving forward or backward; a stop; a state of rest. **2.** *Astron.* The downward direction from maximum in the light curve of a variable star, when interrupted by a secondary rise in brightness.

stand'–up', *a.* **1.** Erect; upright; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold. **2.** Done, taken, etc., while in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch; specif., *Cant*, designating a fight with few or no false falls and little retreating. *Colloq.*

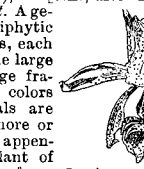
Stan-ge'ri-a (stăn-jē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after one Dr. *Stanger*, who introduced it.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African cycads having a short or nearly hypogeous trunk, and bracted strobiles. *S. paradoxa* is the *Hottentot's-head*.



Stanhope **b**.

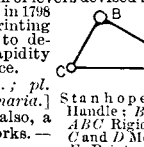
stan'hope (stăn'hōp; stăn'ŏp), *n.* **a** A style of buggy typically with high seat and closed back and characterized by a heavy erect piece (the **Stanhope pillar**) at each side, straight-edged behind where the seat panels join it but curved in front, forming the front of the arm rest above and merging into an open sill below. **b** Hence, any high buggy in which the side construction follows such lines.

Stan-ho'pe-a (stăn-hō'pē-ă), *n.* [NL., after Philip Henry, 5th Earl *Stanhope.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having pseudobulbs, each of which sends up a single large leaf and a raceme of large fragrant flowers of various colors and markings. The sepals are nearly equal; the lip is more or less contorted, with fleshy appendages. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. **b** [*l. c.*] A perfume made from orchids of this genus.



Stanhopea. Flower of *S. insignis*.

Stanhope levers. A system of levers devised by Charles, 3d Earl Stanhope, and applied in 1798 to his (the first) iron printing press to cause the platen to descend with decreasing rapidity and so with increasing force.



Stanhope Lever. *A* Handle; *B* Fixed Pivot; *ABC* Rigid Bent Lever; *C* and *D* Movable Joints; *E* Point of Connection with Screw of Press.

stan'na-ry (stăn'ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works; also, a region containing tin works. — **stan'na-ry**, *a.*

stan'nel (-ĕl), *n.*, *or* **stannel hawk**. [AS. *stängella*, *stangilla*; properly, stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE, YELL; cf. STONEGALL.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin: cf. F. *stannique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of four, as contrasted with *stannous*. — **stannic acid**. **a** A substance (**a-stannic acid**) got as a white gelatinous precipitate by boiling an aqueous solution of stannic chloride or by treating it with ammonia. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as Na_2SnO_3. **b** A white powder (*metastannic acid* or *β-stannic acid*) obtained by heating tin with concentrated nitric acid. It forms soluble salts with alkalies, as $Na_2Sn_5O_{11}$. — **s. chloride**, a colorless, mobile liquid, $SnCl_4$, which fumes in the air, obtained by heating tin or stannous chloride in chlorine gas. Mixed with a little water it solidifies to a soft crystalline mass, the so-called **butter of tin**. It is used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. — **stannic oxide**, tin oxide, SnO_2, occurring in cassiterite and produced artificially as a white amorphous powder. It is used in making white enamels, for polishing glass, etc. — **s. sulphide**, a yellow precipitate, SnS_2, got by treating a solution of a stannic salt with hydrogen sulphide. By heating in the presence of sal ammoniac it crystallizes, forming **mosaic gold**.

stan'nite (stăn'ĭt), *n.* *Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster occurring in granular masses; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.3–4.52.

stan'no- (stăn'ō-). [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *tin*, or indicating *tin as an ingredient*.

stan-no'so- (stă-nō'sō-), *a.* *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, certain *stannous compounds*.

stan'no-type (stăn'ō-tīp'), *n.* [*stanno-* + *-type.*] **a** A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype. **b** A modification of the woodburytype in which a gelatin intaglio, protected by a sheet of tin foil pressed into intimate contact with its surface, is used as a plate from which to print.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of two, as contrasted with *stannic*. — **stannous chloride**, a compound, $SnCl_2$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on tin either as an anhydrous white solid or in monoclinic crystals (*tin crystals* or *tin salt*) containing two molecules of water. The latter is used as a mordant. — **s. oxide**, a black powder or dark-green crystalline substance, SnO, which on heating in air burns, forming stannic oxide.

stan'num (-ŭm), *n.* [L., alloy of silver and lead; later, tin.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan'za (stăn'zä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZAS (-zäz), It. -ZE (stän'tsā). [It. *stanza* a room, habitation, a stanza, i. e., a stop, fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE, STANCHION.] **1.** *Pros.* A group of verses or lines combined according to a typical scheme, and constituting one of such identically formed divisions of a song or poem; — also called *strophe*, which is used preferably of classical verse. **2.** *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber; as, Raphael's *Stanze* in the Vatican.

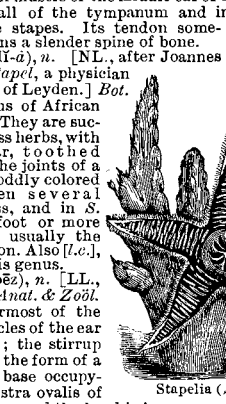
Syn. — See VERSE.

stan-za'ic (stăn-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas.

sta-pe'di-al (stă-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

sta-pe'di-us (stă-pē'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stapes.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals arising from the wall of the tympanum and inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its tendon sometimes contains a slender spine of bone.

Sta-pe'li-a (-lĭ'ă), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel*, a physician and botanist of Leyden.] *Bot.* A large genus of African asclepiads. They are succulent leafless herbs, with quadrangular, toothed stems, like the joints of a cactus. The oddly colored flowers, often several inches across, and in *S. gigantea* a foot or more across, have usually the odor of carrion. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.



Stapelia (*S. asterias*).

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The innermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear of mammals; the stirrup bone. It has the form of a stirrup, the base occupying the fenestra ovalis of the tympanum, and the head being connected to the incus. **b** In other vertebrates, the inner segment of the columella auris, or, sometimes, the entire columella.

Staph'y-le'a (stăf'ĭ-lē'ă), *n.* [NL., earlier *Staphylodendron*, fr. Gr. σταφυλή cluster of grapes; — so named from the clustered fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, the bladder nuts, type of the family Staphyleaceæ. They have opposite trifoliolate or pinnate leaves and drooping panicles of white flowers, succeeded by inflated capsules.

Staph'y-le-a'ce-æ (-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sapindales), the bladder-nut family, having compound leaves, perfect regular flowers with introrse anthers, and inflated capsular fruit. There are about 5 genera, widely distributed. — **staph'y-le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo- (stăf'ĭ-lō-), **staphyl-**. Combining form from Greek σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes, the uvula*, chiefly used with reference to the uvula.

staph'y-lo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* a [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various species of *Micrococcus* (as *M. pyogenes* or its varieties) in which the cocci form bunches or clusters; hence, any microörganism of this type. Staphylococci are the ordinary causal agents in localized abscesses, in pustules, boils, etc. — **staph'y-lo-coc'cic** (stăf'ĭ-lō-kŏk'sĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lo'ma (-lō'mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σταφύλωμα, fr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes.] *Med.* A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye. — **staph'y-lo-mat'ic** (-lō-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **staph'y-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo-plas'ty (stăf'ĭ-lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate. — **staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lor'a-phy } (-lŏr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + Gr. **staph'y-lor'rha-phy** } ῥάπτειν to sew: cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **staph'y-lor-aph'ic**, **staph'y-lor-rhaph'ic** (-lŏr-ăf'ĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* **a** The operation of removing a staphyloma by cutting. **b** Incision or excision of the uvula.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium, akin to AS. *stapol* a post, pillar, step, threshold, G. *stapel* a heap, mart, stake, *staffel* step of a ladder, Sw. *stapel* pile, heap, stocks, Dan. *stabel*, and E. *step*: cf. OF. *estaple* a mart, F. *étape*, fr. D. or LG. In sense 7 prob. fr. OF. *estaple* a post or stake to which different things were fastened, the same word; cf. F. *étaple* an anvil used in nail making. The orig. sense was perh. a support, a firm framework, hence, goods piled up. See STEP.] **1.** A settled mart; an emporium; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk; a place for wholesale traffic. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported unless brought there to be rated and charged with the duty. The chief of these *staple* commodities were wool, skins, and leather. The law merchant as administered in the courts of the staple, or staple courts, was sometimes called the **law of the staple**, and under it aliens were tried by a jury of aliens. *Hist.*

2. Hence, place of supply; source; market.

Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. *Macaulay.*

3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market; a chief commodity or production of a place; as, wheat, maize, and cotton are great *staples* of the United States. **4.** The principal constituent in anything; chief item. **5.** Unmanufactured material; raw material. **6. a** A lock of wool as it grows on the sheep and as it appears in the shorn fleece. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, or the like, commonly used as an index of quality or fitness for being combed; as, a fine or long *staple*. **7.** A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them. **8.** A supporting post or frame, as of a bed. *Obs. or R.* **9.** *Mining.* **a** A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. **b** A small pit. *Eng.* **10.** *Founding.* = CHAPLET, 7. **11.** A district granted to an abbey. *Obs.* *Camden.*

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; as, a *staple* town. *Now Rare.* **2.** Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled; as, a *staple* trade. *Dryden.* **3.** Fit to be sold; marketable. *Rare.* *Swift.* **4.** Regularly produced or made in large quantities; belonging to wholesale traffic; hence, principal; chief.

Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England. *Hallam.*

sta'ple, *v. t.*; STA'PLED (stā'p'ld); STA'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To secure by a staple or staples. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton. **stapling machine**. = STAPLER, 3.

sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple. **3.** A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [ME. *sterre*, AS. *steorra*; akin to OFries. *stera*, OS. *sterro*, D. *ster*, OHG. *sterno*, *sterro*, G. *stern*, Icel. *stjarna*, Sw. *stjerna*, Dan. *stierne*, Goth. *stairnō*, Bret. & Corn. *steren*, L. *stella*, Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, Skr. *star*; perh. fr. a root meaning, to scatter, Skr. *stṛ*, L. *sternere* (cf. STRATUM), and originally applied to the stars as being strewn over the sky, or as being scatterers or spreaders of light. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, ASTRONOMY, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR.] **1.** Any of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, comets, meteors, and nebulæ. Astronomically the sun is often considered a star, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. About 100 have names, which were given by ancient Greek and medieval Arabian astronomers. Bayer (1572–?1625) instituted the modern method of designating stars in order of brightness in a given constellation, by making use of the letters of the Greek alphabet, followed by Roman letters if necessary. Catalogue numbers are used for even fainter stars. The decimal magnitudes (see MAGNITUDE, *n.*, 5) from −1.4 to 1.5 correspond to the old designation *first magnitude*; 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude*; 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude*, and so on. In every case the letter or numeral is followed by

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stand'pat'ter, **stand'pat'tism**, etc. See *to stand pat*, under STAND, *v. i.*

stand'post', *n.* A post forming a stand, as for a hydrant.

stand rest = MISERERE, 4.

stane. † STAIN; STOW, place.

stane (stān). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stane'chat' (-chăt'), **stane'chack'** (chăk'), **stane'chack'er**, *n.* Stonechat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stanene † STONEN.

stan'er (stăn'ẽr). Scot. var. of STANNER.

stane'-raw' (stān'rô'), *or* **stan'ey-rag'** (stăn'ĭ-răg'), *n.* [AS. *stān* stone + *ragu* lichen.] A lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) yielding a purple dye. *Scot.*

stang. † STANK [STING.]

stang (stăng). Archaic pret. of **stīng** (stĭng; stŏng), *n.* [Sw., lit., pole.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stang (*dial.* stäng, stăng), *v. t. & i.* & *n.* [Akin to *sting*; cf. Icel. *stanga* to prick.] Sting; throb; ache; also, spear (for eels.) *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stang, *n.* [ME. *stange*, of Scand. or Dutch origin; cf. Icel. *stöng*, akin to Dan. *stang*, Sw. *stång*, D. *stang*, G. *stange*, OHG. *stanga*, AS. *steng*; fr. the root of E. *sting.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pole, rail, or beam. **2.** A rood (of land). *Obsoles.* **3.** Specif.: **a** The bar of a door. **b** A cart shaft. **c** A lever. **d** A wooden hanger for carcasses.

stang, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause (one) to ride on a stang. [a stang.] **2.** To carry, stir, or fasten, with

stang ball. *Mil* A bar shot. *Obs.*

stan'iel (stăn'yĕl). Var. of STANNEL.

stan'iel-ry, *n.* Hawking with stannels. *Obs.* [var of STANG.]

stank (stăngk). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stank, *pret.* of STINK.

stank (*dial.* stăngk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *stånka* to pant.] To pant; gasp; moan; sigh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stank, *a.* [OF. *estanc*, or It. *stanco*. Cf. STANCH, *a.* & *v.*] Weak; worn out. *Obs.*

stank, *n.* [ME. *stanc*, OF. *estanc*, F. *étang*, fr. (assumed) LL. *stancum*, for L. *stagnum* a pool. Cf. STAGNATE, TANK a cistern.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pond; pool; ditch. **b** Reservoir; tank. **c** Dam; weir.

stank (*dial.* stăngk, stăngk), *v. t.* [OF. *estankier*, var. of *estanchier*. See STANCH, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stanch; dam; bank up. **b** To fortify or drain with a ditch.

stank hen, *or* **stank'ie** (stăng'kĭ), *n.* See GALLINULE. *Scot.*

stan'nage, *n.* [Cf. STAND; -AGE.] A stall. *Obs.*

stan'nate (stăn'āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *stannate.*] Salt of stannic acid.

stan'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *stanneus.*] Stannous. *Obs.*

stan'ner (stăn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānere* stony ground.] A small stone in or by a stream; a ridge of stones on the seashore: also, gravel; — chiefly *pl.* — **stan'ner-y**. *a. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'ner-y. † STANNARY.

stan-nif'er-ous (stă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + E. *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tin.

stan'nin (stăn'ĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANDING.

stan'no-flu'or-ide (stăn'ō-flōō'ôr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Any one of a series of double fluorides of tin (*stannum*) and some other element or radical.

stan'sel. † STENCIL.

‖ **stans pe'de in u'no**. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Horace (*Satires*, I. iv 10).

stanssour. † STANCHER.

stan'sti-cle (*dial.* stăn'stĭ-k'l), *n.* [Cf. Guel. *stang* horn, pin, sting, and E. STICKLEBACK.] Stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stant. Obs. pres. indic. 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stant (stănt). Scot. var. of STENT, stint; STENT, tax.

‖ **stan'te ma'tri-mo'ni-o** (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* While the marriage is in force.

stan'zaed (stăn'zād), *a.* Composed of stanzas. [*Obs.*]

stan'zo, *n.* A stanza (of verses).

stap (stăp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEP, STOP.

stap (stăp), *n.* A stave, as of a cask or tub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stap, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stappa* to stamp, to bray in a mortar, Norw. dial. *stappa* to stamp, to stuff in, pack.] To stuff; — with *in*. *Obs.*

sta'pe-dec'to-my (stā'pē-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the stapes.

sta'pel (*dial.* stā'p'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STAPLE.

staphisagre. † STAVESACRE.

staph'i-sa'grine (stăf'ĭ-sā'grĭn; -grēn; -grēn), *n.* Also **-grin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}O_5N$, in stavesacre seeds.

staphyl-. See STAPHYLO-.

staph'y-le (stăf'ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes, also, uvula when swollen.] *Anat.* The uvula. *Rare.* — **staph'y-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

Staph'y-lin'i-dæ (-lĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφυλῖνος a kind of insect.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rove beetles. — **staph'y-lin'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

sta-phyl'i-on (stă-fĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφύλιον, dim. of σταφυλή. See STAPHYLE.] *Cranol.* The median point of the hinder edge of the hard palate.

staph'y-li'tis (stăf'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

sta'pe-dec'to-my (stā'pē-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the stapes.

staph'y-lœ-de'ma, *or* **-le-de'ma** (-lē-dē'mä), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-.] Œdema of the uvula.

staph'y-lop-to'sis (-lŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal lengthening of the uvula.

stapill. † STABLE, STAPLE.

sta'pled (stā'p'ld), *a.* Having or yielding a staple (sense 6).

staple right. A right of forcing any passing vessel either to pay duty or to sell its cargo in the market place, — orig. possessed by towns in the Netherlands, later introduced into the colony of New Netherlands (New York).

stappe. † STEP, STOP.

sta'pler (*dial.* stāp'l'r). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAPLE.

star, *n.* [CF. Icel. *störr* sedge, Dan. *star*, Sw. *starr.*] Beach grass; sedge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star (*dial.* stär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STARE, STARVE.

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the Latin genitive of the constellation name. Variable stars are often designated by the capital letters R, S, T, etc., followed by the appropriate constellation genitive.

The apparent points of stars are due to scintillation arising from inequalities of the earth's atmosphere. Stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars* (which see).

TABLE OF FIXED STARS.

Proper Name	Constellation Name	Magnitude	Right Ascension (1910.0)	Declination (1910.0)
			h m	° ′
Acamar	θ Eridani	2.9	2 55	S40 40
Achernar	α Eridani	0.4	1 34	S57 42
Acrab	β^1 Scorpii	2.9	16 0	S19 34
Acrux	α^1 Crucis	0.9	12 22	S62 36
Acubens	α Cancri	4.1	8 54	N12 12
Adhafera	ζ Leonis	3.4	10 12	N23 52
Adhara	ε Canis Majoris	1.5	6 55	S28 51
Adib	α Draconis	3.7	14 2	N64 48
Agena	β Centauri	0 7	13 57	S59 56
Aladfar	η Lyræ	5.0	19 11	N38 59
Al Bali	ε Aquarii	3.6	20 43	S9 50
Albireo	β Cygni	3.1	19 27	N27 46
Alchiba, Al Chiba	α Corvi	4.3	12 4	S24 13
Alcor	g Ursæ Majoris	4.8	13 22	N55 27
Alcyone	η Tauri or Pleiadum	3.1	3 42	N23 50
Aldebaran	α Tauri or Hyadum	1.0	4 31	N16 20
Alderamin	α Cephei	2.6	21 16	N62 12
Aldhafara, Aldhafera	= Adhafera			
Alfirk	β Cephei	3.4	21 28	N70 10
Algedi	α^1 Capricorni & α^2 Capricorni	4.4, 3.7	20 13	S12 49
Algenib	γ Pegasi	2.8	0 9	N14 41
Algenib	α Persei	1.9	3 18	N49 32
Algieba	γ^1 Leonis	2.5	10 15	N20 18
Algol	β Persei, v'r	2.3	3 2	N40 37
Algorab	δ^2 Corvi	3.1	12 25	S16 1
Alhena	γ Geminorum	2.0	6 33	N16 29
Alioth	ε Ursæ Majoris	1.8	12 50	N56 27
Alkaid	η Ursæ Majoris	1.9	13 44	N49 46
Alkalurops	μ^1 Boötis	4.5	15 21	N37 42
Alkaphrah	See El Kophrah			
Alkes	α Crateris	4.4	10 55	S17 49
Almak	γ Andromedæ	2 2	1 58	N41 54
Almuredin	ε Virginis	3.1	12 58	N11 27
Al Naal	γ^2 Sagittarii	2.9	18 0	S30 26
Alnitak	ζ Orionis	1.9	5 36	S1 59
Alnitam, Alnilam	ε Orionis	1 8	5 32	S1 16
Al Niyat	σ Scorpii & τ Scorpii	3.0, 2.9	16 16, 16 30	S25 23, S28 2
Alphard	α Hydræ	2.1	9 23	S8 16
Alphecca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15 31	N27 1
Alpherat. Alpheratz	α Andromedæ, or δ Pegasi	2.1	0 4	N28 36
Al Rischa	α Piscium	4.0	1 57	N2 20
Alshain	β Aquilæ	3.9	19 51	N6 11
Altair	α Aquilæ	0.9	19 46	N8 38
Al Tarf	β Canri	3 8	8 12	N9 28
Aludra	η Canis Majoris	2.4	7 21	S29 8
Alula Australis	ξ Ursæ Majoris	3.8	11 13	N32 2
Alula Borealis	ν Ursæ Majoris	3.7	11 14	N33 35
Alya	θ^1 Serpentis	4 5	18 52	N4 5
Ancha	θ Aquarii	4.4	22 12	S8 14
Anchat =	Angetenar			
Angetenar	τ^2 Eridani	4.8	2 47	S21 22
Antares	α Scorpii	1.2	16 24	S26 14
Apollo =	Castor			
Arcturus	α Boötis	0.2	14 12	N19 39
Arided	α Cygni	1.4	20 38	N44 57
Arkab	β^1 Sagittarii & β^2 Sagittarii	3.8, 4.4	19 16, 19 17	S44 37, S44 58
Arneb	α Leporis	2.7	5 29	S17 53
Ascella	ζ Sagittarii	2.7	18 57	S30 1
Asellus Australis	δ Cancri	4.2	8 40	N18 29
Asellus Borealis	γ Cancri	4.7	8 38	N21 48
Aspidiske	ι Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.2	9 15	S58 54
Asterion	Canum Venatic orum			
Asterope	= Sterope			
Atik	ο Persei	4.0	3 39	N32 0
Atlas	27 Tauri or Pleiadum	4.0	3 44	N23 47
Azelfafage	π^1 Cygni	5.0	21 39	N50 47
Azha	η Eridani	3.7	2 52	S9 15
Azimech	= Spica			
Baham	θ Pegasi	3.6	22 6	N5 45
Batenkaitos, or Baten Kaitos	ζ Ceti	3.6	1 47	S10 47
Beid	o^1 Eridani	4.2	4 7	S7 4
Bellatrix	γ Orionis	1.7	5 20	N6 16
Benetnasch	= Alkaid			
Betelgeuse	α Orionis, var.	0.9	5 50	N7 23
Betelgeux	= Betelgeuse			
Biham =	Baham			
Botein	δ Arietis	4.3	3 6	N19 23
Canopus	α Argus Navis or Carinæ	−0.8	6 22	S52 39
Capella	α Aurigæ: 37	0.1	5 10	N45 54
Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0 4	N58 39
Castor	α^2 Geminorum	1.9	7 29	N32 5
Cebalrai	β Ophiuchi	2.9	17 39	N4 36
Celæno	g Tauri or Pleiadum	6.5	3 40	N24 1
Chara	β Canum Venaticorum	4.4	12 29	N41 51
Cor Caroli	α Canum Venaticorum	3.2	12 52	N38 48
Cor Hydræ	= Alphard			
Cor Leonis	= Regulus			
Cor Scorpii	= Antares			
Cor Serpentis	α Serpentis	2.7	15 40	N6 42
Cor Tauri	= Aldebaran			
Cujam	ω Herculis	4.7	16 21	N14 14
Cursa	β Eridani	2.9	5 3	S5 12
Dabih	β^1 Capricorni	3.2	20 16	S15 4
Delta	δ Andromedæ	3.3	0 35	N30 22
Demon	Star = Algol			
Deneb	ε Aquilæ	4.0	18 56	N14 57
Deneb	ζ Aquilæ	3.1	19 1	N13 44
Deneb =	Arided			
Deneb	ε Delphini	4.0	20 29	N11 0
Deneb Algedi	δ Capricorni	2.8	21 42	S16 32
Deneb Kaitos	β Ceti	2.2	0 39	S18 29
Deneb Kaitos	ι Ceti	3.6	0 15	S9 19
Denebola	β Leonis	2.2	11 44	N15 5
Dheneb	η Ceti	3.3	1 4	S10 40
Difda =	Deneb Kaitos			
Dog Star =	Sirius			
Dschubba	δ Scorpii	2.5	15 55	S22 22
Dubhe	α Ursæ Majoris	2.0	10 58	N62 14
Duhr	δ Leonis	2.7	11 9	N21 1
Ed Asich	ι Draconis	3.4	15 23	N59 17
Electra	b Tauri or Pleiadum	4.7	3 40	N23 50
El Kophrah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.9	11 41	N48 17
El Nath	γ Aurigæ or β Tauri	1.8	5 21	N28 32
Enif	ε Pegasi	2.4	21 40	N9 28
Er Rai	γ Cephei	3.5	23 36	N77 8
Etamin	γ Draconis	2.5	17 55	N51 30
Fomalhaut	α Piscis Australis	1.3	22 53	S30 6
Furud	ζ Canis Majoris	2.9	6 17	S30 1
Gemma =	Alphecca			
Giansar	λ Draconis	4.0	11 26	N69 50
Gienah	γ Corvi	2.7	12 11	S17 3
Gienah	ε Cygni	2.6	20 43	N33 38
Gomeisa	β Canis Minoris	3.1	7 22	N8 28
Graffias =	Acrab			
Grumium	ξ Draconis	3.6	17 52	N56 53
Hamal	α Arietis	2.1	2 2	N23 2
Hercules =	Pollux			
Homam	ζ Pegasi	3.5	22 37	N10 22
Hyades	Group in Tau rus			
Izar	ε Boötis	2.6	14 41	N27 27
Juza =	Giansar			
Kaus Australis	ε Sagittarii	1.9	18 18	S34 26
Kaus Borealis	λ Sagittarii	2.9	18 22	S25 28
Kaus Meridionalis	δ Sagittarii	2.8	18 15	S29 52
Keid	o^2 Eridani	4.5	4 11	S7 46
Kids	ζ, η Aurigæ			
Kiffa Australis	α^2 Libræ & α^1 Libræ	2.9, 5.7	14 46, 14 46	S15 40, S15 37
Kiffa Borealis	β Libræ	2 9	15 12	S9 3
Kitalpha	α Equulei	3.9	21 11	N4 53
Kochab	β Ursæ Minoris	2.2	14 51	N74 31
Kornephoros	β Herculis	2.8	16 26	N21 41
Lesath	υ Scorpii	2.8	17 25	S37 13
Maia	c Tauri or Pleiadum	4.2	3 41	N24 6
Marfik	λ Ophiuchi	3.8	16 26	N2 11
Markab	α Pegasi	2.5	23 0	N14 43
Markeb	κ Argus Navis or Velæ	2.5	9 19	S54 38
Mebsuta	ε Geminorum	3.2	6 38	N25 13
Media =	Kaus Meridionalis			
Megrez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.4	12 11	N57 32
Meissa	λ Orionis	3.8	5 30	N9 52
Mekbuda	ζ Geminorum, var.	4.0	6 59	N20 42
Menkalinan	β Aurigæ	2.0	5 53	N44 56
Menkar	α Ceti	2.6	2 58	N3 44
Menkib	β Pegasi, var.	2.4	22 59	N27 36
Merak =	2d Mirak			
Merope	d Tauri or Pleiadum	4.5	3 42	N23 41
Mesartim	γ Arietis	4.3	1 49	N18 51
Miaplacidus	β Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.0	9 12	S69 21
Mintaka	δ Orionis, var.	2.3	5 27	S0 22
Mira	ο Ceti, var.	3.3	2 15	S3 23
Mirach, Mirac	β Andromedæ	2.2	1 5	N35 9
Mirak =	Izar			
Mirak, Merak	β Ursæ Majoris	2.4	10 56	N56 52
Mizar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	13 20	N55 24
Muphrid	η Boötis	2.8	13 50	N18 51
Murzim	β Canis Majoris	2.0	6 19	S17 55
Nair al Zaurak	α Phœnicis	2.3	0 22	S42 48
Naos	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.2	8 0	S39 45
Nashira	γ Capricorni	3.6	21 35	S17 4
Nekkar	β Boötis	3.7	14 59	N40 45
Nihal	β Leporis	3.0	5 24	S20 50
Nunki	σ Sagittarii	2.3	18 50	S26 25
Nusakan	β Coronæ Borealis	3 9	15 24	N29 25
Phacd, Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.4	11 49	N54 12
Phaet	α Columbæ	2.7	5 36	S34 7
Phecda =	Phacd			
Pherkad	γ^1 Ursæ Minoris	3.0	15 21	N72 9
Pleiades	Group in Tau rus			
Pleione	28 Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 44	N23 53
Polaris	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2	1 27	N88 50
Pollux	β Geminorum	1.2	7 40	N28 15
Præsepe	Cluster in Can cer			
Procyon	α Canis Minoris	0.5	7 35	N5 27
Propus	η Geminorum	3.5	6 9	N22 32
Rasalas	μ Leonis	4.0	9 48	N26 26
Ras Algethi	α Herculis, var.	3.2	17 11	N14 30
Rasalhague	α Ophiuchi	2.2	17 31	N12 37
Rastaban	β Draconis	3.0	17 28	N52 22
Regulus	α Leonis	1.3	10 4	N12 24
Rigel	β Orionis	0.3	5 10	S8 18
Rigil Kentaurus	α^2 Centauri	0.2	14 33	S60 28
Rotanev	β Delphini	3.5	20 33	N14 17
Ruchbah	δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1 20	N59 46
Rukbat	α Sagittarii	4.1	19 18	S40 47
Sabik	η Ophiuchi	2.6	17 5	S15 37
Sadachbia	γ Aquarii	4 0	22 17	S1 50
Sadalmelik	α Aquarii	3.0	22 1	S0 45
Sadalsaud	β Aquarii	2.9	21 27	S5 58
Sadr	γ Cygni	2 3	20 19	N39 58
Saiph	κ Orionis	2.3	5 43	S9 42
Salm	τ Pegasi	4.7	23 16	N23 15
Scheat =	Menkib			
Schedar	α Cassiopeiæ, var.	2.3	0 35	N56 3
Seginus	γ Boötis	2.9	14 28	N38 42
Shaula	λ Scorpii	1.8	17 27	S37 2
Shelyak	β Lyræ, var.	3.6	18 47	N33 15
Sheratan	β Arietis	2.8	1 50	N20 22
Sirius	α Canis Majoris	−1.4	6 41	S16 36
Skat	δ Aquarii	3.2	22 50	S16 18
Spica	α Virginis	1 1	13 20	S10 42
Sterope	k Tauri or Pleiadum	6.3	3 41	N24 17
Sualocin	α Delphini	3.9	20 35	N15 36
Sulafat	γ Lyræ	3.3	18 56	N32 34
Syrma	ι Virginis	4.0	14 11	S5 34
Talitha	ι Ursæ Majoris	3.3	8 53	N48 24
Tania Australis	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.0	10 17	N41 57
Tania Borealis	λ Ursæ Majoris	3.6	10 12	N43 22
Tarazed	γ Aquilæ	2.8	19 42	N10 24
Taygeta	19 Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 40	N24 12
Tegmine	ζ^1 Cancri	4.8	8 7	N17 55
Theemim	υ^1-υ^2 Eridani			
Thuban =	Adib			
Unuk al Hay =	Cor Serpentis			
Vega	α Lyræ	0.2	18 34	N38 42
Vindemiatrix =	Almuredin			
Wasat	δ Geminorum	3.5	7 15	N22 9
Wega =	Vega			
Wezen	δ Canis Majoris	1.9	7 5	S26 15
Wezn	β Columbæ	2.9	5 48	S35 48
Yed Posterior	ε Ophiuchi	3.3	16 14	S4 28
Yed Prior	δ Ophiuchi	2.8	16 10	S3 28
Yildun	δ Ursæ Minoris	4.3	18 1	N86 37
Zaniah	η Virginis	4.0	12 15	S0 10
Zaurak	γ^1 Eridani	3.0	3 54	S13 46
Zavijava	β Virginis	3.5	11 46	N2 16
Zosma =	Duhr			
Zuben el Genubi =	Kiffa Australis			
Zubenechamali =	Kiffa Borealis			

staracle ✝ STERACLE.

star'-blind', *a.* Half blind.

star'board, *adv.* Toward the starboard side.

Star'bot'tle, Colonel. An eccentric, pompous, good-hearted, but not overscrupulous, lawyer in many tales by F. Bret Harte.

star'-bow'lines (-bō'lĭnz), *n. pl. Naut.* The men in the starboard watch. *Obs. or R.*

star'bush' (stär'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African tiliaceous tree (*Grewia occidentalis*).

starc. ✝ STARK.

starch, *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff. See STARK.] **1.** Stiff; precise; rigid. *R.* **2.** Stark; strong. *Obs.*

2. The polestar; the north star. *Obs.*

3. *Astrol.* A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune.

> Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

4. A conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; anything likened to, or suggestive of, a star or such a starlike figure.

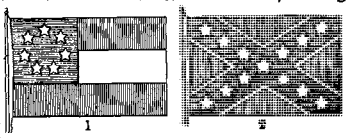
5. Specif.: **a** An ornament, often star-shaped, worn on the breast as a badge of honor or one of the insignia of an order. **b** A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc. **c** *Pyrotechny.* A combustible composition used in rockets, mines, etc., which, exploding in the air, presents a starlike appearance. **d** *Mach.* = STAR WHEEL. **e** *Metal Working.* A bright spot or flaw in the surface of steel. It is the end of a pipe which has not been quite cut away. **f** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **g** Short for STARFISH. **h** *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point, forming a Y in a three-phase system, a + in a four-phase system, etc.; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star* connection, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used.

6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the chief personage or attraction, as at a social or political gathering; specif., *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles. Cf. LEADING MAN.

7. Any humming bird of the genus *Calothorax* or an allied genus, as *C. lucifer* (the Lucifer humming bird) of Mexico and Arizona.

8. An additional life purchased in a game of pool. *Eng.*

star of Bethlehem. **a** The miraculous star that guided the Magi to Bethlehem, to the infant Jesus. *Matt.* ii. 9. **b** In this sense also **star-of-Bethlehem.** (1) Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum*, with greenish flowers, frequently escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States. (2) The Amazon lily (*Eucharis grandiflora*). (3) The liliaceous plant *Chamæscilla corymbosa. Australia.* (4) The liliaceous plant *Burchardia umbellata.* (5) The starwort chickweed, or one of several other plants commonly called *star flower. Dial. Eng.* — **s. of India.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **s.-of-Jerusalem**, salsify. — **s. of Naples.** = STAR OF BETHLEHEM **b** (1). — **s.-of-night**, a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large, handsome pink flowers. *West Indies.* — **s.-of-the-earth**, the hartshorn plantain. — **Stars and Bars**, the first flag adopted by the Congress of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded States.



Stars and Bars.

See fig. 1 in the *Illust.* The Confederate battle flag also (fig. 2) is often inaccurately so called. — **Stars and Stripes**, the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each; — popularly so called.

star (stär), *v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. **1.** To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.

2. To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. *Milton.*

3. To mark with or as with an asterisk.

4. *Theat.* To present as a star. See STAR, *n.*, 6.

star, *v. i.* **1.** To have the appearance of, or to suggest, a star; esp., to shine or blaze, as a star; hence, to be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.

2. To purchase another life in a game of pool. *Eng.*

3. To form starlike patterns on solidifying; — said of antimony. See STAR ANTIMONY.

star anise. **a** Any magnoliaceous tree of the genus *Illicium*, in allusion to the star-shaped fruit; specif., the Chinese species *I. verum.* **b** *Pharm.* The anise-scented fruit of *I. verum*, used in China as a spice or condiment, and elsewhere as the source of oil of anise. **c** The poison bay, said to have poisonous leaves. See ILLICIUM.

star antimony. Metallic antimony, the purity of which is evidenced on its surface by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves.

star apple. **a** A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), having oblong leaves with a silky-golden pubescence beneath; also, its apple-shaped, edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. **b** Hence, any other species of this genus.

star belt. *Astron.* A stream of bright stars girdling the heavens very nearly in a great circle, intersecting the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°, its northern course being indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra.

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bĕrd), *n.* [ME. *sterbord*, AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board. See STEER, a rudder; STEER, *v. t.*; BOARD of a vessel.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port*, formerly *larboard.*

star'board, *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard; being or lying on the right side. A vessel is said to be on the *starboard* tack when the wind is blowing from the starboard side.

star'board, *v. t. Naut.* To put to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.

star buzzard. Either of two hawks intermediate in character between the buzzards and goshawks. *Asturina nitida* inhabits South America. *A. plagiata* ranges from Central America to the southern United States.

star capsicum. An ornamental dwarf species of *Solanum* (*S. capsicastrum*) having bright red berries.

staroh (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *starc*, *sterc*, stark, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff; cf. G. *stärke* strength, starch. See STARK.] **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants, esp. in seeds, bulbs, and tubers. It is a most important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. It is formed in the plant by photosynthetic activity (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) and is always to be found as minute *grains* in the chloroplasts when the plant is exposed to *light.* It is

deposited by the leucoplasts in large granules of organized structure, which serve as reserve food. In the United States, maize is the chief commercial source; in Europe, the potato. It is insoluble in cold water, but when heated with water the granules burst and a viscous liquid is formed which becomes a paste on cooling. By continued boiling a modification known as **soluble starch** is formed. Starch is converted into dextrin by heating, and into dextrin, maltose, and finally glucose, by heating with dilute acids. Diastase converts it into dextrin and maltose, with formation of intermediate products. According to the so-called **amyloïn theory**, the starch molecule consists of five *amylin* groups, each having the formula $(C_{10}H_{20}O_{10})_{20}$. Of these four are, by the action of diastase, successively split off, and by further hydrolysis converted into *amyloïns*, while the fifth remains, forming what is called **stable dextrin**. The amyloïns, of which *amylodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$-$(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_6$, and *maltodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_2$, are examples, are products representing various intermediate stages between amylin and maltose, and are finally converted entirely into maltose.
2. A stiff, formal manner; formality; stiffness.

starch (stärch), *v. t.*; STARCHED (stärcht); STARCH′ING. To stiffen with or as if with starch.

Star Chamber. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's privy council sitting as a court only, with the addition of certain judges. Its broad jurisdiction was based on encroachments of the crown, esp. under the Tudors. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641 (16 *Car.* I. c. 10).

starch cellulose. *Chem.* An insoluble residue obtained by treating starch granules with saliva or weak acids.

starch layer. *Bot.* A bundle sheath consisting of a single layer of cells, serving as a starch reservoir.

starch star. *Bot.* A star-shaped tuberlike body forming an underground node and serving as a means of vegetative propagation in certain characeous plants.

starch′y (stär′chĭ), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise.

star coral. Any of numerous stony corals belonging to *Orbicella* and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa.

Star Coral (*Orbicella annularis*). Three calicles enlarged.

star cucumber. An American cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicyos angulatus*) with prickly fruit.

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

stare (stâr), *v. i.*; STARED (stârd); STAR′ING (stâr′ĭng). [AS. *starian*; akin to LG. & D. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*, G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, *star* cataract (of the eyes), Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*), Skr. *sthira* firm, strong. Cf. STERILE.] **1**. To gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.
2. To be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, or the like; as, *staring* windows or colors; also, *Obs.*, to gleam; shine; blaze; glitter.
3. Of hair, to stand on end; bristle.

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

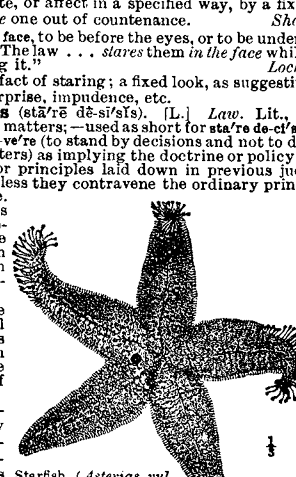
stare, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; also, commonly, to bring to a specified state, or affect in a specified way, by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. *Shak.*
to stare one in the face, to be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

stare, *n.* Act or fact of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.

‖ **sta′re de-ci′sis** (stā′rē dē-sī′sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., to stand by decided matters; — used as short for **sta′re de-ci′sis, et non qui-e′ta mo-ve′re** (to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) as implying the doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice. This principle has dominated the development of the English common law more than that of the Civil-law systems.

star facet. One of the eight small triangular facets which abut on the table in the bezel or crown of a brilliant.

star′fish′ (stär′fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. Any of numerous echinoderms constituting the class Asteroidea, having a body of radially disposed arms or rays (usually five) of triangular outline and more or less flattened cross section, coalescing at the center to form a disk, on the lower surface of which is the mouth. In a broad sense the name is extended also to the ophiurans. In the true starfishes the arms contain prolongations of the body cavity and of the digestive tract and other organs. The skeleton is composed of small more or less movable ossicles. The mouth has no jaws. The ambulacral areas occupy furrows along the under surface of each arm, and bear rows of tube feet by means of which the animal crawls and grasps its prey. Starfishes feed largely on mollusks, and some are very destructive to oysters.
2. The dollarfish, or butterfish. *Local, U. S.*


Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*) of New England Coast. Upper Surface. 1/3

starfish flower. A plant of the genus *Stapelia*, esp. *S. asterias*. See STAPELIA, *Illust.*

star flower. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star-of-Bethlehem. **b** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Trientalis*. **c** Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine*. **d** One of several amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Sternbergia*. **e** Any species of the two related liliaceous genera *Hookera* and *Triteleia*.

star fort. *Fort.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles.

star′fruit′ (stär′frōōt′), *n.* An alismaceous water plant (*Damasonium stellatum*), having spreading, pointed carpels.

star gauge *or* **gage**. **1**. *Ordnance.* An instrument for measuring bore diameters, consisting of a long rod, having a micrometer handle, and a head fitted to receive adjustable radial steel points.
2. *pl. Astron.* Counts of the stars visible in different portions of the heavens, first undertaken by Sir William Herschel.

star′-gauge′, *or* **star′-gage′**, *v. t.* To measure with a star gauge.

star′gaze′ (-gāz′), *v. i.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars.

star′gaz′er (stär′gāz′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer.
2. Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes belonging to the family Uranoscopidæ; — so called from the position of the eyes, which are on top of the head and look directly upward. The common species of the eastern United States are *Astroscopus y-græcum* and *A. guttatus.*

Stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) (1/10)

star′gaz′ing (-gāz′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Act or practice of a stargazer.
2. Hence, absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas; absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star gear. *Mach.* A lobate, more or less star-shaped gear wheel, used as a variable gear.

star ghost. *Astron.* A faint image often seen accompanying the main image of brighter stars and planets, and due to reflection from lenses of the eyepiece.

star grass. **a** Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hypoxis*. **b** Colicroot. **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The water starwort. **e** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Chloris*.

star hyacinth. A spring-blooming European squill (*Scilla amœna*) with pale blue flowers.

star jasmine. An Asiatic apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) with evergreen leaves and white fragrant jasminelike flowers.

stark (stärk), *a.*; STARK′ER (stär′kẽr); STARK′EST. [ME. *stark* stiff, strong, AS. *stearc*; akin to OS. *starc* strong, D. *sterk*, OHG. *starc*, *starah*, G. & Sw. *stark*, Dan. *stærk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Goth. ga*staúrknan* to become dried up. Cf. STARCH, *a.* & *n.*] **1**. Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death.
2. Intractable; unyielding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Of weather: **a** Harsh; rough. *Obs.* **b** Cold and dry. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Hard to endure; severe. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*
5. Violent; fierce; stern. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
6. Strong; vigorous; powerful; stalwart. *Archaic.*
7. Of liquor, strong; intoxicating. *Scot.*
8. Sheer; pure; utter; as, *stark* folly or nonsense.
9. Of time, considerable; long. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STIFF.

stark (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as *stark* mad; *stark* dead. *Shak.*

stark′-nak′ed (-nāk′ĕd; -kĭd; 87; 151), *a.*, *or* **stark naked**. [Prob. an alteration of ME. *startnaked*, *stertnaked*, *steortnaked*, stark-naked, lit., tail-naked, under influence of *stark*, adv. See START tail.] Wholly naked; quite bare.

star′less (stär′lĕs), *a.* Without stars; as, a *starless* night.

star′light′ (-līt′), *n.* The light given by the stars; hence, any feeble glimmering light. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. Also, rarely, *starlighted*.

star′like′ (-līk′), *a.* **1**. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.
2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

star′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlyng*, AS. *stærlinc*, fr. *stær* starling, akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, *staar*, OHG. *stara*, Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Sw. *stare*, Dan. *stær*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. STARE a starling.] **1**. Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* or an allied genus; in a broad sense, any bird of the family Sturnidæ. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown (in summer plumage greenish black with a metallic gloss) and spotted with yellowish white. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. It has been introduced in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The American birds of the family Icteridæ are sometimes called American starlings. Also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other birds, esp. certain Asiatic mynas. See also ROSE-COLORED STARLING.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). 1/6

2. A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus*. *Calif.*
3. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support; — called also *sterling*.

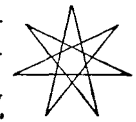
star′lit′ (stär′lĭt′), *a.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star motion. *Astron.* **a** A star's proper motion, or slight change of position relative to surrounding stars. **b** A star's motion in the line of sight.

star′-nosed′ (-nōzd′), *a.* Designating an American mole, the **star-nosed mole** (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

Star-nosed Mole. End of Nose Nat. size.

star polygon. *Geom.* A polygon whose sides prolonged cut each other so as to form a star-shaped figure. Cf. PENTACLE.


Star Polygon.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* from STAR.
1. Adorned with or as with stars.
2. Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.*
3. *Theat.* Presented as a star.
4. Marked with an asterisk.

star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and rural-service routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

star′ry (stär′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars; adorned or studded with stars.
2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.
3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.
4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.
starry campion, a catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of the eastern United States, having white, somewhat star-shaped flowers. — **s. hyacinth**, the autumn squill. — **s. puffball**, the earthstar. — **s. ray**, a skate (*Raja radiata*) common on the European coasts and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of America, having large dorsal spines with stellate bases.

star shake. A radial shake or fissure usually seen in young timber cut green and dried too rapidly.

star shell. *Mil.* A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars; — used to light up the enemy.

star′-span′gled (-spăŋ′g'ld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars. — **star-spangled banner**, the national ensign of the United States; — popularly so called. *F. S. Key.*

star stereogram. A view of the universe of brighter stars as it would appear to an observer transported into space outside or beyond our universe of stars.

start (stärt), *n.* [ME. *stert* a tail, AS. *steort*; akin to LG. *stert*, *steert*, D. *staart*, G. *sterz*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*. Cf. STARK-NAKED.] **1**. A tail; the tail of an animal. *Obs.*, exc. in composition; as, red*start*.
2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* Something like, or likened to, an animal's tail; a tail; end; extremity; specif.: **a** A handle, as of a plow. **b** *Mining.* The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse. **c** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. **d** The stalk of a plant; a stalk. *Obs.* **e** An upright piece to which a shaft of a vehicle is secured, and which supports the side pieces or a side.
3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket.

start (stärt), *v. i.*; START′ED; START′ING. [ME. *sterten*; cf. AS. *sturtan* to jump up, D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, G. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall, Sw. *störta* to cast down, to fall, Dan. *styrte*. Cf. STARTLE.] **1**. To move or go, esp. hastily or hurriedly; to rush. *Obs.*
2. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position; to dart; spring; jump; as, to *start* aside.
3. To spring on a horse's back; to mount. *Obs.*
4. To spring or shrink back or away; to retreat. *Obs.*
5. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, fear, or other emotion.
6. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; as, to *start* in business; to *start* into song.
7. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to work open or loose; as, a nail has *started*; a seam has *started*.

start, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to start; to rouse; esp., to cause to move so as to be discovered, as game; to bring, or cause to come, into view; as, to *start* a hare.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To disturb suddenly; to startle; alarm. *Obs.*, *R.*, *or Scot.*
3. To move out of the way of; to avoid; shun. *Obs.*
4. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, or the like; to give an initial impulse or help to; as, to *start* a train, rumor, business; to *start* a man in business.
5. To cause to begin to move or be displaced or loosened; to dislocate; as, to *start* a tooth, a bolt, a seam in a vessel.
6. [Cf. D. *storten*, which has this meaning also.] *Naut.* To tap and begin drawing from; to begin to use; as, to *start* a water cask; to *start* a barrel of beef.

start, *n.* **1**. Act of starting; a sudden involuntary motion, as due to surprise, fear, pain, or the like.
2. A spasmodic and brief effort or action.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps. *L'Estrange.*

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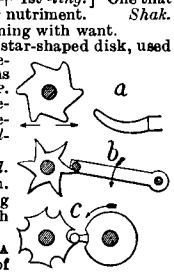
starch corn. Spelt.
starched (stärcht), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STARCH. — **starch′ed-ly** (stär′chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **starch′ed-ness**. *n.*
starch′er. *n.* One that starches.
starch gum. Dextrin.
starch hyacinth. The grape hyacinth. Its flowers have the odor of boiled starch.
star chickweed. The large-flowered chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).
starch′i-ness (stär′chĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
starch′ly. *adv.* of STARCH
starch′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
starch′root′, *n.* Starchwort.
starch sugar. *Chem* Glucose from starch. See GLUCOSE, 1 a.
starch wheat. = EMMER.
starch′wort′ (stärch′wûrt′), *n.* The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine starch.
star′clerk′, *n.* An astronomer. *Obs. or R.* [trology.
star′craft′ (stär′kráft′), *n.* As-
star′cross′, *a.* Star-crossed *Obs.*
star′-crossed′ (-krŏst′; 205), *a.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. *Poetic.*
stard. Starred. *Ref. Sp.* [disk.
star disk. *Astron.* The spurious
star′di-vine′, *n.* Starclerk. *Obs.*
star dust. = COSMIC DUST.
stare (stâr). Var. of STAR, sedge.
stare, *n.* [AS. *stær*.] The starling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stare, *a.* *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **a** Stiff; strong; also, rough. **b** Weary; tired.
stare′-blind′. ✝ STAR-BLIND.
star-ee′ (stâr-ē′), *n.* One stared at. *Humorous.* [stares.
star′er (stâr′ẽr), *n.* One who
starf. Obs. pret. of STARVE.
star′finch′ (stär′fĭnch′; 140), *n* The European redstart.
star finder. A portable apparatus on the model of an equatorial mounting provided with a telescope or pair of sights, for easy identification of stars.
star′ful, *a.* Starry. *Obs.*
star gooseberry. The Otaheite gooseberry. [*n.*, 7.
star humming bird. See STAR,
star′ing (stâr′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STARE. — **star′ing-ly**, *adv.*
star ipomœa. A convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*) with red flowers having a long tube and spreading limb.
star jelly. Any of several algæ forming gelatinous colonies.
‖ **stark** (stärk; *G.* shtärk), *a.* & *adv.* [G. See 1st STARK.] *Music.* Loud; forte.
stark, *a.* = STARK-NAKED. *Obs.*
stark, *v. t.* & *i.* To stiffen; to increase in strength or violence.
Star′kath (stär′käth), **Star′kathr** (-käth'r), **Star′kad** (-käd), *n.* [Icel. *Starkaðr.*] *Norse Myth.* A warrior to whom Odin grants skill, bravery, long life, etc, while Thor gives offsetting evils.
stark′en, *v. t.* To make stiff or inflexible. [*Dial. Eng.*
stark′ish, *a.* Stiff; intractable.
star′kle (stär′k'l), *v.* To startle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stark′ly, *adv.* of STARK. See -LY.
stark′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stark′y (stä′kĭ), *a.* Stiff; dry; hard; shriveled *Dial. Eng.*
star′let, *n.* A little star.
star lily. The sand lily.
star′ling. ✝ STERLING.
star metal. = STAR ANTIMONY.
star′mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* An astrologer; — in contempt. *Rare.*
starn (stärn). Obs or dial. Eng. of STERN, helm, hinder part.
starn. Var. of STERN, star.
starn, *n.* [AS. *stearn*. See STARLING.] **a** European starling. **b** Common tern. *Local, Eng.*
starn, **starn′ie** (stär′nĭ), *n.* A particle. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
star′-nak′ed (stär′nāk′ĭd), *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
star′nel (stär′nĕl), *n.* [See STARN starling.] European starling.
starn′ie (stär′nĭ), *n.* = STERN a star. *Scot.*
star′nose′, *n.* Star-nosed mole.
starn′y (stär′nĭ), *a.* Starry. *Scot.*
starop. ✝ STIRRUP.
star′ost (stär′ŏst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, fr. *stary* old.] **1**. A nobleman having a starosty. *Poland.*
2. [Russ. *starosta.*] In Russia, the elder or executive of a mir.
star′os-ty (-ŏs-tĭ), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. *Poland.*
star pagoda. See PAGODA.
Star Peak. A division of Triassic in Nevada. See GEOLOGY, 3.
star pepper. Bitter pepper.
star pine. The cluster pine.
star place. *Astron.* The position of a fixed star (usually its right ascension and declination), the **mean place** being the position at the beginning of the year, and the **apparent place** that at any date during the year.
star position. = STAR PLACE.
star′-proof′, *a.* Impervious to starlight. *Poetic.*
star quartz. Asteriated quartz.
starr. Var. of STAR, sedge.
star ratio. *Astron.* Space ratio.
starre, *v. i.* To quarrel.
star′-read′, *n.* [See REDE, *n.*] Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*
star reed. A South American birthroot (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*), used to cure dysentery.
star′ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
star ruby. An asteriated variety of ruby.
star′ru-let, *n.* A little star. *Obs.*
star sapphire. An asteriated variety of sapphire.
star saxifrage. A small arctic or alpine saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*), with small starlike white flowers. [a star route.
star service. Postal service on
star′shine′, *n.* Starlight. *Rare.*
star′shoot′, **star′shot′**, *n.* Star jelly.
star shower. A meteoric shower.
star′slime′, *n.* Star jelly. *Obs.*
star slough (slŭf). Star jelly.
star spray. A spray-shaped asterism the stars of which are apparently connected.
star′stone′, *n.* An asteriated stone, esp. asteriated sapphire.
star streaming. *Astron.* Systematic drifts of the stars, those nearest the solar system in large part drifting toward Orion.

3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; a sudden leap, dash, run, or the like.
4. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement.
5. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; initial impulse or movement; first motion from a place; as, a good *start* in life; — opposed to *finish*.
The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
6. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.
7. A short time; an instant. *Obs. Rare or Scot.*
star thistle. **a** A spiny European species of *Centaurea* (*C. calcitrapa*), having heads of purple flowers. **b** The related *C. solstitialis*, with yellow flowers. Both are troublesome weeds wherever naturalized.
star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* Either of two Brazilian humming birds of the genus *Heliomaster*. The feathers of the throat have a metallic luster.

Starthroat (*Heliomaster furcifer*).

start'ing (stär'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of START. — **starting box,** *Elec.*, a motor-starting controller or rheostat, esp. for a machine tool. — **s. hole,** a loophole; evasion. *Obs.* — **s. post,** a post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start. — **s. tub,** *Naut.*, a tub with a projecting tube in the bottom to which was attached a hose leading into the hold, formerly placed on deck and filled with water from boats when tanks or casks were to be filled.
star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; STAR'TLED (-t'ld); STAR'TLING (-tlĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble; apparently fr. the v. seen in E. *start*.] **1.** To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc.
2. To run wildly about; to course; also, to bustle about. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
star'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, fear, or the like; to frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously; to alarm; scare; to cause to start.
The supposition . . need not *startle* us. *Locke.*
2. To start; rouse.
Syn. — Start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm.
star'tle, *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.
star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARTLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. **b** Easily frightened; restless; skittish. *Obs.*
star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [From STARVE.] Act of starving, or state of being starved; — first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of **Star-va'tion Dun-das'** (dŭn-dăs').
starvation wages, wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life.
starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING (stär'vĭng). [ME. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan*; akin to D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, OHG. *sterban*, Icel. *starf* labor, toil, *starfa* to labor, *stjarfi* epilepsy; perh. akin to E. *torpid*.]
1. To die; to perish. *Obs.*, exc. as used in defs. 2 & 3.
2. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*
3. To perish or die with cold; also, to suffer greatly with cold. *Now Rare in U. S.*
4. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need.
5. To fast. *Obs.* "*Starve* and pray." *Pope.*
starve, *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.
2. To destroy with cold; to freeze to death. *Eng.*
3. To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind.
The powers of the mind are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*
4. To get rid of or destroy as by starving. *Rare.*
Or, if it enter, soon *starved* out again. *Cowper.*
starv'ed-ly (stär'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously. *Bp. Hall.*
starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* [*starve* + 1st *-ling*.] One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment. *Shak.*
starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.
star wheel. *Mach.* A more or less star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, as in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. Cf. GENEVA STOP.



Star Wheels, *a* rotated by Pawl, *b* and *c* by Pin on a Revolving Arm.

star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any species of aster. **b** Any of various species of chickweeds of the genus *Alsine*. **c** The water starwort.
sta-sid'i-on (stȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-SIDIA** (-ȧ). [NGr. στασίδιον, dim. of Gr. στάσις a standing, standing place.] *East.Ch.* A stall in a church or monastery.
stas'i-mon (stăs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-IMA** (-mȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στάσιμον, neut. of στάσιμος stationary, steadfast.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, one of the regular choral odes between two episodes. Its place is sometimes taken by the *kommos*. Aristotle defines it as a choral ode without anapæsts or trochaic tetrameters. The name is supposed to be due to the fact that the chorus is in its place in the orchestra. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3, PARODUS **b**.
sta'sis (stā'sĭs; stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στάσις a standing still.] *Physiol.* A slackening or arrest of the blood current due not to a lessening of the heart's beat, but presumably to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls. It is observed in the capillaries in inflammation.

Lion Statant.

sta'tant (stā'tănt), *a.* [L. *stare, statum*, to stand.] *Her.* In a standing position.
state (stāt), *n.* [ME. *stat*, OF. *estat*, F. *état*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTATE, STATUS.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; position; nature; condition.
What is called a *state* of society is the simultaneous *state* of all the greater social facts or phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*
2. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; estate; standing; rank; quality.
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope.*
3. Condition of living; specif., elaborate style or condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like; as, a royal progress in *state*.
Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*
4. A property or possession; estate. *Obs.*, exc.: *Dial. Eng.* Land owned and cultivated by a yeoman living on it.
5. = ESTATE, 8. *Obs.*
6. A chair with a canopy above it, often on a dais and indicative of rank or majesty; a seat of dignity; a throne; also, the canopy itself. *Obs.*
7. Highest condition; acme; height. *Obs.*
8. A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. Any body of persons constituting a special class or body in a community or state; an estate. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 6.
10. A government not monarchical, as a republic. *Obs.*
11. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates; as, the *States*-General of Holland.
12. A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is a sovereign, or not subject to external control. Cf. COMMONWEALTH, 2, NATION, 4.
13. [*often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 12) by their union under a constitution prescribing the powers of the federal government and the relations of the constituent commonwealths to it and to each other, as in the United States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the German Empire. The states of the Dominion of Canada are technically *provinces;* those of Switzerland, *cantons*.
14. The territory or the government of a state (in sense 12 or 13); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.
Syn. — Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. with reference to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* (cf. the *condition*) of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an embarrassing *situation*. See PREDICAMENT.
in a state of nature. **a** Naked as when born; nude. **b** In a condition of sin; unregenerate. **c** Untamed; uncivilized. — **s. account system,** *Penol.*, that system of prison discipline in which prison industries are carried on by the state as proprietor, the state owning the shops, furnishing the tools, working capital, and raw material, managing the work, and selling the products. — **states of matter,** *Physics*, the different states of aggregation of substances. Three are commonly recognized: the *solid*, *liquid*, and *gaseous* or *aëriform* states. A *fourth state of matter* (so called by Sir William Crookes) is shown by highly exhausted gases. See RADIOMETER, 2. — **S. of the Church.** See PAPAL STATES. — **the States.** **a** The Netherlands. **b** The United States of America.
state, *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING (stāt'ĭng). **1.** To set; settle; fix; establish; as, a *stated* time.
2. To endow with or as with an estate. *Obs. & R.*
3. To express the particulars of; to set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; recite; report; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.
state'craft' (stāt'krȧft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.
stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular.
stated case. *Law.* = CASE STATED. — **s. clerk,** in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court. — **s. supply,** *Eccl.*, a clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. *U. S.*
state'house' (-hous'), *n.*, *or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*
state'ly, *a.*; STATE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); STATE'LI-EST. [Cf. D. *statelijk*. See STATE; -LY.] Evincing state, or lofty dignity, as in proportions, manner, carriage, style, or the like; as, *stately* manners, temples; a *stately* gait; *stately* style.
Syn. — Majestic, grand, august, magnificent, imposing.
state'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*
state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, the *statement* of a case.
2. That which is stated; an embodiment in words of facts or opinions; a narrative; recital; report; account; relation. "Admirable perspicuity of *statement*." *Brougham.*
3. An abstract of an account showing the balance due.
4. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.
5. *pl.* Any of various sizes of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
statement of claim, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the plaintiff's first pleading, answering to the common-law *declaration*. — **s. of defense** *or* **defence,** *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the defendant's first pleading on an issue of fact, corresponding to the common-law *answer*.
state'-owned' (-ōnd'), *a.* Owned by a state; — applied esp. to commercial or industrial enterprises.
state paper. **a** An official paper relating to the interests or government of a state. **b** A newspaper in which legal notices may or must be published under state laws.
state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** Usually **State prison.** In the United States, any prison maintained in a State under State laws, including a county jail, a State penitentiary, reformatory, etc.; usually, specif., the prison or penitentiary for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious grade or grades of crime, or felonies, as distinguished from the reformatory, county jails, city jails, lock-ups, etc., in which misdemeanants and other criminals of lower grade are confined, or persons not criminals are detained. Cf. FELONY, PENITENTIARY, 8.
state prisoner. A prisoner confined under the laws or authority of a state; esp., one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense or for reasons of state.
sta'ter (stā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *stater*, Gr. στατήρ.] *Antig.* **a** A gold coin of Persia (*daric*) and the principal gold coin of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater, and also that of Philip of Macedon, weighed about 133 grains (8.6 grams), equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). There was also a double stater. **b** A silver coin of various values, esp., in later times, the Attic silver tetradrachm.
State rights, *or* **States' rights.** *U. S.* The rights under the Constitution of the United States inhering in the separate States. The Democratic party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a strictly limiting construction of the Constitution respecting the rights transferred under it from the States to the Federal government; while the Republican party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a liberal construction. The right of a State to secede peaceably and at will was claimed by the Southern States before and during the Civil War, but the outcome of the war decided the claim in the negative.
state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*.
2. An individual apartment on board a vessel; also, a somewhat similar apartment in a railroad car.
state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. *U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.
States'-Gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate).
2. *The Netherlands.* See LEGISLATURE.
states'man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). [*state's*, gen. of *state* + *man*; cf. D. *staatsman*, G. *staatsmann*.] **1.** A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating or directing great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy.
2. The owner of a state (see STATE, *n.*, 5); a yeoman who farms and lives on his own land. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See POLITICIAN.
states'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; befitting a statesman.
state socialism. A form of socialism, esp. advocated in Germany, which, while retaining the right of private property and the institution of the family and other features of the present form of the state, would intervene by various measures intended to give or maintain equality of opportunity, as compulsory state insurance, old-age pensions, etc., answering closely to the socialism of the chair.
state sword. A sword used on occasions of state, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank.
stat'ic (stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand: cf. F. *statique*. See STAND; cf. STAGE.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure.
2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.
3. Pertaining to passive, as disting. from active, elements, or to pure qualities or quantities apart from their mutual operation.
4. *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society.
static ataxia, *Med.*, nervous disorder marked by the inability to stand steady in the dark or when the eyes are closed. — **s. converter,** a converter the parts of which are stationary; a static transformer. — **s. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY. — **s. energy,** *Mech.*, energy due to position or strain; potential energy. — **s. hysteresis,** *Magnetism*, hysteresis in which the magnetization of iron has different values for increasing and for decreasing magnetizing forces, irrespective of any time lag. Cf. VISCOUS HYSTERESIS. — **s. induction,** *Elec.*, electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION, 6. — **s. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **s. moment,** the product of a force into its leverage. See *moment of a force*, under MOMENT. — **s. sensation,** *Psychol.*, sensation due to bodily position. — **s. stability,** the moment of the force with which a floating body, or a body mounted with freedom of rotation about an axis, when displaced from its position of equilibrium tends to return to the same. — **s. transformer,** *Elec.*, a transformer having no moving parts. See TRANSFORMER.
Stat'i-ce (stăt'ĭ-sē), *n.* [NL. fr. L., a kind of astringent herb, Gr. στατική. See STATIC.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions. They are tufted acaulescent herbs with narrow leaves, and long scapes bearing heads of pink, purple, or white flowers. *S. armeria* is the thrift, or sea pink. **b** Syn. of LIMONIUM, 2.
stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. στατική the art of weighing, fr. στατικός. See STATIC.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics*. See MECHANICS.
sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, OF. *stacion, estacion*, F. *station*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act or manner of standing; attitude or pose in standing; posture. *Rare.* *Shak.*

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start, *adv.* [Cf. STARK, *adv.*] Completely. *Obs.*
start'er, *n.* One that starts.
start'ful, *a.* Apt to start; skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful-ness,** *n.*
star time. Sidereal time.
start'ing-ly, *adv.* of STARTING.
start'ish, *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
star'tle. Startle. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tled. Startled. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tler (stär'tlẽr), *n.* One that startles. [TLING.]
star'tling-ly, *adv.* of STAR-
star'tlish (-tlĭsh), *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
start'meal', *adv.* [*start* + *meal*.] By starts. *Obs.*
startnaked, *a.* Stark-naked *Obs.*
star tulip. The Mariposa lily.
start'-up', *a.* Upstart. *Rare.*
start'-up', *n.* **1.** An upstart. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe or half-boot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
start'ful, *a.* Apt to start: skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful-ness,** *n.*
start'y, *a.* Subject to nervous starts. Starve. *R. Sp.* [TION.
StarvationDundas. See STARVA-
starved. Starved. *Ref. Sp.*
starve'a'cre, *n.* [*starve* + *acre*.] Hunger weed. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'en (*dial.* stär'v'n; stär'.). Obs. p. p. of STARVE. — *p. a.* **a** Starved. *Obs.* **b** Chilled. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'er, *n.* One who starves.
star'ward (stär'wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* See -WARD. [See STAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.]
star wind'ing (wĭn'dĭng). *Elec.*
star worm. A gephyrean worm.
stas. Obs. pl. of STATE.
stash (stăsh; stȧsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To stop. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
stash'ie (stăsh'ĭ), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Gael. *stairseach* noisy.] Banter; frolic; quarrel. *Scot.*
sta'si-arch (stā'sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. στασιάρχος.] Archrebel. *Obs.*
stass'furt-ite (stȧs'fẽr-t-īt; shtäs'fōort-ĭt), *n.* [From *Stassfurt*, Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A massive boracite.
stat. + STATE. [statutes.
stat. *Abbr.* Statuary; statue;
stat'a-ble (stāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be stated.
Sta'tal (stā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a State, as disting. from the Federal government. *Rare. U. S.*
sta-ta'ri-an (stȧ-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Statary. *Obs.* — **sta-ta'ri-an-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
sta'ta-ry (stā'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *statarius* standing fast.] Fixed; settled: steady. *Obs.* [Large.
Stat. at L. *Abbr.* Statutes at
state, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state, *n.* A statement. *Rare.*
state, *v. i.* To assume or keep state or dignity; — with *it*. *Obs.*
state'a-ble. Var. of STATABLE.
state criminal. One who has committed a crime, as treason, against the state; a political criminal: also, *U. S.*, sometimes, one convicted of a crime under a State law. [MENT, 4. *U. S.*
State Department. See DEPART-
stat'ed-ly, *adv.* of STATED.
state'ful, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
state'less, *a.* See -LESS.
state'like', *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'li-ly (stāt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STATELY. See -LY
state'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
state'mon'ger (stāt'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One versed in politics, or a dabbler in state affairs.
state point. *Thermodyn.* A point on an indicator diagram, whose ordinates represent the state, as to pressure and volume, of the working substance. [states.
stat'er (stăt'ẽr), *n.* One that
states'man-ly, *a.* Statesmanlike.
states'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
states'wom'an (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman with statesmanlike qualities. *Rare.* [cal offense.
state trial. A trial for a politi-
stathe. Var. of STAITH.
stathel. *a.* Stable. *Obs.*
stath'el (stă th'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *staðol*.] Foundation; base; also, position; site. Cf. STANCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stath'el. *v. t.* To establish; to make stable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
stath'el-fast, *a.* Stable; firm.
stath'el-ness. *n.* Stability. *Obs.*
stath'mo-graph (stă th'mō-gräf), *n* [Gr. στάθμη a measuring line + *-graph*.] A device to record the speed of a railroad train.
stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of STATICAL.

2. A state of standing or rest; equilibrium. *Obs.*
3. The spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, comes to a stand, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel; the *station* of a fire engine; a police *station*.
4. Specif.: **a** A regular stopping place in a stage or railroad route, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc.; also, by extension, the building or buildings connected with such a stopping place; a depot. **b** *Surveying.* The spot at which an instrument is planted or observations are made. **c** In Australasia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run. **d** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **e** The correct position of a vessel in a squadron. **f** *Mining.* An enlargement in a shaft or gallery, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc. See MINE, *Illust.* **g** In India, the place where the British military or civil officers in a district reside.
5. *Eccl. Uses.* **a** More fully **station day.** In the early church and in the Eastern Church, the fast of Wednesday and of Friday, in memory of the condemnation of Christ by the council, and of his passion. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., a church in which the procession of the clergy halted on stated days to say stated prayers; hence, a church in the city of Rome appointed to have the office performed in it daily in Lent, on the ember days, and on the solemn feasts. **c** One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions or pilgrims pause to perform an act of devotion, as the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot. **d** *R. C. Ch.* A church in which indulgences were granted on certain days. **e** Short for *station of the cross*, below. **f** A priest's stay with a parishioner to confess the neighbors. *Ire.*
6. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation.
7. Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* near the front.
8. *Bot.* The exact spot at which a given species or specimen is found or collected. Cf. HABITAT, 1.
9. *Astron.* = STATIONARY POINT.
10. Social standing or condition of life; state; rank.
Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage.
station of the cross [*often cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, each representation has a position that is to be said at it.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, or the like; as, to *station* troops at the right; to *station* a sentinel.

sta'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *stationnaire*, L. *stationarius* belonging to a post or station. Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Fixed in a certain station, place, course, manner of thinking, or the like; not moving or appearing to move; stable; fixed.

Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man. *Southey.*

2. Not changing state or condition; neither improving nor getting worse; unchanging, either for good or bad.
stationary air, *Physiol.*, the air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration. — **s. curve,** *Math.*, a curve the integral along an arc of which may be a maximum or a minimum; an extremal. — **s. engine,** a steam engine permanently placed; specif., a factory engine. — **s. motion,** *Mech.*, the motion of a material system such that the sum of the moments of inertia of the system about three rectangular axes through its center of mass never varies by more than small quantities from a constant value. — **s. point,** *Astron.*, that point in a planet's apparent path among the stars where for a brief time it seems to be motionless. — **s. tangent.** See INFLECTION, 5. — **s. transformer.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. — **s. wave,** *Physics*, a vibration between fixed points, or nodes.

sta'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.

sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *stacyonere* bookseller, LL. *stationarius*, prob. through OF. Cf. STATIONARY, *a.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — formerly so called from his occupying a *station* in the market place or elsewhere. *Obs.*
2. One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.

station error. The difference between the geodetic and the astronomical latitude or longitude of a place.

Sta'tion-ers' Hall (stā'shŭn-ẽrz). The hall of the guild of stationers (i. e., booksellers or publishers) of London, now near Ludgate Hill. This guild for nearly three hundred years regulated the publication of all books in England. Registration at Stationers' Hall, while, since the copyright law of 1842, not compulsory, is necessary before taking proceedings in respect of infringement of copyright.

sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, quills, blank books, etc.

sta'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

station pointer. *Surv. & Navig.* An instrument having three arms, the two outer ones adjustable and the inner fixed at the zero of a circle, used for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.

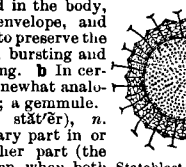
sta-tis'ti-cal (stă-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *statistique*.] Of or pertaining to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien*.] One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik*. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** (Construed as *sing.*; see -ICS.) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths.
2. (Construed as *pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers.

stat'o- (stăt'ŏ-). Combining form from Greek στατός, *standing, fixed*, from ἱστάναι, to make to stand.

stat'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός standing (i. e., remaining) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In many fresh-water Polyzoa, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring. **b** In certain sponges, a somewhat analogous internal bud; a gemmule.



Statoblast of a Polyzoan (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View; *b* Profile. Much enlarged.

sta'tor (stā'tŭr; stăt'ẽr), *n.* *Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large; as: **a** *Elec.* The stationary member of an electrical machine, as of an induction motor. **b** *Steam Turbine.* The case inclosing a turbine wheel; the body of stationary blades or nozzles. Cf. ROTOR, 2 **b.**

stat'o-scope (stăt'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*stato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure.
2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship; — also erroneously spelt *statiscope.*

stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *statuarius*, n., fr. *statuarius*, a., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue: cf. F. *statuaire.* See STATUE.] **1.** One who practices the art of making statues.
2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *statuaire.*] The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. Cf. RELIEF, 6.
3. A collection of statues; statues collectively.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, akin to *statuere* to set up, fr. *status* a standing, state. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax; an image.
2. A portrait. *Obs.*
Statue of Liberty. See LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

stat'ue, *v. t.*; STAT'UED (stăt'ūd); STAT'U-ING (stăt'ū-ĭng). To form a statue of; to make into a statue. *Rare.*

stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

stat'ue-like' (stăt'ū-lĭk'), *a.* Like a statue; motionless.

stat'u-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*statue* + *-esque.*] Resembling a statue; having the massive dignity, or other characteristics, of a statue; as, *statuesque* limbs; a *statuesque* attitude. — **stat'u-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **stat'u-esque'ness,** *n.*

stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *statuetta.*] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* [F. *stature*, OF. *estature*, fr. L. *statura*, originally, an upright posture; hence, height or size of the body, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body; as, a man of great *stature.*
2. Growth; form; figure.
3. A statue. *Erron. & Obs.*

sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L. See STATE.] **1.** *Law.* The condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality is determined, and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a person's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage), mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station.
2. a State or condition of a person. **b** Position of affairs.
3. *Finance.* The period or time for which an annuity is limited to be paid as determined by the continuance or permanence of an assigned thing or things.
‖ status in quo (kwō), **‖ s. quo** [L., state in which], the state in which anything is; the state existing. Hence, **‖ status quo ante bellum,** the state existing before the war, used esp. with reference to restoration to former rights of those affected by the war. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, and UTI POSSIDETIS.

stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Made, introduced, or imposed, by statute; statutory; also, made or being in conformity to statute; standard. — **stat'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* [ME. *statut*, OF. (*e*)*statut*, F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE.] **1.** Something settled or fixed by a conference between the parties interested; an agreement; covenant. *Obs.*
2. Something laid down or declared as fixed or established; hence: **a** A law enacted by, or by the authority of, the supreme legislative branch of a government, esp. of a representative government; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation; — often used in distinction from the *common*, or *unwritten, law* (see COMMON LAW **b**). Cf. EDICT, 1; DECREE, 4; ORDINANCE, 3 **d**; CONSTITUTION, 6, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, *statute* is sometimes used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority, these being divided into **statutes real,** applying to immovables; **statutes personal,** to movables; and **statutes mixed,** to both classes of property. In England Parliament may give its acts full force and validity as statutes without the assent of the crown, though in practice all statutes are promulgated by the crown; but in republican forms of government the acts of the legislature generally require the assent of the chief executive, as the President, in the United States, for a Federal statute, or the governor of a State for a State statute (cf. VETO). At the common law a statute took effect by relation back to the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but the act of 33 Geo. III. c. 13 provided that acts should, unless otherwise provided, take effect from the date of the royal assent. In the United States, generally, an act takes effect from the date of the final act necessary to its enactment, unless, as is usual, the statute itself fixes the time of its taking effect. Cf. EXPOST FACTO LAW. Formerly in England all statutes were originated by a petition presenting measures to the king for his granting. Now, except private bills in English law, statutes are originally expressed, both in English and American law, in the form of a bill which is presented to the legislature for enactment and passed for the assent of the king or executive. **b** An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.
3. An annual assemblage of farming servants at a fair where they are hired; — called also *statute fair.* Cf. 2d MOP, 2. *Eng.*
4. A statue. *Obs. & Erron.*
5. Short for: **a** STATUTE MERCHANT (see STATUTE OF MERCHANTS). **b** STATUTE STAPLE.
Syn. — Act, regulation, edict, decree.
Bloody Statute, the Act of the Six Articles (see under SIX, *a.*); — sometimes so called in allusion to the penalties attached to speaking or writing against the Articles. — **Stat'ute de Do'nis Con-di'ti-o-nal'i-bus** (dŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ŏ-năl'ĭ-bŭs), *or, usually,* **Statute de Donis** [L. *de donis conditionalibus* concerning conditional gifts], *Law*, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285), often called *Statute of Westminster II.*, procured to be passed by the nobility to put an end to the construction of conditional fees which enabled the donee of the fee (by aliening upon performance of the condition) to defeat the limitation. The statute provided that the will of the donor should be observed according to the form of the gift, taking away the power of absolute alienation, and providing that upon failure of the issue to whom the estate was limited the estate should revert to the donor or his heirs. This resulted in the modern fee tail, and the great estates built up by it. — **Stat'ute de Re-li'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs). See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. — **s. of Additions.** *Law.* See ADDITION, 6, *Cit.* — **s. of armor** *or* **armour,** any of several English statutes, esp. the Assize of Arms (which see), relating to the carrying or having of arms. — **s. of Bread and Ale.** = ASSIZE OF BREAD AND ALE (see ASSIZE, 2). — **s. of distribution,** a statute regulating the distribution of decedent estates. — **s. of entail.** = STATUTE DE DONIS. — **s. of frauds** [*often cap., in specific use*], *Law*, the English statute 29 Car. II. c. 3 (1676), the purpose of which is expressed to be to prevent "many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury." It aims to do this by requiring proof of a specific kind, usually in writing, of the more important transactions of business, declaring that "no action shall be brought" or "no contract shall be allowed to be good" when the transaction is not so evidenced. In the United States each State has a statute of frauds, most of the provisions of the original act being therein reënacted. In some States contracts not evidenced as required by the State statute are declared "void" or "invalid." — **s. of Glouces'ter** (glŏs'tẽr). See EDWARDIAN, *a.* — **s. of Laborers** *or* **Labourers,** *Eng. Law*, the act 25 Edw. III. c. 1 (1351), which (succeeding the Black Death) enacted that laborers and servants should accept the same wages as prevailed in 1345, before the plague. — **s. of limitations,** *Law*, a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action. See LIMITATION, *n.*, 5 **c.** — **s. of Marl'bo-rough** (märl'bŏ-rŭ; môl'brŭ), *or, formerly,* **Marl'bridge,** *Eng. Hist.*, a reënactment by the Parliament of Marlborough, in 1267, of the Provisions of Oxford and most of certain provisions made at Westminster and assented to by the king in 1259. Slight changes were made, including the giving to the king of the power of appointing the ministers of the crown and the sheriffs. — **s. of Merchants,** an ordinance (13 Edw. I. c. 6) of the Curia Regis at Acton Burnell (whence it is also called **Statute of Ac'ton Bur'nell** [ăk'tŭn bûr'nĕl]) in 1283, designed for the better securing and recovery of debts, which it provided might be evidenced by a specially acknowledged bond (which came to be called a **statute merchant**) of record in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. This ordinance of 1283 was reënacted in a fuller and slightly modified form by 15 Edw. I c. 6 (1285), which is also called **Statute of Merchants.** These statutes were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863. — **S. of Mer'ton** (mûr'tŭn), *Eng. Law*, a statute, or body of provisions, passed in an assembly of the Barons held at Merton in Surrey and issued as law by Henry III. in 1236. It amends the law about various miscellaneous matters, including conflicting rights of the lords and their tenants to make profit of lands, wastes, woods, and pastures. It was supplemented by the Statute of Westminster II. — **S. of Monopolies,** the act of 21 Jas. I. c. 3, declaring monopolies to be contrary to the law of England and aiming to suppress them, with certain exceptions, as the monopoly allowed to inventors, made on grounds of public policy. — **s. of mortmain,** any of various English statutes restricting alienation of land in mortmain, that is, to a corporation, orig. an ecclesiastical corporation, such as the **Stat'ute de Re-li'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs) (7 Edw. I., 1279), which forbade all alienations in mortmain, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 32 (1285), forbidding such alienation by common recovery (which had been used to evade the prior one), the act of 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391), forbidding alienation to the use of an ecclesiastical corporation except under the royal license, the act of 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), declaring wills for charitable purposes void except under certain conditions, and various other statutes of later years. The main original purpose of these statutes was to preserve to the lords the feudal rights of relief, wardship, marriage, and escheat, which conveyance in mortmain took away; that of the later statutes is to prevent undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations. All the mortmain acts were repealed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (1888), which consolidates the provisions of, and repeals, the earlier acts. — **S. of Præmunire.** See PRÆMUNIRE. — **S. of Provisors,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute of 25 Edw. III. s. 4 (1351), designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision and reservation of, or presenting to, benefices in England. This and reënactments of it in 1362 and 1390 (called also **Statutes of Provisors**) were largely in abeyance till the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. — **S. of Qui'a Emp-to'res** (kwī'ă ĕmp-tō'rēz) *or* **Qui'a Emp-to'res Ter'ra'rum** [L. *quia emptores (terrarum)*, lit., because purchasers (of lands)], *Eng. Law*, a statute (18 Edw. I., 1290) which, referring to tenants not in chief, declared that every free man might sell his tenement or any part of it, but that the feoffee should hold of the same lord and by the same services of whom and by which the feoffor held. The effect of the statute was to abolish subinfeudation. — **S. of Staple.** See STATUTE STAPLE. — **S. of Treasons,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1351), defining the acts constituting treason. — **S. of Uses.** See USE, *n.* — **S. of Wales,** the statute of 12 Edw. I. (1284) annexing Wales to the dominion of the crown of England. — **S. of Westminster,** either of three early English statutes respectively made at Westminster in 1275

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sta'tion-al (stā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *stationalis* stationary.] Of or pert. to a station. *Rare.*
sta'tion-a-ri-ness (-ă-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [5 **a.**]
station day. See STATION, *n.*, 5 **a.**
station house. **a** Police station. **b** Railroad depot. [*Iralia.*]
station hut. = HUT, *n.*, 2. *Australia.*
station jack. A kind of pudding containing salt beef. *Australia.*
station master. One in charge of a station. [TIVE, *n.*, 3.]
station point. See PERSPECTIVE.
station pole, rod, *or* **staff.** *Surv.* A rod for marking stations; a range pole or a leveling rod.
Sta-ti'ra (stă-tī'ră), *n.* See ROXANA AND STATIRA.
stat'i-scope (stăt'ĭ-skōp), *n.* = STATOSCOPE.
stat'i-sm (stăt'ĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE; cf. It. *statista* statesman.] 1. Statesman; politician. *Now R.* 2. A statistician. *Rare.*
sta-tis'tic (stă-tĭs'tĭk), *n.* **1.** = STATISTICS.
2. Any statistical element.
3. A statistician. *Obs. & R.*
sta-tis'tic, *a.* Statistical.
stat'is-tol'o-gy (stăt'ĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*statistics* + *-logy.*] = STATISTICS, 1.
sta'tive (stā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand.] 1. *Mil.* Of or pert. to military posts or quarters. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Heb. Gram.* Designating certain verbs expressive of a bodily or mental state or condition.
stat'ize (stăt'īz), *v. t.* To take part in affairs of state. *Obs.*
statly. † STATELY.
‖ stat mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (n ŏ m'ĭ-n ĭ s). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135).
sta-toc'ra-cy (stă-tŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*stato-* + *-cracy.*] Government by the state. *Rare.*
stat'o-cyst (stăt'ŏ-sĭst), *n.* [*stato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* An otocyst regarded as an organ of equilibration and orientation.
stat'o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*stato-* + *-lith.*] *Zoöl.* The calcareous body in a statocyst.
sta-tom'e-ter (stă-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmia.
stat'o-rhab (stăt'ŏ-răb), *n.* [*stato-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* In certain Trachymedusæ, a short tentacular process supporting the statolith.
stat'o-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A resting spore. *Rare.*
statour. † STATURE.
‖ stat pro ra'ti-o'ne vo-lun'tas. [L.] Will stands for reason; my will is a sufficient motive and justification. Adapted from *Juvenal* (VI. 222).
[statue. *Obs.*]
stat'u-a (stăt'ū-ă), *n.* [L.] A **statuary marble.** See MARBLE.
stat'ue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sta-tu'mi-nate (stă-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminare.*] To prop or support. *Obs.*
‖ sta'tu quo an'te bel'lum. [L.] See IN STATU QUO, etc.
stat'ured (stăt'ūrd), *a.* **1.** Having the stature of. *Rare.*
2. Arrived at full stature. *Rare.*
‖ sta'tu quo. *and* **sta'tus quo an'te.** See STATUS IN QUO.
sta-tu'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of STATUTUM.

(3 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster I.**), 1285 (13 Edw. I., called **Statute of Westminster II.**, or *Statute de Donis*, which see), and 1290 (18 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster III.**, or *Statute of Quia Emptores*, which see). They made various reforms in administrative, criminal, and property law. The second in c. 24 provided for the making of new writs by the clerks in chancery.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *v. t.* To declare by statute; to decree, limit, fix, or establish by statute. *Rare.*

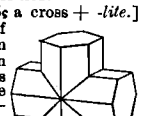
statute labor *or* **labour.** A definite amount of labor required for public service in making roads, etc. Cf. CORVÉE.

statute law. The law as stated in statutes.

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the **Statute of Staple**, or statute of 27 Edw. III. st. 2 (which restricted to certain staple towns the sale of all goods to be exported), before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant*. It is now disused.

stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority. **statutory declaration,** *Law*, a statement in writing signed by a person and declared by him to be true before an authorized official, and having the effect of a statement in writing on oath. *Australia.* — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. guardian,** a guardian by statute. See GUARDIAN, 2. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. next of kin.** See NEXT OF KIN. — **s. rules,** *Scots Law*, the acts of sederunt and acts of adjournal, printed by the king's printer. See under ACT.

stau'ro-lite (stô'rō-lit), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brown to black basic silicate of aluminium and iron, $HFeAl_2Si_2O_{13}$, in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. It is generally found embedded in crystalline schists. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.65–3.77. —


Staurolite.

stau'ro-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stau'ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. — **stau'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **stau'ro-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*. See STAFF.] **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff.

2. Any of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, a well curb, a pipe (for a pipe line), etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece, as any of the bearing strips for an arch centering (see CENTERING, *Illust.*), a slat of a hayrack, etc.

3. Any of the bars of a lantern pinion, or a bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc.; also, *Obs.*, a shaft, as of a weapon.

4. a A metrical portion; a stanza; a staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 8.

5. *Her.* A staff (see FISSURE, *n.* 4); sometimes, a ray of an escarbuncle.

stave, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). [From STAVE, *n.*, or STAFF, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; — often with *in;* as, to *stave* in a boat.

2. To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; to let flow; to pour away. *Now Rare.*

3. To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves.

4. To beat or cudgel; to knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or a joint into which lead has been run.

6. To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; to drive away; — usually with *off;* as, to *stave* off trouble.

to stave and tail, in bear baiting, to interpose with the staff and hold back the dog by the tail. — **to s. it out,** to endure hard conditions until better conditions come.

stave, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be stove, as a ship.

2. To walk or move rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq. & Dial.*

staves'a'cre (stāvz'ā'kĕr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre*, F. *staphisaigre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. σταφ ς dried grape + ἄγριος wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic. They are locally used as a fish poison.

stave'wood' (stāv'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The mountain damson. **b** In Australia: (1) Either of the sterculiaceous trees *Sterculia fœtida* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia schottiana*.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *stag;* cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast, by being extended forward from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel; — sometimes called *fore-and-aft stay.* Staysails and jibs are hoisted on them. Supporting ropes which lead aft to the vessel's side are called *backstays.* See SHIP, *Illust.*

2. Hence, generally, a guy rope or the like; specif., *Engin.*, a tie piece to hold parts together, or to contribute stiffness.

in stays, *or* **hove in stays,** *Naut.*, in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another.

stay (stā), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop, F. *étayer*, akin to OF. *estai* a prop (cf. also F. *estaie*), F. *étai;* prob. somewhat confused with OF. *estai* a rope (cf. STAY a rope), but not orig. the same word; perh. fr. OD. *stade, staeye*, a prop, prob. akin to E. *stead.* Cf. STAID, *a.*, STAY, *v. i.*]

1. To stop from falling; to prop; support; hold up.

Thy limbs are stiff and not able to *stay* thee. *Lyly.*

2. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain.

He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *stayed* his stomach for a minute. *Scott.*

3. To bear up under; to endure; to resist successfully.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms. *Shak.*

4. To hold from proceeding; to stop; check; restrain; also, to hinder; delay; detain; postpone; keep back; specif., to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.

5. To balk at; to stop for. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

6. To wait for; to await. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.*

7. To fasten or secure with stays, as a smokestack.

8. *Naut.* To tack; as, to *stay* ship. *Now Rare.*

9. *Naut.* To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays.

10. To endure or hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance; to *stay* the pace. *Sporting Cant & Slang.*

stay (stā), *v. i.* [From STAY to hold up; from the idea of standing firm.] **1.** To rest; depend; rely; stand. *Now R.*

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion or course of action; specif.: **a** To come to an end; to cease; stop; as, that day the storm *stayed. Archaic.* **b** To delay; wait; tarry; linger; as, *stay* and hear me. **c** To remain; dwell; abide; as, to *stay* in town all summer. **d** To stand still; not to retreat; to remain at a certain point or in a certain state.

3. To attend as a servant; — with *on. Rare.* *Shak.*

4. To hold out in or as in a race; to have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. *Colloq.*

5. *Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.

Syn. — STAY, STOP. The employment of STOP for STAY, in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE, CEASE.

stay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estai* a support, prop, F. *étai.* See STAY, *v. i. & t.*] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. "My only strength and *stay.*" *Milton.*

2. *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, and rarely by men. The *sing.* form is used in composition; as, *staylace.*

3. A fastening for a garment; a clasp; a hook. *Obs.*

4. That which stays, stops, or checks; a hindrance; check.

Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays.* *Herbert.*

5. Restraint; refrainment. *Obs.*

The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

6. A staying, or stopping, or state of being stayed; cessation of motion or progression; a halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay.* *Hayward.*

7. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

8. Quality of, or capacity for, endurance; staying power. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

9. Act or fact of continuing; continuance. *Obs.*

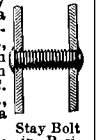
Record to us that lovely lay again
The *stay* whereof shall naught these ears annoy. *Spenser.*

10. Fixed condition or state; status; also, lastingness; permanence. *Obs. or Archaic.*

11. A fixed anchorage for vessels. *Obs.*

stay bar. A bar used as a stay; specif., *Arch.*, a saddle bar passing through the mullions and secured to the jambs in an ornamental window to keep leaded glass in place.

stay bolt. *Mech.* A bolt or short rod, commonly screwed throughout its entire length, used as a stay to connect opposite plates which are subjected to a pressure tending to force them apart, as in the leg of a steam boiler. One end is often left square, and is cut off when the bolt is in place. Called *studding bolt.* — **stay'-bolt'**, *v. t.*


Stay Bolt in Position.

stay chain. A chain used as a stay; specif., either chain joining the loops near the ends of a doubletree to the fore axle to lessen swaying.

stay'er (stā'ẽr), *n.* One that stays; as: **a** One that upholds or supports. **b** That which checks or restrains. **c** One that has powers of endurance. *Colloq.*

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *naut.* stā's'l), *n. Naut.* Any sail on a stay, as the three-cornered sails set between masts.

stay tube. *Steam Boilers.* In some multitubular boilers, any of several fire tubes made thicker than the others.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [ME. *stede* place, AS. *stede;* akin to LG. & D. *stede* (also D. *stad* town), OS. *stad, stedi*, OHG. *stat*, G. *statt, stätte* (also *stadt* town), Icel. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Goth. *staps*, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. STAITH, STITHY.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in composition. "Fly this fearful *stead* anon." *Spenser.*

2. Situation; position, esp. of affairs; predicament. *Obs.*

3. Advantage; service; avail; — now esp. in the phrases *to stand in stead*, to be of service or advantage; or, more rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead*, to be of avail.

4. Place or room which another had, has, or might have.

In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*

5. A farmstead; a farm with its houses, barns, etc.; a steading. *Obs. or Scot.* Also, in *Obs.* senses: **a** A royal seat; a palace. **b** A throne. **c** A space of time; a short while.

6. A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. *Rare.*

7. Impress; trace; track. *Chiefly Scot.*

in stead of, *or* **in the s. of,** in place of. See INSTEAD.

stead (stĕd), *v. t.* [ME. *steden* stand, place, avail. See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** To put or place; esp., to involve in difficulty, in a predicament, or in great peril; to beset; bestead. *Obs.*

2. To be of avail to; to help; support; benefit; assist.

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*

3. To fill the place of; to replace. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stead (stĕd), *v. i. Obs.* **a** To stop; stay. **b** To avail; suffice.

stead'fast, sted'fast (stĕd'făst), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place. See STEAD, *n.*; FAST, *a.*] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; firm. "This *steadfast* globe." *Spenser.*

2. Not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute; unswerving; steady; as, a *steadfast* eye, spirit.

Syn. — See STANCH.

— **stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stead'i-ness (stĕd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady.

Syn. — Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STEAD'I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.*; prob. under influence of *steadfast.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm.

2. Constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved to alter a purpose or course of action; — of persons.

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; — of things; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind.

4. *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway, generally because having a period of oscillation long as compared with the apparent wave period.

5. Not given to dissipation or excess; sober and well ordered; as, to lead a *steady* life; a *steady* man. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Fixed, regular, uniform, undeviating, invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE.

steady load, *Arch. & Engin.*, an invariable load; the weight of a structure and its superincumbent fixtures; dead load; — distinguished from *live load.* — **s. motion,** motion in which the time derivatives vanish, or which is independent of the time. — **s. pin.** **a** A dowel pin. **b** *Founding.* A long guide pin attached to a cope or a pattern to enable it to be lifted vertically; also, a core print. **c** A pin, sunk key, or the like, used to prevent a pulley from turning on a shaft or spindle. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.

stead'y, *v. t.*; STEAD'IED (-Id); STEAD'Y-ING. To make steady; specif.: **a** To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm. **b** To make constant, regular, or resolute.

stead'y, *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel. *Coleridge.*

stead'y, *interj. Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is. When *a-port* or *a-starboard* is added to the order the helm is turned very slightly in the indicated direction and then held.

steak (stāk), *n.* [ME. *steike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steik*, akin to Icel. *steikja* to roast, *stikna* to be roasted or scorched, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit. See STICK, *v. t.*] A slice of meat, esp., when used without qualification, of beef, broiled or cut for broiling; also, a similar piece of the meat of any of various animals or fish; as, venison *steak;* pork *steak;* cod *steak;* halibut *steak.*

steal (stēl; *dial. also* stăl), *n.* [ME. *stele* handle, stalk, stem, AS. *stela, steola*, stalk, stem; akin to LG. & D. *steel* handle, stalk, OD. *stael;* cf. G. *stiel*, L. *stilus* stake, stalk, stem, Gr. στελεόν a handle. Cf. STALK stem, STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stalk; a stem. **b** A handle; a shaft. **c** A rung of a ladder.

2. *Archery.* An arrow without feather or head.

steal (stēl), *v. t.; pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO'LEN (stō'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL'ING. [ME. *stelen*, AS. *stelan;* akin to OFries. *stela*, D. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiæle*, Goth. *stilan.* Cf. STEALTH.] **1.** To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right or leave, and with intent to keep wrongfully; as, to *steal* the personal goods of another.

2. To take or appropriate to one's self furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a moment from work; to *steal* a kiss.

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. *2 Sam.* xv. 6.

3. To introduce by stealth; to smuggle. *Obs.*

He will *steal* himself into a man's favor. *Shak.*

4. To move stealthily; as, he *stole* his hand into hers.

5. To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; to withdraw or remove clandestinely or stealthily; — often with *away;* as, diversions *steal* the mind from study.

6. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.

Always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, . . . and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*

7. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way.

8. a *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. **b** *Games.* To gain, as a point or score, by chance, good luck, or strategy, where one does not ordinarily expect to do so.

Syn. — STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by a breach of trust; as, "Who *steals* my purse *steals* trash" (*Shak.*); "the stealth of *pilfering* wolf" (*Milton*); "who, to patch up his fame — or fill his purse — still *pilfers* wretched plans, and makes them worse" (*Churchill*); "Fain would they *filch* that little food away" (*Dryden*); "fire which Prometheus *filched* for us from Heaven" (*Byron*); "flesh . . . of cock *purloined* from his accustomed perch" (*Cowper*); "I hope to quote him is not to *purloin*" (*Dryden*).

to steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an ad-

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stat'ute-barred', *a.* Barred by the statute of limitations.

statute cap. A kind of woolen cap; — so called because worn in conformity with a statute (1571) in behalf of the cappers. *Obs.*

statute fair. See STATUTE, *n.*, 3.

statute merchant. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.

statute mile. See MILE.

statute roll. A roll containing the engrossed text of a statute.

sta-tu'tum (stă-tū'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A statute. — **Sta-tu'tum Mer'ca-to'rum** *or* **de Mer'ca-to'ri-bus** (mûr'kā-tōr'ĭ-bŭs). = STATUTE OF MERCHANTS. — **S. Wal'li-æ** (wăl'ĭ-ē). = STATUTE OF WALES.

sta-tu'vo-lence (-vō-lĕns), **sta-tu'vo-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *status* state + *volens, -entis*, wishing.] A kind of self-induced hypnosis. — **sta-tu'vo-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* — **stat'u-vol'ic** (stăt'ū-vŏl'ĭk), *a.*

staul (*dial.* stôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STALL.

staun'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot. var. of STAMMER.

staun'rel (stôn'rĕl). Scot. var. of STANDREL.

staun (stän; stôn). Scot. var. of STAND.

staunce. † STANCE.

staunch (stänch), **staunch'ly, staunch'ness, etc.** Vars. of STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.

staung, staunke. † STANK.

Staun'ton's o'pen-ing (stăn'tŭnz). See 1st CHESS, 1.

staup (stôp; stäp), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stolpa* to walk with difficulty.] To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stau'rax-o'ni-a (stô'răk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + ἄξων an axis.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to it, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform. —

stau'rax-o'ni-al (-ăl), *a.*

Stau'ro-me-du'sæ (-rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa including *Lucernaria* and allies, nearly all having an aboral stalk usually ending in a sucker, by which the animal may attach itself. — **stau'ro-me-du'san** (-săn), *a. & n.*

stau'ro-tide (stô'rō-tīd), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. σταυρωτός cruciform + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Staurolite.

stau-rot'y-pous (stô-rŏt'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + τύπος type.] Having crosslike markings. [STOTTER, *v. i.*]

stau'ter (stô'tẽr). Var. of STAUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stave oak. White oak. [*Scot.*

stav'er, *n.* One surpassing in its kind; a poser. * *Slang.*

stave rime *or* **rhyme.** [Cf. G. *stabreim.*] Alliteration. *Rare.*

stav'ers (stāv'ẽrz), *n. Far.* Staggers. *Rare.*

staves (stāvz; stăvz), *n., pl. of* STAFF; (stāvz), *pl. of* STAVE.

stave'-saw' file. See FILE, tool.

stav'ing (stāv'ĭng), *vb. n. of* STAVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Material for forming staves; staves collectively; a casing of staves.

stav'ing, *a.* Very great, fine, or good, of its kind. *Slang.*

staw. † STOW, place.

staw (stô). Scot. pret. of STEAL; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALL.

stawl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALL. [of STAMMER.]

staw'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot. var.

stawn (stôn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.

stawnce. † STANCE.

stawp. Var. of STAUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

staw'ter. Var. of STAUTER.

stay, *a.* [Prob. akin to E. *sty* to ascend.] **a** Steep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Erect; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*

stay'-at-home', *n.* One who stays much at home. *Colloq.*

stay'-a-while', *n.* = WAIT-A-BIT. *Australia.*

stay bearer. *Carp.* A brace.

stay boom. A boom to anchor the main boom to either upstream shore.

stay busk. A busk.

stayd. Stayed. *Ref. Sp.* [etc.]

stayed, stayedly, etc. † STAID, STAYER. † STAIR.

stay girder. = GIRDER STAY.

stay hole. *Naut.* An opening in a staysail through which passes one of the hanks joining the sail to the stay. *R.* [ing stays.]

stay'lace', *n.* A lace for fastening stays.

stay law. A moratory law.

stay'less, *a.* Without a stay or stays; as: **a** Without stop or delay; also, evanescent; ephemeral. *Rare.* **b** Without aid. *Rare.* — **stay'less-ness,** *n.*

stay'nil. Var. of STARNEL. *Local & Obs., Eng.* [harrow.]

stay'-plow', -plough', *n.* Rest-stay'ship', *n.* = REMORA, 1 a. *R.*

stay tackle. See TACKLE.

S. T. D. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).

Stdy. *Abbr.* Saturday.

Ste. *Abbr.* Sainte (F., *fem.* of SAINT); STEPHEN.

stead'a-ble, *a.* [*stead* + *-able.*] Helpful; serviceable. *Obs.*

steadfasthede, stedfasthede, *n.* Steadfastness; stability. *Obs.*

stead'fast-ship, sted'fast-ship, *n.* Steadfastness. *Obs.* [STEADY.]

stead'i-ly (stĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

stead'ing (stĕd'ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *n.* [See STEAD, *n.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A farm house and offices. **b** Building land; a site.

stead'ship, *n.* Security; safety. *Obs.* [STIDDY.]

stead'y (stĕd'ĭ). Dial. Eng. of

stead'y, *n.* **1.** Something that steadies or supports. [*or Slang.*] **2.** A sweetheart. *Dial., Illit.,*

steah. Obs. pret. of STY, to ascend. [var. of STEEK.]

steak (stēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.

steake † STICK, to stab.

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vantage unobserved; — formerly followed by *of*, but now by *on* or *upon;* as, *to steal a march* upon one's rivals.

She yesterday wanted *to steal a march* of poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft.

Thou shalt not *steal.* *Ex.* xx. 15.

2. To move furtively or clandestinely; to approach, withdraw, or pass, privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to go or come furtively.

steal, *n.* **a** An act of stealing. **b** Anything stolen. *Colloq.*

steal'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or plate of a strake which ends short of the stem or stern.

steal'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who steals; theft.

2. That which is stolen; stolen goods; — chiefly in *pl.*

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL, *v.* (cf. HEALTH and HEAL, *v.*); cf. ME. *stalpe,* and AS. *stalu.*] **1.** Act of stealing; theft. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. The thing stolen; stolen property. *Obs.*

3. Act of going furtively or secretly. *Obs.*

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak.*

4. The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret procedure; a clandestine practice or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.

Do good by *stealth,* and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.;* STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); STEALTH'I-EST. Accomplished or acting clandestinely; furtive; sly; as, *stealthy* glances; the cat is *stealthy.*

Syn. — STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action; as, "Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . . towards his design moves like a ghost" (*Shak.*); "the *stealthy,* prying manner common to the race [of cats]" (*Hawthorne*); "The man in black, after a *furtive* glance, did not look me in the face" (*G. Borrow*); "small *furtive* eyes" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CUNNING.

steam (stēm), *n.* [ME. *stem, steem,* vapor, flame, AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor; akin to D. *stoom* steam.] **1.** The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor.

2. The mist formed by the condensation, on cooling, of water vapor; visible vapor; — popularly so called.

3. Hence, any exhalation; as, a *steam* of incense.

4. Power; force; as, his blows lacked *steam. Colloq.*

steam (stēm), *v. i.;* STEAMED (stēmd); STEAM'ING. [Cf. AS. *stēman, stȳman,* to emit a scent or vapor. See STEAM, *n.*] **1.** To emit steam or vapor.

O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

2. To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*

4. To generate steam; as, the boiler *steams* well.

steam (stēm), *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. *Obs. & R.*

2. To evaporate or turn into vapor.

3. To expose to the action of steam, as for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* wood, cloth, food, etc.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power; — generally used of river or coasting craft.

steam'boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation or business of running, or working on, a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.

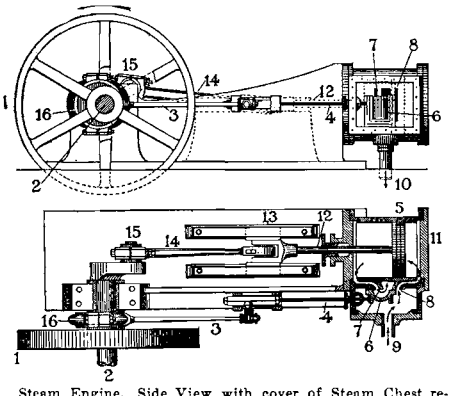
2. *Bookbinding.* The shearing of a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, or out of boards.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder; — called also *valve chest* or *box.* See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

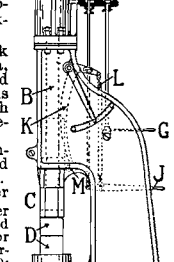
steam dome. *Steam Boilers.* A chamber on the top of some boilers, in which steam is collected to be conducted to an engine cylinder, etc. See *locomotive boiler,* under BOILER, 3.

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam; often, specif., a locomotive. Certain crude steam engines are described by Hero of Alexandria (2d century B. C.). The first commercially successful steam engine, that of Thomas Savery, dates only from 1698. This water-pumping engine, with hand-worked valves, operated much like the pulsometer. It was an **atmospheric engine,** or one in which the steam was used to obtain by condensation a partial vacuum, into which the atmospheric pressure pushed the water up through a suction pipe. This water was displaced by steam, and the operation repeated. Newcomen (about 1711) and others improved on this by introducing a solid piston to separate the water and steam, and subsequently by making the machine automatic. The next improvements of note were by James Watt, who in his patent of 1769 declared that: (1) The cylinder must be kept as hot as the steam that enters it (see CYLINDER CONDENSATION); (2) the steam from the cylinder must be condensed in a separate vessel (the condenser), which must be kept clear of air and water by a pump; (3) the expansive force of the steam must be utilized (see EXPANSION, 7). Watt's principles practically govern present steam-engine practice. His first engine was a **single-acting** beam pumping engine. He later invented the **double-acting** engine and effected many other improvements, and his assistant Murdoch introduced the slide valve. The common **reciprocating steam engine** of to-day consists essentially of a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam at a pressure initially much greater than that of the atmosphere. The piston is connected rigidly by a piston rod to a crosshead (except in the trunk engine), the reciprocating motion of which is usually converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod, crank pin, crank, and crank shaft. The steam distribution is effected by a slide valve or other automatic valve or valves, and is usually regulated by a link motion or some other form of valve gear. In the **rotary engine,** a piston, vane, or the like, is constrained to move in a circular path, thus obviating the necessity for a connecting rod and a crank. See also CENTRAL-VALVE ENGINE, ROTATIVE ENGINE, TURBINE, etc. Steam engines are broadly classified as: **condensing engines,** in which the steam, after exhausting from the cylinder, is condensed in a separate condenser (see CONDENSER, 2 **e**), thus largely obviating back pressure due to atmospheric pressure, and, incidentally, saving most of the water; **non-condensing engines,** in which the steam is exhausted directly into the air. For further classification see ENGINE, *n.,* 4. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.



Steam Engine. Side View with cover of Steam Chest removed, and Top View with Cylinder and Steam Chest in section. 1 Fly-wheel; 2 Shaft; 3 Eccentric Rod; 4 Valve Rod; 5 Piston; 6 Slide Valve; 7 Exhaust Port; 8 Steam Port leading from Steam Chest to interior of Cylinder; 9 Main Steam Pipe; 10 Exhaust Pipe; 11 Cylinder; 12 Piston Rod; 13 Crosshead; 14 Connecting Rod; 15 Crank; 16 Eccentric.

steam'er (stēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various machines driven by steam; as: **a** A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship or steamboat. **b** A steam fire engine. **c** A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like.



2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, and various manufactures.

steamer duck. A large sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, which, when full-grown, is incapable of flight, but swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

steam fitter. A workman who installs or repairs steam pipes and their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting.**

steam hammer. A forging hammer

Steam Hammer. *A* Steam Cylinder (containing Piston); *B* Piston Rod (shown dotted); *C* Tup; *D* Pallets or Dies; *E* Anvil; *F* Steam Valve, operated by Lever *G* (working horizontally); *H* Regulating Valve, operated by Lever *J* (working vertically); *K* Bell Crank Lever with long curved arm, connected at end of short arm with *J* by Spring *L*, pushed to right on upstroke of piston by Tappet *M* on Tup *C* to bring Valve *H* back into position.

worked directly by steam; esp., a hammer guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. It was invented by Nasmyth in 1842, and, although since considerably modified, is still often called the **Nasmyth hammer.**

steam heat. Heat given off by steam in condensing.

steam heater. **a** A radiator heated by steam. **b** A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a boiler, radiators, piping, and the necessary fixtures.

steam loop. In a system of steam apparatus, an arrangement of pipes by which water of condensation can be returned to the boiler without a pump or injector. The flow is caused by condensation of boiler steam in a loop of two vertical pipes connected by a horizontal one.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

steam shovel. A machine having an excavating bucket or buckets (see BUCKET, *Illust.*) attached to a manipulatory arm or arms, and mounted on a platform running on rails.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

ste-ar'ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéarique.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.

stearic acid, *Chem.,* a monobasic fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stearin, in white crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts to an oily liquid at 69° C. (156° F.). It is used for making candles, usually with the addition of paraffin. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste'a-rin (stē'ä-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ* tallow, suet: cf. F. *stéarine.*] **1.** *Chem.* A prominent constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, characterized by such solidity that when present in quantity it increases the hardness, or raises the melting point, of the fat, as in mutton tallow; — called also *tristearin.* Chemically, it is glyceryl tristearate, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, and yields on hydrolysis one molecule of glycerin and three of stearic acid or stearate, as in candle and soap making. M. P., 67° C. (153° F.).

2. Also **ste'a-rine.** **a** The solid portion of any fat; — distinguished from *olein,* the liquid portion. **b** *Com.* Stearic acid.

ste'a-rop'tene (-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elæoptene.*] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elæoptene.*

ste'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος,* fat, tallow: cf. F. *stéatite.*] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color; — called also *soapstone.* It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for hearths, for coarse utensils, for the linings of sinks, etc. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ste'a-to- (stē'ä-tō-), **steat-.** Combining form from Greek *στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow;* as in *steatolysis, steatite.*

ste'a-to-py'gi-a (-pī'jĭ-ä), **ste'a-to-py'ga** (-pī'gä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος,* fat + *πυγή* the buttocks.] A remarkable accretion of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, esp. of Hottentot women. — **ste'a-to-py'gous** (-pī'gŭs), *a.*

steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede,* AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds; akin to G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stedda, stōðr,* a stud. See STUD of horses.] A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war. *Literary.*

steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl, stēli, staeli, stȳle;* akin to D. *staal,* G. *stahl,* OHG. *stahal,* Icel. *stāl,* Dan. *staal,* Sw. *stål,* OPruss. *stakla.*] **1.** *Metal.* Formerly, a variety of iron intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic; — now applied also to ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. Steel is conveniently classified into three grades of hardness for commercial purposes: **mild,** or **soft. steel,** containing less than 0.15 per cent of carbon; **medium steel,** containing from 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of carbon; **hard steel,** containing more than 0.30 per cent of carbon. Soft steel is highly ductile and is used for boiler plates, etc. Medium steel is used esp. for constructional purposes. Hard steel is employed for rubbing surfaces and where great ultimate strength is required, as for axles, shafts, tools, springs, etc. A very soft kind of mild steel, used esp. for making rivets, is called **rivet steel.** See IRON, *n.,* 1, SELF-HARDENING, etc.

2. An instrument or implement made of steel; as: **a** A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. **b** An instrument (usually a fluted, round rod) to sharpen knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** = RAIL, *n.,* 4. *U. S.*

3. *Med.* A chalybeate medicine.

of steel, fig., having one or more of the characteristics of steel, as hardness, rigor, reliability, etc.; as, heart *of steel.*

steel (stēl), *v. t.;* STEELED (stēld); STEEL'ING. [AS. *stȳlan;* cf. Icel. *stæla.* See STEEL, *n.*] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel: as, to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax; also, to cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, the iron becoming very hard, like steel.

2. To smooth or press with a flatiron; to iron. *Dial. Eng.*

steal. + STALL.

stealewurthe. + STALWORTH.

steal'ing ly, *adv.* of *stealing,* p. pr. [ily. *Obs.*]

steal'ing-wise', *adv.* Stealthily. *Obs.*

stealth'ful, *a.* See -FUL. —

stealth'ful-ly, *adv.* — **stealth'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

stealth'i-ly (stĕl'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STEALTHY.

stealth'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stealth'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stealth'like', *a.* Stealthy; sly.

steam balance. A safety valve with a weighted lever, for a steam boiler.

steam blower. **a** A blower for producing a draft by a jet or jets of steam. **b** A fan blower driven directly by a steam engine.

steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.,* 3.

steam'boat'ing. *n.* Navigation or transportation by steamboats

steam box. A steam chest; also, a receptacle in which things are steamed.

steam car. A car driven or drawn by steam power. *U. S.*

steam carriage. A road carriage propelled by steam power.

steam case. A steam chest or a steam jacket. — **steam casing.**

steam chimney. An annular chamber around a boiler uptake, for drying steam.

steam coal. Steamboat coal; also, coal suitable for use under steam boilers.

steam cock. Any cock for passage of steam; specif., the upper gauge cock in a steam boiler.

steam coil. A coil of pipe through which steam is passed.

steam color *or* **colour.** *Dyeing.* A color produced or fixed in the fiber by exposure to steam.

steam'-cut', *v. i.* To become scratched or furrowed, as by seizing, when passing high-pressure steam; — said of the metal of a steam valve, etc.

steam cylinder. A cylinder for steam; a steam-engine cylinder.

steamd. Steamed. *Ref. Sp.*

steam digger. = STEAM SHOVEL

steam edges. The edges of a steam-engine slide valve which control steam admission; — called also **steam ends.** [SHOVEL.]

steam excavator. = STEAM SHOVEL

steam fire engine. A fire engine consisting of a steam boiler, engine, and pump, on wheels.

steam fit. A steam-tight fit.

steam gas. Highly superheated steam. [gauge for steam.]

steam gauge *or* **g'ge.** A pressure

steam gun. A contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by elastic force of steam.

steam'-ham'mer type (*of* engine). The direct-acting vertical engine; — usual in the marine steam engine. [See -NESS.]

steam'i-ness (stēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

steam injector. A steam-boiler injector. See INJECTOR.

steam jacket. A jacket to be filled with steam. — **steam'jack'et,** *v. t.*

steam jammer. A steam-driven machine for loading logs upon cars. [joint.]

steam joint. A steam-tight

steam lap. *Steam Engines.* Outside lap. See 4th LAP, 2 b.

steam mason. A steam-driven machine for turning or dressing stone *Eng.*

steam metal. Any copper alloy specially designed to endure exposure to steam. [*Eng.*]

steam navvy. A steam shovel.

steam organ. *Music.* A calliope.

steam pipe. Any pipe for conveying steam, esp. live boiler steam. — **steam piping.**

steam port. *Mach.* A port for steam, esp. for live steam.

steam pump. A pump driven by steam, or directly by a steam engine; commonly, a combined steam engine and pump with the piston rod and pump plunger directly coupled.

steam ram. A steam pump for deep wells, similar to the pulsometer in action, but of different construction. [steam cars.]

steam road. A railroad for

steam room. In a steam boiler, the space above the water level.

steamship coal. Steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.,* 3.

steam table. 1. A steam-heated table, as for keeping food warm. 2. A tabular statement of data relating to properties of steam.

steam'-tight', *a.* Not permitting the leaking through of steam or of water under pressure of steam. — **steam'-tight'ness,** *n.*

steam trap. A self-acting device by which water in a pipe or vessel containing or passing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape.

steam turbine. See TURBINE.

steam valve. A valve for regulating a supply of steam.

steam vessel. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer.

steam whistle. See WHISTLE.

steam. Var. of STEEN, *n.* & *v.*

steap. + STEP.

steape. + STEEP, *a.*

ste-ap'sin (stē-ăp'sĭn), *n.* [G.; *stearin* + *pepsin.*] = LIPASE

ste'a-rate (stē'ä-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.

steare. + STEER, STIR.

ste-ar'i-form (stē-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stearin* + *-form.*] Resembling stearin, or hard fat.

stearne. + STERN.

ste'a-ro-lac'tone (stē'ä-rō-lăk'tōn), *n.* *Chem.* The lactone $(C_{18}H_{34}O_2)$ of a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid. It is one of the products of the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.

ste'a-rol'ic (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*stearic* + *oleic* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline monobasic acid $(C_{17}H_{32}O_2)$ of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained indirectly from oleic acid.

ste'a-rone (stē'ä-rōn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline ketone, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2{\cdot}CO$, obtained by heating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxide and in other ways.

ste'ar-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (stē'ăr-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ* tallow + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.

steart. Dial. Eng. var. of START.

ste'a-ryl (stē'ä-rĭl), *n.* [*stearic* + *-yl.*] The radical $(C_{17}H_{35}CO)$ of stearic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

steat-. See STEATO-.

ste-at'o-cele (stē-ăt'ō-sēl; stē'ä-tō-), *n.* [*steato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A scrotal tumor consisting of fat.

ste'a-tog'e-nous (stē'ä-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*steato-* + *-genous.*] Producing fat; causing steatosis.

ste'a-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steato-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Conversion of neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids. —

ste'a-to-lyt'ic (-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ste'a-to'ma (-tō'mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στεάτωμα,* fr. *στεατοῦν* to turn into suet, fr. *στέαρ, -ατος,* suet.] *Med.* **a** A cyst due to the retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland. **b** A lipoma. — **ste'a-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ä-tŭs; -tō'mä-tŭs), *a.*

ste'a-to-path'ic (-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [See STEATO-; PATHIC.] Of or pert. to disorders of the sebaceous glands. [STEATOPYGIA.]

ste'a-top'y-gy (-tŏp'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* = STEATOPYGIA.

Ste'a-tor'nis (stē'ä-tôr'nĭs), *n.,*

Ste'a-tor-nith'i-dæ (-tôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος,* fat, tallow + *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος,* bird.] *Zoöl.* See GUACHARO.

ste'a-tor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος,* fat + *-rhea.*] Seborrhea.

ste'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -TOSES (-tō'sēz). [NL. See STEATO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of fat: fatty degeneration. **b** A skin disease due to disordered function of sebaceous glands.

steave. + STAVE. [stiffen.]

steave. Scot. var. of STEEVE,

ste-ca'do. + STICHADO.

stec-ca'do, stec-ca'ta, *n.* [It. *steccata.*] A stockade. *Obs.*

stech (stĕk), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To cram; gorge. **b** To puff; pant; groan.

stech, *n. Scot.* **a** Gormandizing. **b** A confused mass; crowd; also, oppressive heat.

stechado. + STICHADO.

stechche. + STICCHE.

steche. + STITCH.

steckadoe. + STICHADO.

steck'le, *n.* A lock; bar. *Obs.*

sted. + STEED.

sted. Archaic or Scot & dial. Eng. p. p. of STEAD.

sted. Stead. *Ref. Sp.*

sted'ding. Var. of STEADING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [STADDLE.]

sted'dle (stĕd'l). Dial. var. of STED'DY. + STEADY.

stede. + STEED.

stede (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEAD.

stedevest. + STEADFAST.

sted'fast, sted'fast-ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, STEADFASTLY, etc.

stedill, *v. i.* [Cf. STADDLE.] To stand still. *Obs.*

Sted'man (stĕd'măn), *n.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

sted'ship. Var. of STEADSHIP.

sted'y. Steady. *Ref. Sp.*

stee (stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY.

steed (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD.

steed'back', *n.* Horseback. *Obs.*

steed'less, *a.* See -LESS.

steed'yocks', *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. *steed* and *yoke.*] Reins. *Obs.*

steegh. Obs. pret. of STY.

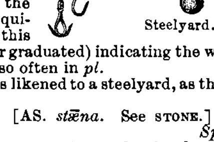
steek (*dial.* stēk, stāk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *steken* to prick. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** To pierce; prick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To stitch; sew. *Scot*

3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shut; close. **b** To fasten; bar. **c** To put; set; fix. **d** To stop.

steek, *n. Scot.* **a** A stitch; as: **a** A loop in knitting. **b** Thread. **c** Of clothing, a garment; fig., a bit. **d** A pain, esp. in the side.

3. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate. "*Steel* my soldiers' hearts." *Shak.*
4. To cause to resemble steel, as in any of various qualities, as in hardness.
steel blue. Any of various shades of blue similar to the colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering; iron blue. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7. — **steel′-blue′**, *a.*
steel bronze. A bronze of about 92 per cent copper and 8 per cent tin, hardened by compression, used as a substitute for steel in making guns;— called also *Uchatius bronze* or *metal*, after the inventor, an Austrian general.
steel engraving. The art or process of engraving on steel, or an impression taken from an engraved steel plate.
steel′head′ (stēl′hĕd′), *n.* **1**. A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska. It is generally anadromous. The scales are rather small, and the head comparatively short. It attains a large size, and is a food fish of importance. The species has been introduced into some eastern waters.
2. The ruddy duck. *Maryland.*
steel′ing (stēl′ĭng), *n.* **1**. Casehardening.
2. *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.
steel mill. **a** A wheel lock. **b** A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. **c** A mill where steel is manufactured. **d** = FLINT MILL, 2.
steel′work′ (stēl′wûrk′), *n.* **1**. Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel.
2. *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.
steel′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Made of steel; consisting of steel.
2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.
steely iron, a variety of iron containing less than one half of one per cent of carbon. See IRON.
steel′yard′ (stēl′yärd′), *n.* [Translation of OLG. *stālhof*, name of the Hanseatic establishment in London; *stāl* sample, specimen + *hof* yard. Cf. STEELYARD a form of balance.] The establishment in London of the merchants of the Germanic Hanse (see HANSE, 3); also, the merchants themselves. It was closed in 1597. *Obs. or Hist.*
steel′yard (stēl′yärd; *colloq.* stĭl′yẽrd; *the second is the usual pron. among those to whom the implement is familiar*), *n.* [Earlier *stelleere*, prob. of LG. or D. orig., and perh. at first one who or that which certifies to the correct weight or quality of goods; cf. LG. *stal*, *staal*, sample, specimen, esp. one taken as a standard; perh. fr. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler*, prob. of G. or D. orig. (cf. STALL, *n.*). Cf. STEELYARD a place in London.] **1**. A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; a Roman balance; — also often in *pl.*


Steelyard.

2. Any of various things likened to a steelyard, as the lever of a lever safety valve.
steen, stean (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stǣna*. See STONE.] **1**. A vessel of clay or stone. *Spenser.*
2. A wall of brick, stone, cement, or other hard material, used as a lining, as of a well, cistern, etc.
steep (stēp), *v. t.*; STEEPED (stēpt); STEEP′ING. [ME. *stepen*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *steypa* to cause to stoop, cast down, pour out, to cast metals, causative of *stūpa* to stoop; akin to Sw. *stöpa* to cast, to steep, Dan. *stöbe*. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*] **1**. To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking; to macerate; as, to *steep* tea. Fig., to imbue with.

The learned of the nation were *steeped* in Latin. *Earle.*

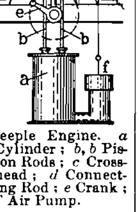
2. To bathe or wet with or as with liquid. *Obs.*
3. To give a tilt or slope to. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.
steep, *v. i.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping*. *Colloq.*
steep, *n.* **1**. State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel, dipping liquid, etc., used in steeping; specif., a fertilizing liquid to hasten germination of seeds.
2. Rennet. *Dial. Eng.*
steep, *a.*; STEEP′ER (-ẽr); STEEP′EST. [ME. *steep*, *step*, AS. *stēap*; akin to Icel. *steypðr* steep, and *stūpa* to stoop, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt; cf. OFries. *stap* high. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*, STEEP, *v. t.*, STEEPLE.] **1**. Lofty; tall; elevated; high.
2. Protruding; prominent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill.
4. Mounting or falling precipitously; as, a *steep* flight; *steep* ruin. "The *steep* Tarpeian death." *Shak.*

To some not *steep*, though philosophic height. *Cowper.*

5. Bright; gleaming; glittering; flashing. *Obs.*
6. Bold; proud. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A *steep* man." *Layamon.*
7. Excessive; too great, high, heavy, difficult, etc.; as, a *steep* price; a *steep* task; a *steep* story. *Slang.*
Syn. — See ABRUPT.
steep (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a steep ascent or descent; a precipice; also, an object having a steep side or slope.

Bare *steeps*, where desolation stalks. *Wordsworth.*

steep′er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped; a steep.
stee′ple (stē′p'l), *n.* [ME. *stepel*, AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, tower; akin to E. *steep*, a.] **1**. *Arch.* The tall structure, usually composed of a series of diminishing stories finished at the top with a small spire or cupola, surmounting the lower straight-sided story of a church tower; also, the whole of a church tower. Cf. PINNACLE, 1; see 2d SPIRE, 3.
2. = HENNIN.
3. Fish piled in a heap for drying. *Dial. Eng.*
stee′ple, *v. i.* To rise high in the air, as a steeple.
stee′ple-chase′, *n.* A race across country between a number of horsemen; — supposedly so called from the goal being some conspicuous landmark, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc.
stee′ple-chas′er (-chās′ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a steeplechase; also, a horse trained to run in a steeplechase.
stee′ple-chas′ing (-chās′ĭng), *n.* Act of riding a steeplechase.
stee′ple-crowned′ (-kround′), *a.* **a** Having a steeple. **b** Having a peaked crown, as a hat; also, wearing such a hat.
stee′pled (stē′p'ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples.
steeple engine. A vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead, now chiefly used for donkey engines, etc.

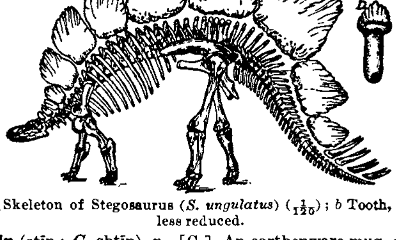


Steeple Engine. *a* Cylinder; *b*, *b* Piston Rods; *c* Crosshead; *d* Connecting Rod; *e* Crank; *f* Air Pump.

steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*
steer (stēr), *n.* [ME. *steer*, AS. *stēor*; akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior*, Icel. *stjörr*, *þjörr*, Sw. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, Goth. *stiur*, Russ. *tur*, Pol. *tur*, Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*, W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, Gr. ταῦρος, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout, AS. *stōr* large, Icel. *stōrr*, OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri*. Cf. TAURINE, *a.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, esp. one raised for beef, or, in the western United States, one of any age.
steer, *v. t.*; STEERED (stērd); STEER′ING. [ME. *steeren*, *steren*, AS. *stieran*, *stȳran*, *stēoran*; akin to OFries. *stiora*, *stiura*, D. *sturen*, OD. *stieren*, G. *steuern*, OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, G. *steuer* contribution, tax, Icel. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra*, Dan. *styre*, Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *stēor* a rudder, a helm, and prob. to Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. σταυρός. Cf. STARBOARD, STERN, *n.*] **1**. To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like; as, to *steer* a ship or an automobile.
2. Hence, to guide; manage; control; govern; direct.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*

3. To wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way.
steer, *v. i.* **1**. To direct a vessel in its course.
2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.
3. To conduct one's self; to pursue a course of action.
to steer small *or* **with a small helm**, *Naut.*, to steer with little shifting of the helm, i.e., in an almost straight course.
steer′age (stēr′āj), *n.* **1**. Act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Milton.*
2. *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. **b** The stern. *Rare.* **c** The steering apparatus. *Obs. or R.* **d** The course steered. *Obs. or R.* **e** In a passenger vessel, orig., a part of the after hold, now any section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving admittedly inferior accommodations, now usually on a lower deck in the bows. **f** In a man-of-war, a part, generally just forward of the wardroom, assigned to midshipmen and other junior officers for quarters; — in the United States navy now called *junior officers' quarters.*
3. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.
4. That by which a course is directed. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
steer′age-way′ (stēr′āj-wā′), *n.* *Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.
steer′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STEER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Aim; direction; tendency. **b** Management; government.
steering committee, a committee in charge of a political campaign. *Polit. Cant.* — **s. sail**. = STUDDING SAIL. *Obs.*
steers′man (stērz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *stēoresmann*; *stēores*, gen. of *stēor* rudder + *mann* man.] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel.
steeve (stēv), *v. i. & t.*; STEEVED (stēvd); STEEV′ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel; — said of the bowsprit.
steeve, *n.* *Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel; — called also *steeving.*
steeve, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *steeve* to stuff, and E. STIVE.] To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew.
steeve, *n.* [Cf. STEEVE to stow.] A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales and like cargo.
Ste′fan's law (stā′fänz). *Physics.* The law that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. It was originally stated by Prof. Josef Stefan, and independently demonstrated theoretically by Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann. Hence called also **Ste′fan-Boltz′mann law** (stā′fän-bōlts′män), or **Stefan and Boltzmann's law**.
Steg′a-nop′o-des (stĕg′ȧ-nŏp′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεγανόπους, -ποδος, web-footed; στεγανός covered + πούς foot.] A division of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, frigate birds, tropic birds, and snakebirds. — **steg′a-no-pod′** (stĕg′ȧ-nō-pŏd′), *a. & n.* — **steg′a-nop′o-dan** (-nŏp′ō-dăn), **steg′a-nop′o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
steg′o-car′pous (-ō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. στέγη roof + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* In mosses, having a capsule which opens by a deciduous lid or operculum.
Steg′o-ceph′a-li (-sĕf′ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of salamanderlike, tailed amphibians, usually having well-developed limbs with four or five digits, which lived during the late Palæozoic and the Mesozoic times. Some were very large, and they varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents. Most of them had the under surface of the body covered with bony scales or plates, and in some this extended to the under parts of the limbs and head and rarely to the back. Their teeth, in transverse sections, often show a labyrinthiform arrangement of the cement and dentine. *Labyrinthodon*, *Keraterpeton*, and *Mastodonsaurus* are representative genera. — **steg′o-ce-pha′li-an** (-sē-fā′lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg′o-ceph′a-lous** (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.*
Steg′o-don (stĕg′ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct Asiatic elephants having molar teeth with relatively broad ridges and but little cement, thus being intermediate between existing elephants and mastodons. — **steg′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*
Steg′o-my′ia (-mī′yȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη cover + μυῖα fly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes differing from *Culex* in having scales on the clypeus. It contains the species (*S. calopus*, syn. *S. fasciata*) which transmits yellow fever.
Steg′o-sau′rus (-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large orthopod dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, remarkable for their dermal armor. The best-known species (*S. ungulatus*) had two rows of bony plates extending along the back.



Skeleton of Stegosaurus (*S. ungulatus*) ($\frac{1}{120}$); *b* Tooth, less reduced.

stein (stīn; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which a stein holds.
stein′bok′ (stīn′bŏk′), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any small an-

steel. Var. of STEAL, stalk.
steel′bow′, *n.* A stirrup. *Obs.*
steel′bow′ goods (stēl′bou′), *or* **steel′bow′**, *n.* The farming stock, implements, etc., supplied by a landlord. *Obs. Scot.*
Steel′boy′, *n.* [From name of the band, *Hearts of Steel.*] One of a band of insurgents in Ulster province, Ireland, 1772-74.
steel′-cage′ con-struc′tion. Skeleton construction.
steel concrete. Ferro-concrete.
steel emery. An abrasive made in the same way as crushed steel, but with an intensely hard temper. [of steel. *Obs.*]
steel′en, *a.* [AS. *stȳlen.*] Made
steel′er, *n.* One who steels.
stee-let′to. † STILETTO. [WOOL.]
steel fiber *or* **fibre**. = STEEL
steel′-gear′, *n.* Armor. *Obs.*
steel′-head′, *a.* Having a steel head. *Obs.*
steel′i-fy (stēl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*steel* + *-fy.*] To convert into steel.
steel′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steel′rife′, *a.* Overbearing. *Obs.*
steel′weed′, *n.* Heath aster.
steel wine. Wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have stood for a considerable time, — used as a medicine.
steel wool. Fine steel shavings, used for cleaning and polishing.
steem. † STEAM, STEVEN.
steem, *n. & v.* [Cf. STEAM, *v. & n.*] Gleam; flame; beam. *Obs.*
steem, *v. & n.* [See ESTEEM.] Esteem; value. *Obs.*
steen, stean (stēn; stān), *n.* A stone. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
steen, stean, *v. t.* [AS. *stǣnan* to stone, to adorn with gems. See STONE.] To hurl stones at; to stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
steen′bok′ (stēn′bŏk′; stān′-), *n.* [D.; *steen* stone + *bok* buck.] = STEINBOK.
Steen′ie (stēn′ĭ), *n.* **1**. Dim. of STEPHEN. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham (1592-1628); — so called by James I. in allusion to his fine face (cf. *Acts* vi. 15).
steen′ing, *n.* A steen, or lining for a well, etc.
steen′kirk′ (stēn′kûrk′), **stein′kirk′** (stīn′-), *n.* [So called from the battle of *Steenkerke*, or *Steinkirk*, in 1692, when the French nobles had no time to arrange their lace neckcloths: cf. F. *steinkerke*, *steinkerque.*] A kind of neckcloth or cravat of lace, worn negligently.
Steen′son, Steen′ie (stēn′ĭ stēn′sŭn). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," the grandfather of Wandering Willie and the hero of his tale. He gets the receipt for his rent money by going to old Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is in hell, and the money, which Sir Robert's son maintained had not been paid, was found to have been hidden by a monkey.
steep (stēp), *n.* *Metal.* = BRASQUE.
steep′-down′, *a.* Precipitous. *R.*
steepe. † STEP.
steep′en (stēp′'n), *v. i.* To become steep or steeper.
steep′-fall′, *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep′ful, *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep′grass′, *n.* [See STEEP to soak.] Common butterwort, used like rennet. [Steepness.]
steep′i-ness (stēp′ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steep′ish, *a.* Somewhat steep.
stee′pl. Steeple. *Ref. Sp.*
stee′ple-bush′, *n.* = HARDHACK a.
stee′ple-com-pound′ stamp. An ore-crushing stamp operated by a vertical tandem compound steam engine. [hat. *Obs.*]
stee′ple-crown′, *n.* A steeple
steeple fair. A fair at which church livings may be hought. *Obs. Humorous.*
steeple house. A church. *Obs.*
stee′ple-top′, *n.* The bowhead whale.
steep′ly. *adv.* of STEEP.
steep′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steep′-out′, *a.* Projecting. *Obs.*
steept. Steeped. *Ref. Sp.*
steep′-up′, *a.* Steep. *Rare.*
steep′weed′, *or* **steep′wort′** (-wûrt′), *n.* Steepgrass.
steep′y, *a.* Steep. *Obs. or R.*
steer (stēr). Dial. Eng. var. of STAIR, STARE (a starling).
steer, *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Strong; also, *Obs.*, steadfast. **b** Harsh; rough; stiff. **c** Severe; stern.
steer, *v. t.* [Cf. STIR.] **a** To stir; poke. **b** To rouse; disturb. **c** To trouble; injure. **d** To confuse, esp. with noise. — *v. i.* To bestir one's self; start; hasten. — *n.* **a** A poke; stir. **b** Disturbance; noise. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [lock.]
steer, *v. t.* To castrate (a bul-
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēor*, *stior*; akin to D. *stuur*, G. *steuer*, Icel. *stȳri*. See STEER, *v. t.*, to guide.] *Obs.* **1**. A rudder or helm.
2. Guidance; government.
3. Correction; discipline.
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēora*. See STEER a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot; hence, a ruler. *Obs.*
steer′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.
steerd. Steered. *Ref. Sp.*
steer′er, *n.* One who steers.
Steer′forth, James (stēr′fōrth). Friend and schoolmate of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." A gay and attractive libertine, he seduces "little Em'ly," and finally perishes in a shipwreck on the English coast. See LITTLE EM'LY; DARTLE, ROSA.
steer′ing-ly, *adv.* of STEERING.
steer′ish, *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*
steer′less, *a.* Without rudder. *Obs.* [steer.]
steer′ling, *n.* A young or small
steer′man, *n.* A steersman. *Obs.*
steer′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
steerne. † STERN.
steers′mate′ (stērz′māt′), *n.* [*steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] A mate who steers; a steersman. *Obs.*
steer′staff′, *n.* A tiller. *Obs.*
steer′tree′, *n.* A tiller; also, the handle of a plow. *Obs.*
steer′y, *n.* [Cf. STEER a disturbance.] A stir; tumult. *Scot.*
steeve (stēv), *a.* [Cf. STIFF.] Stiff. — *v. t. & i.* To stiffen, esp. with cold; to freeze. — **steeve′ly**, *adv.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steev′er (stēv′ẽr). Var. of STIVER. [STEEVE.]
steev′ing, *n.* *Naut.* = 2d
stef. † STAFF, STIFF.
stefhede, *n.* [See STIFF; -HEAD.] Stiffness; rigor. *Obs.*
stefliche. † STIFFLY. [*Scot.*]
stef′ly (stĕf′lĭ), *adv.* Thickly.
stefne. † STEVEN.
steg (stĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird. Cf. STAG.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A gander. **b** A stag.
steg, *v. i.* To stalk about; to go about stupidly or awkwardly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steg′a-nog′ra-phy (stĕg′ȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στεγανός covered + *-graphy.*] Cryptography. — **steg′a-nog′ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*
Steg′a-noph-thal′ma-ta (-nŏf-thăl′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στεγανός covered + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCYPHOZOA. Called also **Steg′a-noph-thal′mi-a** (-mĭ-ȧ). — **steg′a-noph-thal′mate** (-māt), *a. & n.* — **steg′a-noph-thal′ma-tous** (-mȧtŭs), *a.*
steghe. † STY.
steg-no′sis (stĕg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγνωσις. See STEGNOTIC.] Constipation; constriction of the vessels or ducts.
steg-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικός, deriv. of στεγνός, στεγανός, covered, closed.] Tending to render costive; astringent. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine.
Steg′o-ceph′a-la (stĕg′ō-sĕf′ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI. — **steg′o-ceph′a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*
Steg′o-ce-pha′li-a (-sē-fā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI.
Steg′o-sau′ri (stĕg′ō-sô′rī), **Steg′o-sau′ri-a** (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct group of orthopod dinosaurs, including the genera *Stegosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and their allies. — **steg′o-saur** (stĕg′ō-sôr), *n.* — **steg′o-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg′o-sau′roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*
steid. † STEED.
steid (stēd), **steid′ing**. Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD, STEADING.
steif. † STIFF. [*a.*; STEEP.]
steigh (stā). Scot. var. of STAY,
steigh (*dial.* stī, stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY, ladder; obs. pret. of STY, to ascend.
steik (stēk). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STEEK. [stab.]
steik. Obs. pret. of STICK, to
steike. † STEAK.
steill. † STEEL. [of STEAL.]
steill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
stein. † STAIN. [STEEN.]
stein (stēn), *n. & v.* Var. of
Stein (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Cf. G. *Steinwein.*] A Franconian wine. See RHINE WINE.
Stein′berg′er (stīn′bûr′gẽr; *G.* shtīn′bĕr′gẽr), *n.* [G.] See RHINE WINE.
stein′bock′ (stīn′bŏk′), *n.* [G., ibex; *stein* stone + *bock* buck, akin to D. *bok*. Cf. STEENBOK.] **a** The European ibex. **b** A steinbok.
steinch. † STANCH.

telope, of the genus *Raphicerus*, of the plains of South and East Africa; a steenbok; esp., *R. campestris.*

Stei-ne′ri-an (stī-nē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Relating to Jacob Steiner (1796–1863), a Swiss-German geometer.— **Steinerian curve,** the locus of a point whose first polar (as to a given curve) has a double point. — **S. polygon,** a figure formed of points with their junction lines.

Stei′ro-ne′ma (stī′rō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στεῖρος sterile + νῆμα thread.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous herbs, of the eastern United States, distinguished from the loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*) by having staminodia. They have yellow flowers with a rotate, deeply lobed corolla.

ste′le (stē′lē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stela*, fr. Gr. στήλη a post, an upright stone.] **1.** *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing a notice, serving as a milepost, or the like.

Athenian Grave Stele of Hegeso.

2. *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants. It is developed from the plerome, and consists of the vascular bundles collectively, with ground tissue (medullary rays, pith, pericycle, mesocycle); it is surrounded by the primary cortex. Its structure differs in the various groups. See MONOSTELE, PROTOSTELE, SIPHONOSTELE; cf. MONARCH, DIARCH, etc., ENDARCH, EXARCH, MESARCH.

Stel′la (stĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L., star.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Estelle* (ĕs′-tĕl′); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tĕl′yä).
2. Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first Earl of Essex, afterwards Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire; — so called by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of love sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella," addressed to her.
3. Esther Johnson (1681–1728); — so called by Swift, who was a fellow member with her of Sir William Temple's household, and perhaps married her about 1716.

stel′lar (stĕl′ȧr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star. See STAR.] **1.** Of or pert. to stars; astral; resembling a star in shape, brilliancy, or the like; as, a *stellar* figure.
2. *Geom.* = STELLATED.
stellar focus. See PRINCIPAL FOCUS. — **s. month,** a sidereal month. See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. parallax,** the annual parallax of a fixed star.

stel′late (stĕl′āt) } *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry,
stel′lat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } fr. *stella* a star. See STELLAR.]
1. Resembling a star; pointed or radiated like a star.
2. *Geom.* Surrounding its center more than once, as a polygon or polyhedron.
stellate ligament, *Anat.*, a branching ligament uniting the front of the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebræ and the intervertebral disk between them.

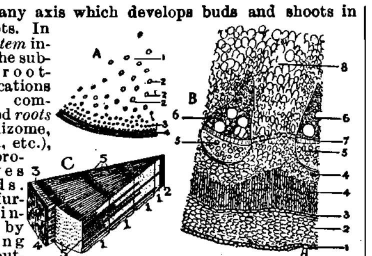
Stel′ler's sea cow (stĕl′ẽrz; shtĕl′-). [After Geo. W. *Steller* (1709-46), German naturalist.] An aquatic mammal (*Hydrodamalis gigas*, syn. *Rytina stelleri*) of the group Sirenia; the rytina. It became about 25 feet long, and had a relatively small head, no teeth, and a laterally lobed tail. Bering, in 1741, found it common and very tame near the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea. It was soon exterminated.

stel′lion (stĕl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *stellio* a kind of newt.] An agamoid lizard (*Stellio stellio*), common about the eastern Mediterranean among ruins. See AGAMA, *Illust.*

stel′lion-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a crafty, knavish person.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; esp., a sale of the same property to different persons, or the sale of something as one's own which belongs to another, etc.

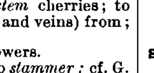
stel′lu-lar (stĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella* a star.] **1.** Starlike; radiated.
2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn*, stem of a tree, stem or stern of a vessel; akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, Icel. *stafn, stamn*, stem of a ship, *stofn, stomn*, stem, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme*, prob. akin to E. *stand*. Cf. STAND.] **1.** The main axis, trunk, or body of a tree or other plant; hence, any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. Specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. In this sense *stem* includes all the subterranean root-like modifications which are commonly called *roots* (as the rhizome, bulb, corm, etc.), but which produce leaves and buds. Stems are further distinguished by their giving rise to outgrowths at certain definite points called *nodes*, instead of at scattered intervals. The apex of the stem is the **growing point,** and is never covered by a cap. The stem is not clearly differentiated in plants below pteridophytes, though it may be closely simulated by certain modifications of the thallus. See THALLUS; ROOT, 1; CORMOPHYTE.



Stem, 1. *A* Part of Transverse Section of an Internode in the Stem of Indian Corn. 1 Fundamental Tissue; 2, 2 Vascular Bundles; 3 Pericycle; 4 Primary Cortex. *B* Part of Transverse Section of Stem of Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*). 1 Epidermis; 2 Primary Cortex; 3 Starch Sheath; 4, 4 Pericycle, with shaded external layer of Sclerenchyma; 5, 5 Phloëm, and 6, 6 Xylem, portions of Vascular Bundle; 7 Cambium; 8 Medulla. All tissues lying within the starch constitute the Central Cylinder. *C* Part of a Four-year-old Stem of Pine. 1, 1 Annual Rings; 2 Medulla; 3 Bast; 4 Bark; 5, 5 Medullary Rays.

2. A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; a small stalk; as, the *stem* of an apple.
3. The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a *noble* stem.
4. Anything resembling, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; the *stem* of a watch case, or that part to which the ring by which it is suspended is attached. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) The entire central axis of a feather; the calamus and the rachis. (2) The basal part of the body of one of the Pennatulacea, or of a gorgonian. **b** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. **c** *Mach.* A spindle or guide rod, as the rod of a slide valve. **d** *Locks.* The round portion about which the ordinary key turns.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece of timber or iron or steel, usually curved, to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit, if any, rests upon its upper end. **b** Either stem or sternpost, esp. of sharp-sterned boats. *Scot.*
6. Fig.: A foremost position; the prow.
Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*
7. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base. The *stem* is sometimes identical with the root, but is usually derived from it with some formative suffix. Thus the root τι-, which serves as the stem of τιω, *I honor*, is developed into the stems τιμα- and τισι- respectively of τιμάω, *I honor*, and τισις, *payment.*
8. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note; the tail of a minim, crotchet, quaver, etc. Two voice parts written on the same staff may be distinguished by the direction of their stems, even when they cross or use the same note, as in the *Illust.*



stem (stĕm), *v. t.*; STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM′MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and its appendages (ribs and veins) from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.
2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers.

stem, *v. t.* [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stammer*; cf. G. *stemmen* to press against, to check, Icel. *stemma*.] **1.** To stop up; to dam up, as a river.
2. To check; restrain. *Obs.*
3. To steer (a ship); to hold (a ship) on its course. *Obs.*
4. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to check, or to progress against (anything conceived of as an adverse flood, current, tide, or the like); as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope*
5. To oppose or cut with or as with a vessel's stem; to ram.
6. To ram or tamp, as in packing or luting a joint.
7. *Naut.* To load, or contract to load (a vessel), with coal, within a certain time. *Eng.*

stem, *v. i.* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current; to progress; also, to hold a straight course, as a ship; to steer. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

stem eelworm. A minute nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which lives and reproduces in the leaves and stems of various plants. See STEM SICKNESS.

stem′ma (stĕm′ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* STEMMATA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. στέμμα, pl. στέμματα, a garland or chaplet.] **1.** A genealogical tree; also, a pedigree; a table of descents.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the simple eyes of an insect; an ocellus. **b** One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod. **c** A tubercle on which an antenna is borne.

stem′mer (stĕm′ẽr), *n.* One that stems; specif.: **a** A miner's tamping bar for ramming in clay, etc., over a blasting charge. **b** A machine for stemming grapes, etc.

Ste′mo-na (stē′mō-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στήμων warp, taken in the sense, stamen.. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian plants typifying the family Stemonaceæ. They are herbaceous twiners, having alternate leaves and rather large perfect flowers with oddly appendaged somewhat monadelphous stamens.

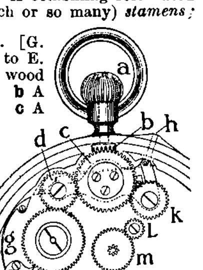
Ste′mo-na′ce-æ (-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Liliales) consisting of 2 genera, *Stemona*, of the Old World, and *Croomia*, of the southern United States. They have regular perfect flowers with a 4-parted perianth in two series, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary. — **ste′mo-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs). [Gr. στήμων, στήμονος, warp. See STAMEN.] A combining form used in botany to signify *having* (such or so many) *stamens*; as, diplo*stemonous*, etc.

stem′ple, stem′pel (stĕm′p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop, akin to E. *stamp*.] *Mining.* A crossbar of wood in a shaft serving as: **a** A step. **b** A support for a platform or roof. **c** A strut, as a spur timber.

stem′son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, KEELSON; cf. STERNSON.] *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

stem′-wind′er (stĕm′wīn′-dẽr), *n.* **1.** A stem-winding watch. *Colloq.*
2. = CORKSCREW, 3.

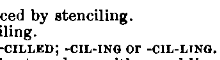


Stem-Winding Gear. Winding is effected by turning milled Cap *a*, actuating the Train *b* (Crown Wheel), *c*, *d*, and *e* (operating the barrel); *f* Click kept in gear with *e* by Spring *g*. The hands are set by depressing Push Piece *h* (putting *d* and *e* out of gear, and *k* and *l* in gear) and turning *a*, when the Train *b*, *c*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* (turning the hands) is operated.

stem′-wind′ing, *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem.

stench (stĕnch; 140), *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell, fr. *stincan.* See STINK, *v. i.*] **1.** A strong smell; an odor. *Obs.*
Clouds of savory *stench*. *Dryden.*
2. An offensive odor; a stink.

sten′cil (stĕn′sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estencele* spangle, spark, F. *étincelle* spark, L. *scintilla*; or fr. the v. See SCINTILLATE; cf. STENCIL, *v.*, TINSEL.] **1.** A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. Cf. MIMEOGRAPH.



2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.
3. Color or ink used in stenciling.

sten′cil, *v. t.*; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. [Cf. OF. *estenceler* to sparkle, to adorn with sparkling colors. See STENCIL, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with something sparkling. *Obs.* *Aunters of Arthur.*
2. [From STENCIL, *n.*] To mark or paint with an inscription or a design by means of a stencil or stencils.

sten′der dish (stĕn′dẽr). A thin circular glass dish with vertical walls having a loosely fitting cover, used in laboratories to hold stains, culture media, etc.

sten′o- (stĕn′ō-), **sten-.** Combining form from Greek στενός, *narrow, little, close.*

sten′o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* **1.** A production of stenography.
2. Any of various keyboard instruments for writing by some method of stenography.

sten′o-graph, *v. t.*; STEN′O-GRAPHED (-grȧft); STEN′O-GRAPH′-ING. To write or report in stenographic characters.
stenographing machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog′ra-pher (stĕ-nŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

sten′o-graph′ic (stĕn′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sténographique.*] Of, pert. to, or using, stenography.
stenographic machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog′ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *sténographie*, G. *stenographie.*] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

sten′o-pa′ic (stĕn′ō-pā′ĭk), *a.* [*steno-* + Gr. ὀπαῖος having holes.] ...

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steing. † STANG, a pole.
stein′gale (stēn′gāl; stān′-). Var. of STANNEL. *Dial. Eng.*
Stei′nitz gam′bit (shtī′nĭts) See 1st CHESS, 1.
stein′kirk′. Var of STEENKIRK.
steip. † STEEP, *v.*
steipill. † STEEPLE.
steir † STAIR, STEER.
steir (stẽr). Scot. var. of STIR.
steirburd. † STARBOARD.
steire. † STAIR.
steirk. Dial. Eng. var. of STIRK.
steit (stīt). Dial. Eng. var. of STITE, *adv.*
steith. † STITH, *a.* [STIVE.
steive (stēv). Scot. var. of
stek, steke. † STAKE; STEAK; STICK, *v.*; STEEK, *v.*
stel. † STALL, STEAL, STEEL.
ste′la (stē′lȧ), *n.* [L.] = STELE, 1.
ste′lar (stē′lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a stele.
stele. † STALE, a stalk; STEAL; STEEL; STILL, *v.* [handle.
stele (stēl). Var. of STEAL, a
stele (*dial.* stēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STILE.
Ste-lech′o-pus (stē-lĕk′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέλεχος the crown of the root of a tree + πούς foot.] See MYZOSTOMA.
stelen. † STEAL, STEELEN.
ste′lene (stē′lēn), *a.* [See STELE.] Resembling, or used as a stele; columnar. *Rare.*
ste-let′te. † STILETTO.
stelewurthe. † STALWORTH.
stell (stĕl). Obs. or Scot. var. of STILL.
stell, *v. t.* [AS. *stellan.* Cf. STALL, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To fix; to establish. *Obs.* **b** To support; to prop.
stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A support; prop. **b** An inclosed shelter for sheep or cattle; also, a sheltering clump of trees. **c** A ditch, drain, or running brook; also, a salmon pool. [Stellate. *Obs.*
stel-la′ceous (stĕ-lā′shŭs), *a.*
Stel-la′ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stella* star.] Syn. of ALSINE.
stel′lar-y (stĕl′ȧr-ĭ), *a.* Stellar.
stel′late-ly, *adv.* of STELLATE.
stel′late-pu-bes′cent. *a.* *Bot.* Pubescent with stellate hairs.
stel-la′tion (stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A making starlike or adorning with stars **b** Emission or radiation of light; also, a blasting. **c** A constellation.
stel′la-ture (stĕl′ȧ-tūr), *n.* *Civil Law.* Stellionate.
stelle. † STEAL.
stelled (stĕld; stĕl′ĕd), *a* [Cf. STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. *Obs.* "The *stelled* fires" [the stars]. *Shak.* [In this passage by some defined as "starry," as if from *stellatus.*]
stelleere. † STEELYARD.
Stel-ler′i-da (stĕ-lĕr′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *stellérides*, fr. L. *stella* star.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, an extensive group of echinoderms, including the starfishes and ophiurans. — **stel′ler-id** (stĕl′ẽr-ĭd), *n.* — **stel-ler′i-dan** (stĕ-lĕr′ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*
stel′ler-ine (stĕl′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *n.* The Steller's sea cow. *Obs. or R.*
Stel′ler's duck. [See STELLER'S SEA COW.] A northern sea duck (*Polysticta stelleri*) allied to the eiders.
Stel′ler's sea lion. A North Pacific sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *stelleri*), the largest of sea lions.
stel-lif′er-al (stĕ-lĭf′ẽr-ăl), **stel-lif′er-ant** (-ănt), *a.* Stelliferous. *Obs.*
stel-lif′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer*; *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Abounding with stars.
stel′li-form (stĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.
stel′li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* a star + E. *-fy.*] To turn into or as if into a star; to place among the stars; to glorify. *Obs. or R.*
stelling place. A place of ambush. *Obs.*
stel′li-script (stĕl′ĭ-skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *stella* a star + *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] *Astrology.* The writing of the stars. *Rare.*
stel′lu-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Minutely stellate.
Stel′ma-top′o-da (stĕl′mȧ-tŏp′-ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στήλη a block, post + ὄμμα, ὄμματος, eye + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOLÆMATA.
ste-log′ra-phy (stē-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στήλη a post, slab, pillar + *-graphy*: cf. Gr. στηλογραφία an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing on pillars. *Rare.* [STEALTH.
stelth. Obs. or ref. sp. of
stem. † STEEM, gleam, beam.
stem (stĕm). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STEAM. [caul, as a leaf.
stem′-clasp′ing, *a.* Amplexi-
stem climber. A plant that climbs by twining.
stemd. Stemmed. *Ref. Sp.*
steme. † STEAM.
stemer. † STAMMER.
stem leaf. *Bot.* A cauline leaf.
stem′less, *a.* Having no stem; *Bot.*, acaulescent. [stem.
stem′let, *n.* A small or young
‖ **stem′ma-ta quid fa′ci-unt?** [L.] Of what avail are pedigrees? *Juvenal* (VIII. 1).
stem′ma-tous (stĕm′ȧ-tŭs). Pert. to a stemma; ocellar.
stemme. † STEM.
stem′mer-y (stĕm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or place in which tobacco is stemmed.
stem′ming (stĕm′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. STEM to oppose.] = TAMPING. *Eng.* [STEM.
stem′ming, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
stem′my (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or mixed with, stems. *Colloq.*
stemmyne. † STAMIN.
stem sickness. A disease of clover caused by the nematode worm *Tylenchus devastatrix.*
stem stitch. **a** = CREWEL STITCH. **b** In pillow lace, a stitch used to make stems, etc.
sten (stĕn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STONE. [*Dial. Eng.*
sten. Var. of STEND. *Scot.* &
sten-. See STENO-.
stench (*Scot.* stĕnsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of STANCH.
stench, *v. t.* [See STENCH, *n.*] To cause to stink; to annoy by stench. *Obs.*
sten′chel (stĕn′sh'l), **sten′chen** (-sh'n), **sten′chil.** Scot. vars. of STANCHEL, a stanchion.
stench′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
stench′y (stĕn′chĭ; 140), *a.* Having a stench. *Obs. or R.*
sten′cil-er, sten′cil-ler (stĕn′-sĭ-lẽr), *n.* One who stencils
stencil paper Strong tissue paper impregnated or coated with paraffin, for stencils.
stend (stĕnd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estendre* to stretch.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spring; stride. **b** A movement; twist. **c** A stretcher.
stend, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stretch. **b** To spring; stride. **c** To twist or bend.
stene. † STEEN.
stene, *v. t.* [AS. *stǣnan.*] To stone. *Obs.* [Eng. of STANG.
steng (stĕng). Scot. & dial.
ste′ni-on (stē′nĭ-ŏn; stĕn′ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στένος narrowness.] *Craniom.* The point in the cranial fossa marking the least transverse diameter of the skull in that region.
sten′o-car′di-a (stĕn′ō-kär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *steno-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Angina pectoris.— **sten′o-car′di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*
sten′o-ceph′a-ly (stĕn′ō-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the head.
sten′o-cho′ri-a (-kō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. χώρα place.] Stenosis, as of a canal.
sten′o-chrome (stĕn′ō-krōm), *n.* A print made by stenochromy.
sten′o-chro′my (stĕn′ō-krō′-mĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The printing at one impression of a varicolored design.
sten′o-co-ri′a-sis (-kō-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. κόρη pupil + *-asis.*] *Med.* Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.
stenografer, -grafic, -grafy, etc. Stenographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
sten′o-graph′i-cal (stĕn′ō-grăf′-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stenographic. — **sten′-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ste-nog′ra-phist (stĕ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.
sten′o-pet′al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *petalous.*] Having narrow petals.
sten′o-phile (stĕn′ō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* *steno-* + *-phile.*] = STENOGRAPH, 2.
sten′o-phyl′lous (stĕn′ō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-phyllous.*] Narrow-leaved. [OF STENO.
Ste′no's duct (stā′nōz). = DUCT
ste-nosed′ (stē-nōst′; stĕn′ōzd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with stenosis.

ing an opening or hole, ὀπή opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.—**stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye in different meridians as a measure of astigmatism.—**s. spectacles**, opaque spectacles with small central openings.

ste-no'sis (stĕ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στενός narrow.] *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or hollow of any passage, tube, or orifice; as *stenosis* of the pylorus, aorta, etc.

ste-not'er-ous (stĕ-nŏt'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. στενώτερος, compar. of στενός narrow.] Designating, or pert. to, a mapping of the whole earth's surface on the sector of a circle, the center representing the pole, concentric circles the parallels.

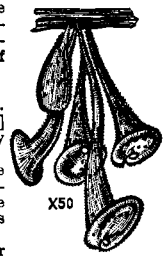
sten'ter (stĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To impart elasticity to (thin cotton fabrics) by repeatedly stretching in a current of heated air.

sten'ter, *n.* Any stretching device for stentering fabrics.

sten'ton (stĕn'tŭn), *n. Mining.* A short heading driven at right angles to a crosscut.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Stentor*, Gr. Στέντωρ.] **1.** A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A widely distributed genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians having a trumpet-shaped body attached by the smaller end, and with the mouth at the larger end, often brightly colored and among the largest infusorians. **b** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



Group of Stentors (*S. polymorphus*).

3. [*l. c.*] A howling monkey.

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *stentoreus*, Gr. στεντόρειος.] Of or pert. to a stentor; extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.

step (stĕp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stæpe*. See STEP, *v. i.*] **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping.

2. A rest, or one of a set of rests, for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair, or a round of a ladder.

3. By extension, a degree, rank, or plane, higher or lower, in a series or progress; as, a *step* nearer death; a *step* in the social scale; he rose a *step* in my opinion.

4. *Mach.* **a** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **b** A bushing or part of a bushing in a bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**.

5. *pl.* A stepladder. *Colloq.*

6. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, a *step* of three feet.

7. A small space or distance; esp., a small distance forward; — used fig. of any kind of progress; as, it is but a *step;* realization of ignorance is a *step* toward knowledge.

8. A footstep; footprint; as, to follow in one's *steps*.

9. Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; the footfall; as, to know one by his *step*.

10. Proceeding; measure; action; an act; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result.

I have lately taken *steps* . . . to relieve the old gentleman's distresses. *G. W. Cable.*

11. *Music.* **a** A scale or staff degree. **b** The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. This interval is often called *tone;* but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* to denote the interval between tones. A **whole step** is a major second; a **half step**, a minor second.

12. **a** *Kinematics.* A change of place due to a motion of translation; also, the translation. **b** *Math.* A line segment symbolizing a simple translation in space; a vector.

13. *Naut.* In general, a frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

14. *Fives.* At Eton, a shallow step (sense 2) dividing the court into an inner and outer portion.

in step. **a** Stepping or taking steps in unison or accord, as with others, or in time to music. **b** *Elec.* In phase. See PHASE, 3. — **out of s.**, not in step. See IN STEP. — **s. by step**, by successive degrees; esp., by relatively small stages; gradually; also, with equal step or progress. — **s.-by-step telegraph**, an electric telegraph in which each letter of the message is indicated by a pointer on a dial.

step (stĕp), *v. i.*; STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan;* akin to OFries. *steppa*, D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo*, G. *stufe* a step to step on; cf. Gr. στέμβειν to shake about, handle roughly, stamp (?). Cf. STAMP, *v. t.*, STAPLE, *n.* & *a.*, STOOP a porch.] **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession; to move the feet as in walking.

2. To go on foot; to walk; move; go; esp., to go a short distance; as, to *step* to the next house.

3. To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely.

to step aside, to move a little apart; fig., to yield place. — **to s. in** *or* **into.** **a** To enter for a short time; as, I just *stepped into* the house. **b** To obtain possession of or enter upon easily or suddenly; as, *to step into* an estate.

step (stĕp), *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot.

2. *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position; as, a platform is a partial deck *stepped* between two other decks.

3. To perform, or step through (the movements of a dance), in a stately manner; as, to *step* a minuet. *Archaic.*

4. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers; as to *step* a distance; to *step* off the circumference of a circle; — often with *off*.

5. To fashion or arrange in a series of steps or in a similar formation, as a sluice for washing auriferous earth.

step in age [cf. *stope*, obs. p. p. of STEP], advanced in age or years; old. *Obs. Scot.* — **to s. down**, *Elec.*, to decrease in potential. See TRANSFORMER. — **to s. up**, *Elec.*, to increase in potential. See TRANSFORMER.

step-. [AS. *stéop-;* akin to OFries. *stiap-, stiep-*, D. & G. *stief-*, OHG. *stiuf-*, Icel. *stjūp-*, Sw. *styf-*, and to AS. *āstēpan, āstȳpan*, to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen.*] A prefix used before *father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. See STEPFATHER, STEPSISTER, STEPSON, etc.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A son of one's stepparent by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* [AS. *stéopcild.*] **1.** A bereaved child; an orphan. *Obs.*

2. A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step cut. *Jewelry.* A cut for diamonds, or more esp. colored stones, forming a series of straight facets which decrease in length as they recede from the girdle and so give the appearance of steps. — **step'-cut'**, *a.*

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopdohtor.*] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. See STEP-.

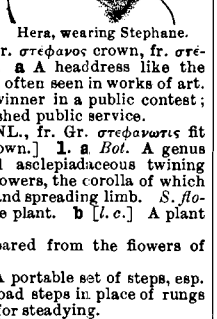
step'-down' (-doun'), *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER

2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio.

step'fa'ther (-fä'thĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopfæder.*] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage. See STEP-.

step gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A compound plug gauge consisting of a number of short cylindrical gauges of graduated diameters on the same axis.

steph'a-ne (stĕf'ā-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνη. Cf. STEPHANOS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress consisting of a band, seemingly of metal, widest in the middle over the forehead and growing narrower toward the temples. It is often seen in statues of divinities. Cf. STEPHANOS.


Hera, wearing Stephane.

ste-pha'ni-on (stē-fā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος a crown.] *Craniol.* The point where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridge. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **ste-pha'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ste-phan'ic** (-făn'ĭk), *a.*

steph'a-nos (stĕf'ā-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στεφανος crown, fr. στέφειν to encircle.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A headdress like the stephane, but of uniform width, often seen in works of art. **b** A wreath presented to the winner in a public contest; a wreath of honor for distinguished public service.

Steph'a-no'tis (-nō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφανωτις fit for a crown, fr. στέφανος crown.] **1.** *a Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical asclepiadaceous twining shrubs having fragrant white flowers, the corolla of which has a cylindrical, dilated tube and spreading limb. *S. floribunda* is a favorite greenhouse plant. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda.*

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ĕr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame for steadying.

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopmōder.*] **1.** The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

2. **a** The pansy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A hangnail. *Obs. or Dial.*

step'moth'er-ly (stĕp'mŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a stepmother; hence, proverbially, unmotherly; harsh; severe.

step'-par'ent (-păr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother, i. e., one related by marriage only. See STEP-.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *step'*, through G. or F. *steppe.*] **1.** One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia in general level and without forests.

2. *Phytogeog.* Xerophilous grassland, usually treeless.

Some *steppes* are mere desert wastes, while others are fertile tracts capable of high cultivation. Many are low plains, others are elevated plateaus. . . . All are more or less characterized by an extreme range of temperature. *James Geikie.*

stepped (stĕpt) *a.* Having a step or steps, or a series of offsets or parts like steps; as, a *stepped* key.

stepped gable, *Arch.*, a gable which diminishes in width by corbiesteps. Cf. CORBIESTEP, *Illust.* — **s. gauge** *or* **gage.** = STEP GAUGE. — **s. gear wheel,** *Mach.*, a gear wheel with two or more complete circular sets of teeth arranged adjacently on the same rim so that the corresponding teeth in the various sets form a series of steps. This admits of large teeth with the smooth-running qualities of small pitch.—**s. screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.

step'per (stĕp'ĕr), *n.* One that steps; as, a quick *stepper;* esp., a high-spirited horse.

step'ping-stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking.

2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.

3. A horse block.

step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *stéopsunu.*] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A stone laid before an outside door as a step. **b** = STEPPING-STONE.

step'-up', *a.* **a** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **b** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

-ster (-stĕr). [ME. & AS. *-estre, -istre.*] A suffix denoting *the agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation;* as in spin*ster* (orig., a woman who spins), song*ster;* — often used in a depreciatory sense, as in beg*ster*, dab*ster*, game*ster*.

ster'co-ra'ceous (stûr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Of or pertaining to dung; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

Ster'co-ra-ri'i-dæ (-rā-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *stercorarius* pertaining to dung + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of long-winged sea birds consisting of the jaegers and skuas, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Ster'co-ra'ri-i'næ** (-rā'-rĭ-ĭ'nē), of the Laridæ.

ster'co-ra-ry (stûr'kō-rā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stercorarium*, fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, prop. covered, for containing dung. — *a.* Stercoraceous.

Ster-cu'li-a (stĕr-kū'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Sterculius*, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; — in allusion to their fetid odor.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical plants, typifying the Sterculiaceæ, characterized by unisexual flowers containing fifteen anthers and an ovary with five cells becoming distinct carpels in fruit. They are tall trees with simple leaves and small flowers in drooping panicles. The bark of many species is valued for cordage, mats, etc. Some yield a gum resembling tragacanth. The seeds are often edible. See KURRAJONG, BOTTLE TREE **a.**

Ster-cu'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **A family** of plants (order Malvales), distinguished mainly by the numerous monadelphous stamens and 2-celled anthers. They are trees or shrubs with very diverse habit and foliage. There are 48 genera, including *Sterculia, Theobroma* (cacao), *Cola* (kola nut), *Melochia*, etc., and over 750 species, natives of warm regions. — **ster'cu-li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ster'e-o- (stĕr'ē-ō-; stē'rē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid. See STARE to gaze.] Combining form meaning *solid, hard, firm.*

ster'e-o-bate (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata*, Gr. στερεός solid + βάτης that treads or covers, akin to βάσις base: cf. F. *stéréobate.*] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal; — used loosely for several different forms of basement. — **ster'e-o-bat'ic** (-băt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which has to do with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space. — **ster'e-o-chem'ic** (stĕr'ē-ō-kĕm'ĭk; stē'rē-), *a.* — **ster'e-o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster'e-o-chrome' (-krōm'), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

ster'e-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk). *a.* Of or pert. to the art of stereochromy.— **ste're-o-chro'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e-o-chro'my (stĕr'ē-ō-krō'mĭ; stē'rē-; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A process of wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating.

sten'o-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *sepalous.*] Having narrow sepals.

sten'o-stom'a-tous (stĕn'ō-stŏm'ā-tŭs; -stō'm ā-t ŭ s), *a.* [*steno-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Narrow-mouthed **b** Of the **Sten'o-stom'a-ta** (-stŏ'mā-tȧ), a group of Ctenophora including all but the Beroida.

sten'o-te-leg'ra-phy, *n.* Telegraphy using an abbreviated code.

sten'o-ther'mal, *a.* [*steno-* + *thermal.*] *Biol.* Resisting only slight changes of temperature.

ste-not'ic (stē-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, stenosis.

sten'o-type (stĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*steno-* + *-type.*] A letter or combination of letters representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

sten'o-typ'y (stĕn'ō-tīp'ĭ; stē-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A kind of phonographic writing using ordinary script or printed letters. — **sten'o-typ'ic** (stĕn'ō-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

Sten'sen's duct (stĕn'sĕnz). *Anat.* = DUCT OF STENO.

stensh (stĕnsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANCH.

stent. Obs. p. p. of STEND.

stent. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *stend* to extend.] To extend. — *n.* Extent; bound. — *a.* Outstretched; tight. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

stent, *n.* & *v.* = STINT. *Obs. or* **stent,** *n.* [Cf Corn. *stean* tin, fr. L. *stannum.*] Rubble; refuse left by tin streamers. *Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n.* Stanchion. *Obs. Scot.*

stent, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *stente* appraisal, OF. *estente* extent, valuation, LL. *extenta.* Cf. EXTENT, *n.*] Tax; value; rate. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

stent'ing, *n.* = STENTON

stent'mas'ter, sten'tor (stĕn'tĕr), *n.* Tax assessor. *Scot.*

sten'to-rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Stentor.*

sten-to'ri-ous (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stentorian. *Rare.* — **sten-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Rare.* — **sten'to-ron'ic** (stĕn'tō-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Stentorian. *Obs.*

sten'to-ro-phon'ic (-rō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ Stentor + φωνή sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud: stentorian. *Obs. or R.*

stenye. ✝ STAIN, *v.*

sten'yie (stĕn'yĭ; -ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. STEND.] To stretch. *Scot.*

sten'yie, *v. t.* [Cf. STING.] To sting; wound. *Obs. Scot.*

steo. ✝ STY, to ascend.

steolen. ✝ STEAL, *v.*

steorc. ✝ STORK.

steore. ✝ STEER.

steorne. ✝ STERN.

steorre. ✝ STAR.

steort. ✝ START, stalk.

steort-naket. ✝ START-NAKED.

steorve. ✝ STARVE.

steorve, *n.* [AS. *steorfa.* Cf. STARVE.] Pestilence. *Obs.*

steowe. ✝ STOW, place.

steowien. ✝ STEW, restrain.

step (stĕp). ✝ *steep,* dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP, *v.*

step box. = FOOTSTEP, 5. *U. S.*

step chair. A chair convertible into a stepladder.

step'dame', *n.* A stepmother.

stepe. ✝ STEEP, *a.*; STEP.

stepel. ✝ STEEPLE.

stepend. ✝ STIPEND.

step fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

step grate. A form of fire grate in which the bars rise like steps.

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ā-nā), *n.* [NL. See STEPHEN.] Feminine of STEPHEN; — fem. prop. name. F. *Stéphanie* (stā'fā'nē'); G. *Stephanie* (stā-fā'nē-ē). [*Bib.*]

Steph'a-nas (stĕf'ā-năs), *n.* [After Archduke *Stephan*, mining director of Austria.] *Min.* An orthorhombic iron-black mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur (Ag_5SbS_4). H., 2–2.5 Sp. gr., 6.2–6.3.

Steph'a-no (stĕf'ā-nō), *n.* A drunken butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Steph'a-noc'er-os (-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), [NL.; Gr. στεφανος crown + κέρας horn] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers. See CROWN ANIMALCULE.

steph'a-nome (stĕf'ā-nōm), *n.* [Gr. στέφανος crown + νέμειν to distribute.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fogbows, halos, etc.

Ste'phen (stē'vn), *n.* [L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gr. Στέφανος: cf. στέφανος crown.] **1.** Lit., crown; — masc. prop. name. L. *Stephanus* (stĕf'ā-nŭs); F. *Étienne* (ā'tyĕn'); It. *Stefano* (stā'fä-nō); Sp. *Estevan, Esteban* (ĕs-tā'vän; 133); Pg. *Estevão* (ĕs-tā'voun'); G. *Stephan* (stā'fän). — Dim. *Steve* (stēv), *Stevie* (stē'vĭ), *Steenie* (stēn'ĭ) (*Chiefly Scot.*).

2. The first Christian martyr, accused of blasphemy and stoned to death. *Acts* vii. 58.

Ste'phen, Master. A country gull in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor."

Ste'phen-son's link mo'tion (stē'vn-sŭnz). [After George *Stephenson*, Eng. engineer.] See LINK MOTION, 1. — **Stephenson link.**

stepill, steple. ✝ STEEPLE.

step'min'nie, *n.* Stepmother. *Scot.* [STEPMOTHER, 2 b.

step'moth'er's-bless'ing. = **steppe cat.** The manul. [PEST.

steppe murrain. See RINDER-PEST.

step rail. A flat rail with a raised outer tread for flanged car wheels.

step rate. *Life Insurance.* The natural rate of premium, which increases each year. *Cant.*

step'sire', *n.* Stepfather. *Obs.*

step socket. A socket for a locked-wire rope, having a series of gripping blocks of graduated bores to hold the layers. See SOCKET, *Illust.*

stept (stĕpt). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP.

stept. Stepped. *Ref. Sp.*

stepul. ✝ STEEPLE.

step'ven. *Mining.* A vein descending with alternating steeper and flatter dip. [WHEEL.

step wheel. = STEPPED GEAR

step'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

ster. ✝ STAR, STEER, STIR.

ster. *Abbr.* Sterling.

ster'a-cle (stĕr'ā-k'l), *n.* A marvelous performance. *Obs.*

sterage. ✝ STIRRAGE.

sterap. ✝ STIRRUP. [BOARD.

ster'bord', sterburde. ✝ STAR-

sterch. ✝ STARCH, *a.*

ster'co-bi'lin (stûr'kō-bī'lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin.*] *Chem.* Urobilin, a coloring matter found in the feces.

ster'co-lin (stûr'kō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* Koprosterin.

ster'co-ra'mi-a, *or* **-re'mi-a** (-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + *-æmia.*] A morbid state due to the blood absorbing poisonous fecal matter.

ster'co-ral (stûr'kō-răl), *a.* [L. *stercus, -coris*, dung.] Stercoraceous.

Ster'co-ra-nist (stûr'kō-rā-nĭst), **Ster'co-ra'ri-an** (-rā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *stercoranista* a Stercoranist, fr. L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] [Also *l. c.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who believes that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo digestion in, and evacuation from, the body of the recipient: — a nickname. — **Ster'co-ra-nism** (-rā-nĭz'm), *n.*

ster'co-ra'ri-ous (-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.* [dung. *Obs.*]

ster'co-rate. *n.* & *v.* Manure; [L. *stercoratio*, fr. *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring. *Obs.*

ster-co're-an, *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.*

Ster-co'ri-an-ism (stĕr-kō'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; 201), *n.* Stercoranism.

ster-co-ric'o-lous (stûr'kō-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-colous.*] Living in dung.

ster'co-rin (stûr'kō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Koprosterin. [CORANIST.

Ster'co-rist (-rĭst), *n.* = STER-

ster'co-rite (-rīt), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-ite.*] *Min.* Native microcosmic salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in guano.

ster'co-rous. *a.* Dungy. *Obs.*

ster'co-ry. *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

ster-cu'li-ad (stĕr-kū'lĭ-ăd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Sterculiaceæ. *Lindley.*

stere. ✝ STEER, STIR.

stere (stĕr, *F.* stâr), *n.* [F *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

sterebourde. ✝ STARBOARD.

sterel, *n.* [Cf. STERN, *n.*] Stern; also, rudder. *Obs.*

Ster'el-min'tha (stĕr'ĕl-mĭn'thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στερεός solid + ἕλμινς a worm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of flatworms having no alimentary tract. — **ster'el-min'thic** (-thĭk), *a.* — **ster'el-min'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

steren. ✝ STEER, STIR

ster'e-o (stĕr'ē-ō; stē'rē-). For STEREOTYPE, STEREOSCOPIC.

ster'e-o-blas'tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula without a cavity.

ster′e-o-com′pa-ra′tor (stĕr′ē-ō-kŏm′pȧ-rā′tẽr ; stē′rē-), *n.* *Physics.* A special form of stereoscope used in making topographic and sometimes astronomical measurements by the accurate comparison of stereoscopic photographs taken with an instrument having very great distance between the objectives.

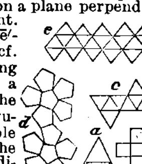
ster′e-o-gram′ (stĕr′ē-ō-grăm′ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief ; also, a stereograph.

ster′e-o-graph′ (-gráf′), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

ster′e-o-graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk) } *a.* Made or done according **ster′e-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } to stereography ; as, a *stereographic* chart. — **ster′e-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereographic projection, *Geom.*, a projection of the sphere surface from a point of the surface on a plane perpendicular to the diameter through the point.

ster′e-og′ra-phy (stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; stē′-rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy* : cf. F. *stéréographie.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane ; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. By cutting a suitable material in the forms as shown in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.



Stereography. *a* Tetrahedron ; *b* Hexahedron or Cube ; *c* Octahedron ; *d* Dodecahedron ; *e* Icosahedron.

ster′e-o-i′so-mer′ic (-ō-ī′sō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, stereoisomerism ; having the same composition and the same structure, except as to the arrangement of the atoms in space.

ster′e-o-i-som′er-ism (-ī-sŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [*stereo-* + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule are not only united in a definite way, but also have a definite arrangement in space ; spatial isomerism. See ISOMERIC.

ster′e-ome (stĕr′ē-ōm ; stē′rē-ōm), *n.* [Gr. στερέωμα solid body, fr. στερεός solid.] *Bot.* Mechanical or strengthening tissue in plants, such as the thick-walled wood cells, thickened sclerenchyma, etc. Cf. MESTOME.

ster′e-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** A volumenometer. **b** An X-ray apparatus, based on the principle of stereoscopic vision, for determining the position of a fractured bone or the like.

ster′e-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-metry* : cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures ; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster′e-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **ster′e-o-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ster′e-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster′e-o-mi-crom′e-ter (-mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *micrometer.*] An apparatus for attaching to a telescope to measure small angles in the field of view by noting the projection on squares seen with the other (naked) eye.

ster′e-o-mon′o-scope (-mŏn′ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two lenses, by which a single picture, presenting an appearance of relief, is projected upon a screen of ground glass.

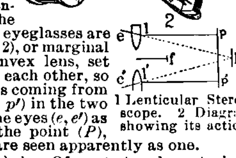
ster′e-o-pla′ni-graph (-plā′nĭ-gráf ; -plăn′ĭ-), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for making topographic maps from observations made with the stereocomparator.

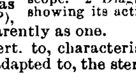
ster′e-o-plasm (stĕr′ē-ō-plăz′m ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-plasm.*] **a** *Biol.* The solid part of cell protoplasm. Cf. HYGROPLASM. **b** A secondary deposit of calcareous matter between the septa of certain corals. — **ster′e-o-plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *a.*

ster′e-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn ; 277), *n.* [NL. See STEREO- ; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views.

Ster′e-or′ni-thes (-ôr′nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Patagonian birds of uncertain affinities. They were very large and probably ratite. Most species are included in the Phororhacidæ. — **ster′e-or-nith′ic** (-ôr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.*

ster′e-o-scope′ (stĕr′ē-ō-skōp′ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart, and thus get the effect of solidity or relief. In the **reflecting stereoscope** the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the **lenticular stereoscope**, the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses (as *l*, *l′* in fig. 2), or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from corresponding points (*p*, *p′*) in the two pictures so as to strike the eyes (*e*, *e′*) as if coming direct from the point (*P*), where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.





1 Lenticular Stereoscope. 2 Diagram showing its action.

ster′e-o-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic **ster′e-o-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. — **ster′e-o-scop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereoscopic camera, a camera for taking pictures for the stereoscope. It usually has twin lenses.

ster′e-os′co-pist (stĕr′ē-ŏs′kō-pĭst ; stē′rē- ; stĕr′ē-ō-skō′-pĭst ; stē′rē-), *n.* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes.

ster′e-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ ; -ō-skō′pĭ), *n.* Use of the stereoscope, or construction of it or of the views used.

ster′e-o-spon′dy-lous (stĕr′ē-ō-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs ; stē′rē-), *a.* [See STEREO- ; SPONDYLO-.] *Paleon.* **a** Designating, or having, vertebræ whose component elements are fused into a single piece, as in most vertebrates ; — opposed to *temnospondylous.* **b** Of or pert. to a group of stegocephalians, **Ster′e-o-spon′dy-li** (-dĭ-lī), having such vertebræ, which contains the largest and most typical stegocephalians.

ster′e-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tomy* : cf. F. *stéréotomie.*] The science or art of cutting solids, as into arches ; esp., the art of stonecutting. — **ster′e-o-tom′ic** (-ō-tŏm′ĭk), **ster′e-o-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster′e-o-trope′ (stĕr′ē-ō-trōp′; stē′rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *trope.*] An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief. Stereoscopic pictures showing successive phases of the motion are mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed by timed interrupted vision through stereoscopic lenses.

ster′e-o-type′ (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ ; stē′rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-type.*] *Print.* **a** A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are now comparatively little used except for newspaper work, in which the paper-pulp process (see FLONG) is generally used. Books are now usually electrotyped, the surface of an electrotype being more durable. **b** Stereotypy.

ster′e-o-type′, *v. t.* ; -TYPED′ (-tīpt′) ; -TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). [Cf. F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype ; to make stereotype plates of, as a book.
2. Hence, to fix in lasting form ; to make permanent.

> Powerful causes tending to *stereotype* and aggravate the poverty of old conditions. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

ster′e-o-typ′er (-tīp′ẽr), *n.* One who stereotypes.

ster′e-o-typ′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Stereotypy.
2. A stereotype foundry.

ster′e-o-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to stereotyping.

ster′e-o-ty-pog′ra-phy (-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *typography.*] Act or art of printing from stereotype plates. — **ster′e-o-ty-pog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

ster′e-o-typ′y (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ĭ; stē′rē-; -ŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster′hy-drau′lic (stĕr′hī-drô′lĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or designating a kind of hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a screw, a rod, or a rope wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid ; resembling such a press in action or principle.

ste-rig′ma (stē-rĭg′mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* STERIGMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στήριγμα a support, fr. στηρίζειν to prop.] *Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion of a decurrent leaf. *Obs.* **b** One of four slender stalks at the top of the basidium in certain fungi, from the tips of which the basidiospores are abstricted. **c** Any stalk or filament from which conidia or spermatia are abjointed.— **ster′ig-mat′ic** (stĕr′ĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.*

ster′ile (stĕr′ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός stiff, solid, στεῖρος barren, στεῖρα a cow that has not calved, Goth. *stairō*, fem., barren : cf. F. *stérile* ; prob. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Producing little or no crop ; barren ; unfruitful ; not fertile ; as, *sterile* land ; a *sterile* year.
2. *Biol.* Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction ; unfruitful ; specif. : *Bot.* **a** Incapable of bearing fruit ; as, a *sterile* plant ; unable to germinate ; as, a *sterile* seed. **b** Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral ; as, a *sterile* flower. **c** Without sori ; as, a *sterile* frond. Cf. FERTILE, 2.
3. Free from microörganisms, esp. from pathogenic bacteria ; as, a *sterile* fluid.
4. Fig. : Barren of ideas or feeling ; as, a *sterile* author.

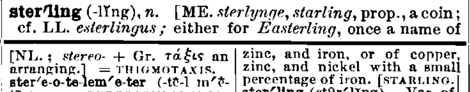
ste-ril′i-ty (stē-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sterilitas* : cf. F. *stérilité.*] Quality or condition of being sterile.

ster′i-li-za′tion (stĕr′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing ; also, state of being sterile.

ster′i-lize (stĕr′ĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ′ING (-līz′-ĭng). [Cf. F. *stériliser.*] **1.** To make sterile, or unproductive ; to impoverish, as land ; to exhaust of fertility. *R.*
2. *Biol.* To deprive of the power of reproducing ; to render incapable of germination or fecundation.
3. To render sterile, or free from pathogenic bacteria and other microörganisms, as by heat or by chemicals. Cf. PASTEURIZATION, TYNDALLIZATION, DISINFECTION.
Syn. — STERILIZE, DISINFECT. The *sterilizing* of a medium implies complete destruction of all germs in it ; to *disinfect* is merely to destroy the infectious microörganisms, although the process may also involve *sterilization.* A physician *sterilizes* his instruments ; he *disinfects* a sick room.

ster′i-liz′er (-līz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sterilizes.
2. Any apparatus for sterilizing by the agency of boiling water, steam, or dry heat. See AUTOCLAVE.

ster′let (stûr′lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad′*, through F. or G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.


Sterlet. 1/18

ster′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge*, *starling*, prop., a coin ; cf. LL. *esterlingus* ; either for *Easterling*, once a name of the Hanse traders in England (cf. EAST ; -LING), or more prob. of LG. orig. ; cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin, of uncert. orig.] **1.** A silver penny of medieval England.
2. The lawful money of England.

> And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The standard of fineness of lawful English coin ; for silver, .925 ; for gold, formerly .995 (" old sterling "), now .916, or 11/12.
4. Collectively, Australian colonists born in England. Also adjectively. See CURRENCY, 6. *Obs. or Hist., Australia.*

ster′ling (stûr′lĭng), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the standard British money of account, or the British coinage ; — now chiefly applied to a specified sum of lawful British money; as, a pound *sterling;* a penny *sterling; sterling* value.
2. Of full value ; conforming to the highest standard ; genuine ; as, *sterling* merit ; *sterling* good sense.
sterling silver, *Metal.*, the alloy, in the proportion of 925 parts of silver to 75 parts of copper, legally fixed as the standard of fineness of British silver coinage.

stern (stûrn), *a.* ; STERN′ER (stûr′nẽr) ; STERN′EST. [ME. *sterne*, *sturne*, AS. *styrne* ; cf. D. *stuursch* stern, G. *störrig* obstinate, Sw. *stursk* refractory, Goth. *andstaúrran* to murmur against ; perh. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect ; severe ; harsh ; grim ; austere. "*Stern* Daughter of the Voice of God." *Wordsworth.*
2. Hence, fierce ; savage ; as, this *stern* beast. *Obs.*
3. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, a nature severe or hard ; harsh ; as, a *stern* look, answer, decree.
4. Stout ; resolute ; as, a *stern* heart ; a *stern* resolve ; also, hard ; unyielding ; as, *stern* discipline.
5. Violent ; fierce ; tempestuous. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
6. Strong ; powerful ; mighty. *Obs.*
Syn. — Gloomy, sullen, forbidding, unkind, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

stern, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *stjōrn* a steering, or a doubtful AS. *stéorn.* See STEER, *v. t.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat ; also, the rudder. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Direction by or as if by a rudder ; steerage. *Obs.*
3. Fig. : The post of management or direction. *Obs. or R.*

> And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

4. The after, or rear, end of a vessel or boat ; specif., that portion of the hull abaft the rudderpost or sternpost.
5. Hence, the hinder part of anything.
6. The tail of an animal ; — now used only of a dog.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.
stern on, *Naut.*, with the stern foremost, or fronting.

Ster′na (stûr′nȧ), *n.* [NL. ; cf. AS. *stearn* a kind of bird, tern.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of terns, including the common tern and allied species having a slender bill, a forked tail, and mostly white coloration with a black cap and a bluish gray mantle.

ster′nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sternum.
2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a sternite.
3. Ventral ; in the region of the sternum or a sternite.
sternal rib. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A rib whose costal cartilage connects with the sternum ; a true rib. **b** The ventral segment of a rib of certain animals representing an ossified costal cartilage ; a hæmapophysis.

stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern, esp. as caused by missing stays ; as, to make a *stern board.*

stern chase. *Nav.* **a** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the vessel pursued ; as, a *stern chase* is a long chase. **b** A stern chaser. *Obs. or R.*

stern chaser. *Nav.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

stern′fore′most (stûrn′fōr′mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance ; hence, awkwardly ; blunderingly.

ster′nite (stûr′nīt), *n.* [From STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral part or shield of a somite of an arthropod. — **ster-nit′ic** (stẽr-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

ster′no- (stûr′nō-). Combining form used in compounds denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the sternum* (and some other part, denoted by the latter element of the compound) ; as in : **ster′no-cla-vic′u-lar** (-klȧ-vĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* (connecting the sternum and clavicle) ; **ster′no-cor′a-coid** (-kŏr′ȧ-koid), *a.* (connecting the sternum and coracoid) ; **ster′no-cos′tal**, *a.* ; **ster′no-glos′sal**, *a.* ; **ster′no-hu′mer-al**, *a.* (designating the pectoralis major muscle) ; **ster′no-mas′toid** (-măs′toid), *a.* (designating, or pert. to, the sternocleidomastoid muscle) ; **ster′no-max′il-la-ry** (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* ; **ster′no-per′i-car′di-ac** (-pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ăk), *a.* ; etc.

ster′no-clei′do-mas′toid (-klī′dō-măs′toid), *a.* [*sterno-* + *cleido-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pair of thick superficial muscles, each arising by two heads (one from the first segment of the sternum and the other from the inner part of the clavicle) and inserted into the mastoid and occipital bone. — *n.* A sternocleidomastoid muscle.

ster′no-hy′oid (-hī′oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage ; designating a pair of ribbonlike muscles extending from the inner end of the clavicles and the first segment of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A sternohyoid muscle. — **ster′no-hy-oi′de-an** (-hī-oi′dē-ăn), *a.*

ster′no-scap′u-lar (-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the sternum and scapular; designating a muscle which in many mammals helps to support the anterior part of the body upon the fore limbs. — *n.* The sternoscapular muscle.

ster′no-thy′roid (-thī′roid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage ; designating, or pert. to, a pair of muscles extending beneath the sternohyoid muscle. — *n.* A sternothyroid muscle.

stern′post′ (stûrn′pōst′), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

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ster′e-o-com-par′er. = STEREOCOMPARATOR.
ster′e-o-e-lec′tric, *a.* [*stereo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert. to generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone.
ster′e-o-gas′tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula with no cavity.
ster′e-og-no′sis (stĕr′ē-ŏg-nō′-sĭs ; -stē′rē-), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Ability to determine the nature of a solid body by the sense of touch. —**ster′e-og-nos′tic** (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.*
ster′e-o-i′so-mer (-ō-ī′sō-mẽr), *n.* A stereoisomeric substance.
ster′e-om. Var. of STEREOME.
ster′e-o-mer′ic (-ō-mĕr′ĭk), **-i-cal, ster′e-om′er-ism** (-ŏm′ẽr-ĭz′m). = STEREOISOMERIC, etc.
ster′e-o-neu′ral (-ō-nū′răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the central nervous system without a cavity.
ster′e-o-phor′o-scope (-fŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. φορός bearing + *-scope.*] A form of stereotrope. See STEREOTROPE.
ster′e-o-pho-tog′ra-phy, *n.* Stereoscopic photography. — **ster′e-o-pho′to-graph′ic**, *a.*
ster′e-o-plan′u-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A planula with no cavity.
ster′e-o-plas′ma (stĕr′ē-ō-plăz′-mȧ ; stē′rē-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = STEREOPLASM.
ster′e-o-ro′ta-ry, *a.* Designating a rotary printing press using cylindrical stereotypes.
ster′e-o-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *static.*] Geostatic.
ster′e-o-stat′ics, *n.* *Physics.* The statics of solids. *Rare.*
ster′e-o-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] = THIGMOTAXIS.
ster′e-o-te-lem′e-ter (-tē-lĕm′ē-tẽr), *n.* = STEREOCOMPARATOR.
ster′e-ot′ro-pism (-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Thigmotaxis. — **ster′e-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.*
ster′e-o-typ′i-cal, *a.* Stereotypic.
ster′e-o-typ′ist (stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ĭst; stē′rē- ; -ŏt′ĭ-pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.
steretre. † STEERTREE.
sterf. † STARVE.
ster′il. Sterile. *Ref. Sp.*
ster′ile-ly, *adv.* of STERILE.
ster′ile-ness, *n.* Sterility. *Rare.*
sterin. † STERN.
sterk (stĕrk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STARK, STIRK.
ster′line (stûr′lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* A silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, or of copper, zinc, and nickel with a small percentage of iron. [STARLING.]
ster′ling (stûr′lĭng). Var. of STARLING.
sterman. † STEERMAN.
stern (stĕrn), **starn** (stärn), *n.* [ME. *sterne*, *steorne* ; cf. Icel. *stjarna.* See STAR.] A star. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [tern.]
stern (stûrn). Var. of STARN, TERN.
stern, *adv.* Sternly. *Obs.*
stern, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To steer. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To back (a boat) ; to back water ; to row backward.
ster′na, *n.*, *pl.* of STERNUM.
stern′age (stûr′nāj), *n.* Sterns collectively. *Obs. & R.*
ster-nal′gi-a (stẽr-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *sterno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the sternum as in angina pectoris. — **ster-nal′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
stern′berg-ite (stûrn′bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Count Kaspar *Sternberg* (1761-1838) of Prague.] *Min.* A dark brown sulphide of silver and iron ($AgFe_2S_3$), in tabular crystals or soft flexible laminæ.
sterne. † STARN.
ster′ne-ber (stûr′nē-bẽr), *n.* *Anat.* = STERNEBRA.
ster′ne-bra (-brȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL. ; *sternum* + *-ebra*, as in *vertebra.*] *Anat.* A segment of the sternum of a vertebrate. — **ster′ne-bral** (-brăl), *a.*
sterned, *a.* [See STERN a star.] Starry. *Obs.*
sterned (stûrnd), *a.* Having (such) a stern.
stern′er, *n.* [See STERN of a ship.] A director. *Obs.*
stern′ful, *a.* Stern ; fierce. *Obs.* — **stern′ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sternhede, *n.* Sternness. *Obs.*
stern hook. *Shipbuilding.* A horizontal framework to strengthen the holding of the sides to the sternpost.
Ster-ni′næ (stẽr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Sterna* + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* See TERN.
stern knee. = STERNSON.
stern′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stern′light′, *n.* Starlight. *Obs.*
stern′ly, *a.* Stern ; cruel. *Obs.*
stern′ly, *adv.* of STERN.
stern′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stern′most, *a.* Farthest astern.
ster′no-cli′dal, **ster′no-clei′dal** (-klī′dăl), *a.* Sternoclavicular.
ster′no-cli′do-mas′toid (-dō-măs′toid). Var. of STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.
ster′no-man′cy, *n.* [*sterno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by marks on the breast.
ster′no-tribe (stûr′nō-trīb), *a.* [*sterno-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.

ā̇le, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

stern'son (stûrn'sŭn), *n.* [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STEMSON.] *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

stern tube. *Shipbuilding.* A long bushing or bearing through the stern to support the end of a propeller shaft.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nä), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. στέρνον the breast, chest.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The breastbone; a bone or cartilage, or a series of more or less distinct bony or cartilaginous segments, lying in the median ventral part of the body of most vertebrates above fishes, and connected with the ribs or the shoulder girdle, or with both. In man it is about seven inches long, and consists, in the adult, of an anterior flat, somewhat expanded bone, the **manubrium**, a middle, bladelike bone, the **gladiolus**, composed of four fused segments, and a terminal, usually cartilaginous piece, the **xiphoid**, or **ensiform, process.** It is connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the anterior seven pairs of ribs. In birds it is a single broad bony plate, and usually bears a high median keel for the attachment of the wing muscles. Among reptiles it is entirely absent in snakes and turtles.

2. *Zoöl.* The ventral part of any somite of an arthropod.

ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. fr. *sternuere.*] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing.

ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Provocative of sneezing. — *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stern wheel. A paddle wheel at the stern of a steamboat.

stern'-wheel'er, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq., U. S.*

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring or rasping sound in respiration, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep or coma; snoring.

ster'to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore: cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring. — **ster'to-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **ster'to-rous-ness,** *n.*

Ste-sich'o-re'an (stē-sĭk'ō-rē'ăn), *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Of or pert. to the Greek poet Stesichorus (about 610–550 B. C.) of Himera in Sicily, notable as the chief early representative of Dorian lyric, and as having established strophe, antistrophe, and epode as the normal structure for choral lyric.

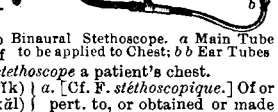
stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. [See STAND.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

stet, *v. t.*; STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o- (stĕth'ō-), **steth-.** Combining form from Greek στῆθος, *breast, chest.*

ste-thom'e-ter (stē-thŏm'ē-tẽr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of a given point of the chest wall during respiration.

steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *stéthoscope.*] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body.



steth'o-scope, *v. t.* To Binaural Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes auscultate by means of a stethoscope; as, to *stethoscope* a patient's chest.

steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*] Of or
steth'o-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope. — **steth'o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ste-thos'co-pist (stē-thŏs'kō-pĭst; stĕth-ŏs'-; stĕth'ō-skŏ'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

ste-thos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of examination by the stethoscope.

steth'o-spasm (stĕth'ō-spăz'm), *n.* [*stetho-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the chest.

ste've-dore' (stē'vĕ-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, L. *stipare* to press, compress, prob. akin to E. *stiff.* See STIFF, STIVE to stuff.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

ste've-dore', *v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore. — **ste've-dor'ing** (-dōr'ĭng; 201), *vb. n.*

stew (stū), *v. t.*; STEWED (stūd); STEW'ING. [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver*, F. *étuver* to stew, fr. OF. *estuve* a sweating house, a room heated for a bath, F. *étuve*; of uncert. orig. (cf. LL. *stupa*, *stuba*), but prob. akin to E. *stove.* See STOVE.] **1.** To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters.

2. To bathe. *Obs.*

3. To worry, or bring to a specified state by worry; as, to *stew* one's self into a fever. *Colloq.*

stew (stū), *v. i.* **1.** To be seethed or cooked in a slow, simmering manner, or in heat and moisture.

2. To bathe. *Obs. & R.*

3. To be or become agitated or worried; to worry. *Colloq.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stue*, *stuwe*, OF. *estuve.* See STEW, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of stewing or seething; esp., a heated room where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. *Obs.*

2. A brothel; — usually in *pl. Archaic.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A hot bath. **b** A small room or apartment. **c** = LOCK HOSPITAL. **d** A prostitute.

stew, *n.* [From STEW, *v.*] **1.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing; a stewpan.

2. A state of agitating excitement, worry, or confusion; also, a state of heat; as, to be in a *stew. Colloq.*

stew'ard (stū'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *stiward*, AS. *stīweard*, *stigweard*, lit., a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian. See STY pen for swine; WARD one who guards.] **1.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* Orig., a household officer on a lord's estate having charge of the cattle; later, a head manager in the administration of a manor or estate, presiding at the manorial courts, auditing accounts, conducting inquests and extents, and controlling the husbandry arrangements.

2. In general, a man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc.

As good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 10.

3. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club.

4. A person appointed to have supervision of the provision and distribution of food in an institution, as a hotel, club, or hospital; specif.: **a** In some colleges, an officer who has supervision of the commons. *Brit.* **b** A person employed on board a ship, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. In passenger vessels stewards attend to the table, the staterooms, etc.

5. An officer in charge of finances, etc., as, formerly, of a guild or of an English municipality; a fiscal agent; specif., *Meth. Ch.*, one of a body of officers in charge of the finances and some other temporal interests of a local church.

6. *Scots Law.* A magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction, usually inheritable, over lands forfeited to the crown, with the power of a lord of regality. The **Steward of Scotland** was a high officer of state, who administered the crown revenues, superintended household affairs, etc.

7. *Freemasonry.* One of certain officers in some lodges, whose duties are to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to provide refreshments, etc.

stew'ard-ess (-ẽr-dĕs), *n.* A female steward; specif., a woman attendant in passenger vessels.

stew'ard-ly, *a.* Characterized by careful management; hence, careful; prudent or frugal.

Stew-ar'ti-a (stū-är'shĭ-ă; -tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Stuart* (1713–92), Marquis of Bute.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Japanese theaceous shrubs, having large solitary flowers with a 5-celled ovary, which becomes a woody capsule. The American species *S. malachodendron* and *S. pentagyna* are highly ornamental in cultivation.

stew'art-ry (stū'ẽrt-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a steward.

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing; also, *Obs. & R.*, a dish prepared by stewing.

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σθένος strength: cf. F. *sthénique.*] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes.

stib'ine (stĭb'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds; — called also *antimony hydride*, *antimoniureted hydrogen*, *hydrogen antimonide.* It has a characteristic odor and a greenish flame, and is extremely poisonous. Cf. MARSH TEST. **b** Any of various organic derivatives of the above.

stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium*, *stibi*, Gr. στίβι; cf. Gr. στιμμι.] **1.** *Chem.* Antimony.

2. *Min.* Stibnite. *Obs.*

stib'nite (-nīt), *n.* *Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster and also in massive form; — called also *gray antimony.* The crystals show a highly perfect cleavage and are striated vertically. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.52–4.62. Stibnite is the chief source of antimony, and is used in safety matches, fireworks, etc., in making rubber goods, and in refining gold. In Eastern countries it has been used since ancient times as a cosmetic.

stic-ca'do (stĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] *Music.* An instrument consisting of small bars of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are graduated in size, tuned to the diatonic scale, and played by striking with hard balls attached to flexible sticks. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a row, line, akin to στείχειν to go, march, E. *sty*, v. i.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse or line.

2. A row, line, or rank of trees.

stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στιχικός.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units, esp. as opposed to *systematic.* — **stich'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

West Germanic verse, as far back as we have specimens of it, is uniformly *stichic* (that is, marked by no periods save those of the individual verse), not stanzaic. *R. M. Alden.*

sti-chid'i-um (stĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. στιχίδιον, dim. of στίχος a row.] *Bot.* In the red algæ, a special podlike or fusiform branch of the thallus containing tetraspores.

stich'o-man'cy (stĭk'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος line + *-mancy.*] Divination by lines or passages of books. Cf. SORS.

stich'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stich'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines.

sti-chom'e-try (stĭ-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a line + *-metry.*] **1.** Measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain.

2. Division of the text of a book into lines; esp., division of texts into lines fitted to the sense, a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

sti-chom'y-thy (-ĭ-thĭ), *n.* Also **stych'o-myth'i-a** (stĭk'ō-mĭth'ĭ-ä). [Gr. στιχομυθία.] Dialogue in alternating lines or sets of lines, as in classical Greek dramas.

‖ **stich'os** (stĭk'ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* STICHOI (-oi). [Gr. στίχος a row, a verse.] **1.** A stich.

2. *East. Ch.* A verse or versicle, as of the Psalter.

stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sticwyrt* a kind of plant, E. STITCH, *n.*] Any of various species of *Alsine.* The greater stichwort is *A. holostea*; the lesser, *A. graminea.*

stick (stĭk), *n.* [ME. *sticke*, AS. *sticca*; akin to *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *steccho*, Icel. *stik* a stake. In senses 9–12 from the v. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A shoot or slender branch cut or broken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead; specif., *Hort.*, a cutting from which buds are taken in budding plants.

2. A stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut or gathered for fuel or timber.

3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; wand; staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick*; a hockey *stick.*

4. Anything long and slender, or conceived of as stick-shaped; as, a *stick* of wax; a *stick* of candy.

5. *Slang and Cant Uses.* **a** *Naut.* A mast. **b** Among thieves, a pistol. **c** *pl.* Furniture. **d** *Sporting.* A hurdle; also, *Slang, Eng.*, = TIMBER, *n.*, 3 **c.** **e** A fife or flute.

6. A derogatory expression for a person; esp., one who is inert or stupid; as, an odd *stick*; a poor *stick. Colloq.*

7. *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful.

8. *pl.* = JACK-IN-THE-BOX **c.** *D. Jerrold.*

9. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.

10. Quality or fact of sticking or adhering; adhesive tendency or adhesion.

11. An impediment or obstacle; also, stoppage; hesitation; delay; stop; demur; as, to make no *stick* at a task.

12. A labor strike. *Dial. Eng.*

13. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, or the like; — perh. orig. from a pronged stick of a special kind of wood used in the West Indies for mixing, and imparting a peculiar flavor to, a drink.

a stick of eels, twenty-five eels. *Dial. Eng.* — **at a s.** = AT A LOSS. See LOSS. — **s. and stone,** everything; all.

stick, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. [ME. *stikien*, v. t. & i., combined with *steken*, v. t. (pret. *stak*, p. p. *steken*, *stoken*, whence E. *stuck*; cf. D. *steken*, akin to G. *stechen*), AS. *stician*, v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan*, v. t.; akin to OFries. *steka*, OS. *stekan*, OHG. *stehhan*, G. *stechen*, and to L. *instigare* to *Bot.* Touching the breast; — of certain flowers with the stamens and pistils so arranged as to touch the breast of visiting insects.

stern sheets. See 3d SHEET, 2.

sterns'man, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-ment (stĕr-nū'tă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sternutamentum.*] Sternutation. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutative.

stern'ward (stûrn'wẽrd), **stern'wards** (-wẽrdz), *a. & adv.* Aft; astern. [STARNY, starry.]

stern'y (stẽr'nĭ). Var. of STERROP. ✝ STIRRUP.

sterop, *n.* A hawk. *Obs. Scot.*

Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στερόπη.] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

ster-quil'i-nous (stẽr-kwĭl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium* dung pit, *stercus* dung.] Pert. to a dunghill; dirty; paltry. *Obs.*

sterre. ✝ STAR.

ster'rinck (stĕr'ĭŋk), *n.* A seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

ster'ro met'al (stĕr'ō). [Gr στερρός firm.] A hard alloy mostly of copper and zinc.

stersman. ✝ STEERSMAN.

stert. Obs. or dial. Eng. of START.

stertle. ✝ STARTLE.

ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stertorous. *Rare.*

stertree. ✝ STEERETREE.

sterve (stẽrv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STARVE.

stet, *v. t.* [Cf. OFries. *stēta* to push, strike, Icel. *steyta* to push.] To beat. *Obs.*

stet, *n.* For STET PROCESSUS.

stetch (stĕch). Var. of STITCH, *n. & v.*, furrow. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stetch'el. Var. of STICHEL.

Stet'e-feldt fur'nace (stĕt'ē-fĕlt). *Metal.* A shaft furnace in which silver ores are desulphurized and chloridized by dropping them, pulverized and mixed with salt, through a heated atmosphere: — after its inventor, Charles A. Stetefeldt.

steth. ✝ STAITH.

steth. See STETHO-.

steth'al (stĕth'ăl; stē'thăl), *n.* [*stearic* + *ethal.*] *Chem.* Octadecyl alcohol, $C_{18}H_{37}OH$, found as a stearate in spermaceti.

steth-ar'te-ri'tis (stĕth-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *stetho-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the arteries of the chest.

stethi. ✝ STITHY.

steth'o-go'ni-om'e-ter, *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest.

steth'o-graph (stĕth'ō-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-graph.*] See PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **steth'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

steth'o-kyr'to-graph (-kûr'tō-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + Gr. κυρτός arched + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the expansion of the chest.

steth'o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] Paralysis of chest muscles.

steth'o-pho-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*stetho-* + *phonometer.*] A form of stethoscope for estimating intensity of auscultatory sounds.

‖ **stet pro-ces'sus** (stĕt prō-sĕs'ŭs). [L.] Let process remain stationary; — used as the name of an entry in these words staying all proceedings in an action, or of the order granting the stay.

steure. ✝ STIR.

steve. Var. of STEEVE, *v. t.*

steve. ✝ STAVE. [KNOT, 1.]

ste've-dore's knot. See 2d] **ste'vel** (stē'vl; stĕv'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stevla*, *sterla*, to stagger.] Stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

steven, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stefni*, *stafn*, D. *steven*, AS. *stefn*, *stemn.* Cf. STEM, *n.*] Prow of a ship. *Obs.*

steven, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stefna.*] To steer. *Obs. Scot.*

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stefn*, *stemn*, voice; akin to D. *stem*, G. *stimme*, Goth. *stibna.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Voice; speech. b Shout; outcry; din. c Appointment, esp. for a meeting; a fixed time; season; also, anassembly. **d** Judgment; doom.

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *stefnian* to summon.] **a** To appoint. *Obs.* b To tell of; announce. *Obs.* c To bespeak. *Dial. Eng.*

stev'en, *v. i. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a To speak (with one's self); to resolve. *Obs.* b To shout; talk; rant. c To howl; roar.

stev'en-ing, *n.* [See STEVEN to appoint.] *Obs.* a Appointment; assignation. b Singing.

ste'ver. ✝ STIVER.

stew (stū), *n.* Dust; vapor; spray; stench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stewe*; cf. OLG. *stouwe* a damming, G. *stauen* dam in, pack close.] **1.** A vivarium for fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A place where tame pheasants are bred. *Local, Eng.*

3. An artificial bed of oysters. *Local, U. S.* [confine. *Obs.*]

stew, *v. t.* To coerce; restrain; **stew'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

stew'ard, *v. t.* To manage as a steward.

stew'ard-ly, *adv.* *Rare.*

stew'ard-ry (stū'ẽrd-rĭ), *n.* Stewardry.

stew'ard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

stew'art (stū'ẽrt). Obs. or Scot. var. of STEWARD.

Stew'art, *n.* See STUART.

Stew'art, Alan Breck (ăl'ăn), A daring Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (or "Catriona").

stewat, *n.* A stinker; a stinkard. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

stewd. Stewed. *Ref. Sp.*

stewed, *p. a.* Habituated to the stews. *Obs.*

stewin. ✝ STEWING, prow.

stew'ish, *a.* Befitting a brothel. **St. Ex.** *Abbr.* Stock Exchange.

stey (stā). Var. of STEE.

stey (stā). Obs. or Scot. of STAY.

stey (*dial.* stī, stē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STY.

steyde. ✝ STEAD. [cend. *Obs.*]

steye. *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *stigan.*] Ascend.

steyer. ✝ STAIR.

steyll. ✝ STEAL, STEEL.

steyne. ✝ STAIN.

Steyne, Marquis of (stīn). A cynical, profligate nobleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Colonel Rawdon Crawley.

steynowresse. ✝ STAINERESS.

stg. *Abbr.* Sterling.

Sthar'bu-zan'a-i (sthär'bû-zän'ă-ĭ), *n. D. Bib.*

sthe-ni'a (sthē-nī'ă; sthē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σθένος.] *Med.* Strength; vigor; — opposed to *asthenia.*

Sthe'no (sthē'nō; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σθενώ.] See GORGON, 1.

sthen'o-chire (sthĕn'ō-kīr), *n.* [Gr. σθένος strength + χείρ hand.] A mechanical device for exercising the fingers for piano or organ playing.

sthoo'kawn (stōō'kŏn). Dial. var. of STUACAN.

sthu'la sa-ri'ra (stōō'lä sä-rē'rä or shä-). [Skr. *sthūlaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The gross physical body.

‖ **stiac-cia'to** (styät-chä'tō), *a. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 6.

sti'an (stī'ăn), *n.* A sty on the eye. See STYAN. [*cal, U. S.*]

stib (stĭb), *n.* The dunlin. *Local.*

stib'ble (stĭb'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STUBBLE.

stib'bler (stĭb'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. STIBBLE, STUBBLE.] *Scot. Obsoles.* **a** A gleaner. **b** A horse grazing on stubble. **c** A probationer.

stib'ble-rig', *n.* A stubble field; also, the chief harvester. *Scot.*

stib'eth'yl (stĭb-ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [G. *stibäthyl.*] See STIBINE; ETHYL.] Triethylstibine.

stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See STIBIUM.] Antimonial.

stib'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

stib'i-at'ed (stĭb'ĭ-ā-tĕd), *a.* [NL. *stibiatus*, fr. L. *stibium* antimony.] *Med.* Combined with, or containing, antimony. — **stib'iated tartar,** tartar emetic.

stib'ic (stĭb'ĭk), *a.* Antimonic.

stib'i-co-nite (-ĭ-kō-nīt), *n.* [F. *stibiconise*; L. *stibium* antimony + Gr. κόνις dust.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of antimony, $H_2Sb_2O_5$, in yellowish masses or powder. [ous. *Rare.*]

stib'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Antimonious.

sti-bo'ni-um (stĭ-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [G. See STIBIUM; AMMONIUM.] *Chem.* The radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium.

sti'born. stiburn. ✝ STUBBORN.

stib'y. *n.* Stibium. *Obs.*

sti-ca'do. ✝ STICHADO.

sticche. *n.* [AS. *stycce.*] A piece; a bit. *Obs.*

stich. Stitch. *Ref. Sp.*

sti-cha'do, *n.* The mint *Lavandula stoechas. Obs.*

sti-cha'ri-on (stĭ-kā'rĭ-ŏn, 115), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. στιχάριον.] *East. Ch.* A robe or tunic, usually of white linen, corresponding to the alb.

stiche. ✝ STITCH.

stich'el (stĭch'ĕl), **stetch'el** (stĕch'ĕl), *n.* A troublesome child. *Opprobrious. Dial. Eng.*

sti-che'ron (stĭ-kē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. στιχηρόν, neut. of στιχηρός pert. to a versicle. See STICHOS.] *East. Ch.* A short hymn following a verse from the Psalms.

stich'id (stĭk'ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A stichidium. [*Scot.*]

stich'le (stĭk''l), *v. i.* To rustle.

sticht. Stitched. *Ref. Sp.*

stimulate, Gr. *στίζειν* to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp. Cf. DISTINGUISH, ETIQUETTE, EXTINCT, INSTIGATE, INSTINCT, STAKE, STEAK, STICK, *n.*, STIGMA, STIMULATE, STING, STITCH in sewing, STYLE for or in writing.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* pigs. "And *sticked* him with bodkins anon." *Chaucer.* **2.** To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger. **3.** Loosely, to push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* one's hand in one's pocket; to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. **5.** To fasten or close; to shut; also, to confine. *Obs.* **6.** To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth. **7.** To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards. **8.** To fix on a pointed implement; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork. **9.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; also, in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head; *Eng.*, *stick* (i. e., post) no bills. **10.** To cover or smear with viscous or glutinous matter; — with *up*. *Colloq. or Slang.* **11.** *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type. *Cant.* **12.** *Joinery.* To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand. **13.** To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.* **14.** To bungle; botch. *Scot.* **15.** To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; as, to *stick* one for the drinks; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently; to cheat. *Slang.* **16.** To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. **17.** To raise or give the appearance of raising, esp. in scorn or disgust; — with *up* or an equivalent; as, to *stick* up one's nose; to *stick* one's chin in the air.

to stick out, to go through with to the end. — **to s. up**, to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob; also, to accost or solicit, as for money, to sign a petition, etc. *Slang or Colloq., Australasia.*

stick (stĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall. **2.** To remain where placed; to be fixed; to stay; to hold fast to any position; to cling; abide; cleave.

A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

3. To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; not to allow one's self to be diverted, persuaded, or defeated; to persist; — with *to*, *at*, *out*, or rarely *upon*.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labor and thought. *Locke.*

4. To be thrust or put; to protrude; — commonly with *up*, *out*, *through*, or the like; as, his hair *sticks* up. **5.** To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. **6.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to be deterred, as by scruples; to hesitate; to scruple; — often with *at*.

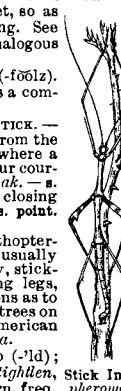
They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration. *Locke.*

7. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation. *Now R.* This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

to stick by. **a** To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. "*Stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you." *Davenant.* **b** To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* — **to s. in one's crop** *or* **gizzard**, to be difficult of digestion; hence, to be offensive. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, *or* **to**, **one's fingers**, to be retained wrongfully, as funds. — **to s. up for**, to assert or defend; as, *to stick up for* one's rights or for a friend. *Colloq.*

stick bug. **a** A stick insect. **b** A spider bug. **c** A stilt bug.

stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sticks; as: **a** One that posts bills. **b** = PASTER, 2. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **c** *Philately.* A piece of gummed oil paper used as a hinge for fastening stamps on a sheet. **d** A burr, thorn, or bramble. *Slang.* **e** Something puzzling: a poser. *Slang.* **2.** A machine for molding wooden rods, etc., as for picture framing. **3.** *Music.* **a** In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing. See ORGAN, *Illust. of action.* **b** An analogous rod in a pianoforte action.



Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

stick'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STICK. — **sticking piece**, a piece of beef cut from the neck. *Eng.* — **s. place**, the place where a thing sticks fast. "But screw your courage to the *sticking place*." *Shak.* — **s. plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses. — **s. point.** = STICKING PLACE.

stick insect. Any of various orthopterous insects of the Phasmidæ, usually wingless, with a long round body, stick-like in form and color, and long legs, often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata*.

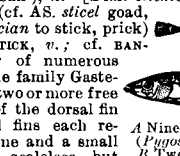
stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. i.*; STICK'LED (-l'd); STICK'LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stighlen*, *stighlen*, to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan*: cf. G. *stiften* to found, to establish.] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening; to act as umpire or mediator. *Obs.* **2.** To contend or altercate, esp. pertinaciously on insufficient grounds.

The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong. *Hazlitt.*

3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim. **4.** To feel hesitation or scruples; to scruple; demur.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. t.* To intervene in, or stop by intervening; to pacify; appease. *Now Rare.* *Drayton.*

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle, prop., a prickle (cf. AS. *sticel* goad, thorn, akin to *stician* to stick, prick) + *back*. See STICK, *v.*; cf. BANSTICKLE.] Any of numerous small fishes of the family Gasterosteidæ having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin and the ventral fins each reduced to one spine and a small ray. They are scaleless, but often have the sides protected by bony plates. They occur in the Northern Hemisphere in brackish or fresh water or in the sea, and are noted for their activity and rapacity, and for the curious nests which the males construct during the breeding season. The nine-spined stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*) and the two- or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), of both Europe and America, and the fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*), a large marine species of Europe only, are the best-known.



A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (½) *B* Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

stick'ler (stĭk'lẽr), *n.* [See STICKLE, *v. i.*] One who stickles. Specif.: **a** One who judges or is a second in a duel; a second or an umpire; hence, a mediator; arbiter. *Obs.* **b** One who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lappula*, in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); STICK'I-EST. **1.** Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. **2.** Humid and hot; as, *sticky* weather. *Colloq.*

Stic'ta (stĭk'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στικτός spotted, fr. *στίζειν* to prick. Cf. STIGMA.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical parmeliaceous lichens, having a foliaceous lobed thallus, which is commonly coriaceous in texture. Several species yield dyes. *S. pulmonacea* is called *lungwort*.

stiff (stĭf), *a.*; STIFF'ER (-ẽr); STIFF'EST. [ME. *stif*, AS. *stīf*; akin to D. *stijf*, G. *steif*, Dan. *stiv*, Sw. *styf*, Icel. *stīfr*, Lith. *stipti* to be stiff; cf. L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. The vowel was prob. shortened first in *stiffly*, *stiffness*. Cf. COSTIVE, STIFLE, STIPULATE, *v.*, STIVE to stuff.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff*. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; bending with difficulty; as, his joints were too *stiff* for speed. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "The *stiff* king." *Sir Gawayne.* **8.** Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. Strong; — said of a beverage; as, a *stiff* drink. **10.** Harsh; disagreeable; severe; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.* **11.** Difficult; hard to understand, accept, accomplish, overcome, etc.; as, a *stiff* course of reading; a *stiff* ascent. **12.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. STEADY, 5. **13.** **a** High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market. **14.** Deep; fixedly absorbed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Stubborn, pertinacious, harsh; formal, constrained, affected, starched, rigorous. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death; as, "With long travel I am *stiff* and weary" (*Shak.*); "Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff" (*id.*). *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive; as, "He found our language lumpish, *stiff*, unwilling" (*Lowell*); "He is *stark* mad" (*Shak.*). See RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, CEREMONIAL.

stiff gentian, the five-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*). — **s. neck.** **a** Also **stiffneck.** Stiffness of the neck due to muscular rheumatism, making the head immovable, or movable only with difficulty and pain; esp., torticollis, or wryneck. **b** Obstinacy in evil or wrong; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck*." *Deut.* xxxi. 27.

stiff'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Obstinate. *J. H. Newman.*

stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.*; STIFF'ENED (-'nd); STIFF'EN-ING. [See STIFF.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous. **3.** To make torpid; to benumb.

stiff'en, *v. i.* To become stiff or stiffer.

Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

stiff'en-er (stĭf''n-ẽr), *n.* One that stiffens, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat, or a piece of thick paper or millboard used in a book back; specif.: **a** *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked vertically against a bulkhead to stiffen it. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* Any of a number of riblike bars, plates, etc., secured at intervals across the entire width of the web of a large plate girder to prevent buckling; in general, any such piece similarly used.

stiff'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STIFFEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming stiff. **2.** Something used to make anything stiff.

stiffening order, *Com.*, a permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board to steady the ship before permission for general loading is given.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. *Ex.* xxxii. 9. — **stiff'-neck'ed-ly** (-nĕk'ĕd-lĭ; -nĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* — **stiff'-neck'ed-ness** (-nĕk'ĕd-nĕs; -nĕkt'nĕs), *n.*

stiff'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stiff. **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* Resistance, as of a beam, to bending, under stresses within the elastic limit. Stiffness is inversely as the deflection (see DEFLECTION, 3 **a**).

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.*; STI'FLED (-f'ld); STI'FLING (-flĭng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stīfla* to dam up. See STIFF.] **1.** To choke or fill up, as a crack. *Obs.* **2.** To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke, as by covering the mouth; to suffocate; also, to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke, dust, or foul air.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

3. To stop; extinguish; deaden; quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame. **4.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* one's wrath.

I desire only to have things fairly represented as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled*. *Waterland.*

5. To cause to be stifling: **a** To make, as air, foul or otherwise suffocating. *Rare. Shelley.* **b** To make, as a room, oppressive by foul air.

The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

sti'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because something prevents respiration. **2.** To suffer difficulty in breathing, or to be oppressed, as by reason of air charged with smoke or other impurities.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.*, *or* **stifle joint.** [From ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF.] *Far.* The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs; the joint corresponding to the knee in man. See HORSE, *Illust.* (37).

stifle bone. *Far.* The patella, or kneepan, in the stifle joint.

sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Diseased in the stifle joint or bone.

stig'ma (stĭg'mà), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-mȧz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5, in which it is the usual form; L. STIGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, fr. *στίζειν* to prick, to brand. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron, formerly upon criminals, slaves, etc.; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; a sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct.

The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. *Med.* A red speck upon the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **4.** A mark or sign of blemish, defect, taint, or the like.

Abnormal emotionalisms, constituting . . . the physical and psychical *stigmata* of degeneracy. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

5. *Bot.* The receptive spot or area of the gynœcium; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. It is usually a moist or viscid surface of soft cells without epidermis. The stigma is usually the apex of the style or the ovary. See FLOWER. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; specif.: **a** The projection or spot on the surface of an ovary marking the point at which the rupture of a Graafian follicle will occur. **b** One of the small clefts or perforations in the branchial sac of an ascidian. **c** A spiracle of an insect or other arthropod, or the opening into one of the lung sacs of an arachnid. **d** A pterostigma. **e** An androconium forming a conspicuously colored spot on the fore wing of the male of certain butterflies. **f** The eyespot of a protozoan. **g** A nephridiopore of an annelid. **h** An intercellular cleft in certain epithelial membranes. **7.** *Geom.* A point so connected with a conjugate point (called an *inder*) as to move determinately in a plane whenever the index moves determinately in the same plane. **8.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. **9.** *Gr. Paleog.* The ligature ϛ, representing στ, and sometimes the numeral 6.

Syn. — STIGMA, BRAND. BRAND is stronger than STIGMA, and retains more definitely its literal suggestion; as, "a name that sits a *stigma* on his father's house" (*Cowper*); "public faith cleared from the shameful *brand* of public fraud" (*Milton*); cf. "Thus you will be *stigmatized* as a coward" (*Fielding*); "each spotted name, *branded* with marks of everlasting shame" (*Churchill*).

stigma disk. *Bot.* A disk on which the stigma is seated, as in the milkweeds (*Asclepias*).

stig-ma'ri-a (stĭg-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See STIGMA.] *Paleobot.* The fossil rhizome of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria*. — **stig-ma'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

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stick'a-dore (stĭk'ȧ-dōr; 201), **stick'a-dove** (-dŭv), *n.* [OF. *stechados* (Cotgrave), fr. L. *stoechas*, Gr. στοιχάς, -άδος, an aromatic plant.] A species of lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*).

stick'ed (*Scot.* stĭk'ĭt; -stĕk'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of STICK.

stick'i-ness (stĭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

stick'it (stĭk'ĭt; stĕk'ĭt), *a.* Stuck; hence: **a** Unsuccessful; having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling, as for lack of ability, esp. to a probationer who has failed to obtain a pastoral charge because of failure in his examinations or the like. **b** Imperfect; spoiled in making. *All Scot.*

stick'l. Stickle. *Ref. Sp.*

stick'-lac', *n.* See LAC, 1.

stick'ld. Stickled. *Ref. Sp.*

stick'le (stĭk'l), *n.* [AS. *sticel* lofty, steep, rough, difficult.] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stick'le (stĭk'l), *a.* [AS. *sticol*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Steep; rough; difficult. **b** Rapid; — said of water.

stick'le-bag'. Dial. var. of STICKLEBACK. [*Eng.*]

stick'le-run', *n.* A rapid. *Dial.*

stick'ling, *n.* A stickleback.

stick'ly (stĭk'lĭ), *a.* Rough; prickly. *Scot. & Dial.* [*rel. U.S.*]

stick'tail', *n.* Ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

stick'tight', *n.* Bur marigold.

stick'weed', *n.* The common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).

stic'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of the formof, or like, the genus *Sticta*. [& dial. of STEAD.]

stid (*dial.* stŭd). Obs. or Scot.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ). Dial. or illit. var. of STEADY.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ; stĕd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STITHY.

stide. + STEAD.

stie. For obs. forms in *stie-*, see forms in STEE-.

stiele. + STYLE.

stien. + STY.

stiern. + STERN, *a.*

stieve. Var. of STEEVE, *a.*

stieward. + STEWARD.

stif. Obs. or ref. sp. of STIFF.

stifadser, stifadre. Obs. corrupt. of STEPFATHER.

stife. + STYTHE.

stife (stīf), *n.* [Cf. STIFLE, STIFF.] A stifling vapor, fume, or smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiff, *adv.* Stiffly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

stiff, *v. i.* To become stiff. *Obs.*

stiff, *n.* **a** A corpse. *Slang.* **b** One who is unsocial or lacking in liveliness. *Slang.* **c** A horse certain either not to run or not to win. *Racing Cant.* **d** Negotiable paper. *Cant.* **e** Forged bank notes. *Thieves' Slang.* **f** *Hat Manuf.* A sizing for stiffening hat bodies.

stiff'end. Stiffened. *Ref. Sp.*

stiff'girt', *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.*

stiffhede, *n.* Stiffness. *Obs.*

stiff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stiff'ly, *adv.* of STIFF. See -LY.

stiff'neck', *n.* See STIFF NECK **a**.

stiff'-neck' fe'ver. *Med.* Cerebrospinal meningitis.

stiff'-rumped', *a.* Proud; stately. *Obs.* [*Local, U. S.*]

stiff'tail', *n.* The ruddy duck.

sti'fler (stī'flẽr), *n.* **a** One that stifles. Hence: (1) The gallows. *Obs.* (2) A busybody. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mil.* = CAMOUFLET.

stifle shoe. A shoe having a convex surface, used in treating a stifled horse. Placed on the foot of the sound leg, it causes the horse to throw his weight on the weak joint, which is strengthened by use.

sti'fling, *or* **stif'fling, bone.** Stifle bone. *Obs.*

Stige. + STYX.

Stigean. + STYGIAN.

stigge, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *styggja* to make shy, to frighten away, Norw. dial. *stygg* shy, frightened.] To start; be abashed. *Obs.*

Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'ĭnz). A hypocritical Methodist parson, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and a lecturer on temperance.

stigh. Obs. pret. of STY, mount.

stighll, *v. i.* To dominate; rule; dwell. *Obs.*

stight, *v. t.* [AS. *stihtan* to arrange, order, rule. Cf. STICKLE, *v.*] To set; fix; dispose. *Obs.*

stightle, *v. t.* [See STICKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** To dispose: arrange; prepare. **b** To guide: govern: manage: rule. **c** To appoint: assign.

stight'ly. + STITHLY.

stightly, *adv.* Disposedly, in the right place or order. *Obs.*

stig'mal (stĭg'mȧl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Stigmatic. *Rare.*

stig-ma'ri-oid (stĭg-mā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*stigmaria* + *-oid*.] *Paleobot.* Resembling a stigmaria. [*pl.* of STIGMA.]

stig'ma-ta (stĭg'mȧ-tȧ), *n.*, *L.*

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stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk ; *formerly also* stĭg'mă-tĭk ; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [See STIGMA.] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata; specif., marked with some sign of disgrace or defect; hence, repulsive; deformed. **2** Impressing with infamy or reproach. *Rare.* **3.** *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.
stigmatic cell, *Bot.*, in archegonia, a lid cell. — **s. geometry,** that science in which the one-to-one correspondence of index and stigma (see STIGMA, 7) is used to establish geometrical relations.

stig-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A stigmatist. **2.** A notorious person who has been branded; one who bears the marks of infamy or punishment. *Rare.* **3.** One marked or deformed by nature. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stig'ma-tism (stĭg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition characterized by the presence of stigmata. **2.** Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See STIGMA, 8.

stig'ma-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stigmatizing, or state of being stigmatized; specif., the production of stigmata upon the body. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mă-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). [F. *stigmatiser*, or LL. *stigmatizare*, Gr. στιγματίζειν.] **1.** To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*

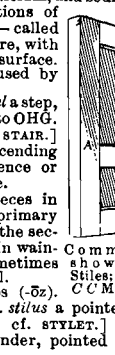
3. To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 8

stig'ma (-mē), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-mēz), Gr. STIGMAI (-mī). [Gr. στιγμή a prick, point.] **a** *Gr. Paleog.* A punctuation mark consisting of a point or dot, esp. one placed at the top of a line like the colon in classical Greek, but having the value of the English period. **b** *Gr. Pros.* A dot placed over a mora or syllable to indicate the ictus.

stig'mo-nose (stĭg'mŏ-nōz), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα a prick, mark + νόσος disease.] *Bot.* A plant disease characterized by pellucid spots or dots in the leaves, in skin of the fruit, etc. It is induced by the puncture of small insects, as thrips.

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, produced in large, fine, monoclinic crystals by various methods, as by action of sodium on benzaldehyde; — called also *diphenyl ethylene, toluylene*, etc. It is used in making dyestuffs.

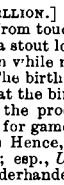
stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. στίλβειν to glitter, shine: cf. F *stilbite*.] *Min.* A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses; — called also *desmine*. It is white when pure, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.09-2.21. As used by some, *stilbite* includes heulandite.



Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

stile (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder, fr. *stīgan* to ascend; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. See STY, *v. i.*; cf. STAIR.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile, or the like. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned. In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles*, even when horizontal.

sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE for writing; cf. STYLET.] **1.** A kind of dagger with a slender, pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument of metal, bone, or other hard material for making eyelet holes, etc. **3.** A beard trimmed into a pointed form. *Obs.*


Stiletto, 1

sti-let'to, *v. t.*; -LET'TOED (-ōd); -LET'TO-ING. To stab or kill with or as with a stiletto.

still (stĭl), *a.*; STILL'ER (-ẽr); STILL'EST. [ME. *stille*, AS. *stille*; akin to D. *stil*, OS. & OHG. *stilli*, G. *still*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, and to E. *stall*; from the idea of coming to a stand, or halt. Cf. STILL, *adv.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, to stand, lie, or sit *still*. *Chaucer.* **2.** Not disturbed by agitation or noise; quiet; calm; tranquil; as, a *still* evening; *still* waters. **3.** Uttering no sound; silent; hushed; as, the audience is *still*; the animals are *still*; *still* grief. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; subdued. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said of wines. **6.** Constant; continual; habitual. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with the further implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also have reference to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet with respect to sound only; as, "Ha! no more moving! *Still* as the grave" (*Shak.*); "Tennyson . . . [said] to me of Clarissa, 'I love those large, *still* books'" (*E. FitzGerald*); "through the green evening *quiet* in the sun" (*Keats*); "the harvest of a *quiet* eye" (*Wordsworth*); "*silent* icicles, *quietly* shining to the *quiet* moon" (*Coleridge*); "A gray, translucent sea laps *silently* upon a little creek, and in the hush of *still* dawn the . . . sedges on the water's brim are *quiet*" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. "And all the air a solemn *stillness* holds" (*Gray*); "[The Peak] often seems to send its own deep *quiet* to restore our hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "the *silence* that is in the starry sky" (*id.*). See SILENT, CALM.
still alarm, an alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone. — **s. life.** *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, etc.

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL, *a.*; cf. G. *stille*.] **1.** Absence of noise; silence; as, midnight *still*. *Now Poetic.* **2.** A still alarm. *Cant.*

still, *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL, *a.* The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** Silently; quietly; in a low voice. *Obs.* **2.** In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; continually; uniformly.

Chemists would be rich if they could *still* do in great quantities what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

3. a To this or that time; until and during the present, or some specified, time; yet.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

b In the future as now and before.

Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

c After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared. **4.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; even yet; — much used with comparatives; as, *still* better.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

5. In spite of what has been said or done; notwithstanding; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction.

As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine *still*. *Moore.*

Syn. — See BUT.
still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; now and then.

And like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

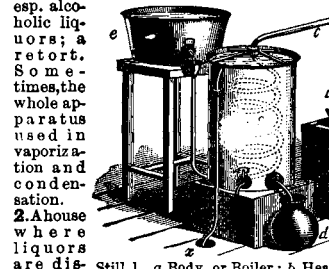
still, *v. t.*; STILLED (stĭld); STILL'ING. [AS. *stillan*, fr. *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *a.*] **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, stop, check, restrain.

still, *v. i.* To be or become still, calm, or tranquil. *Rare.*

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *stillatorie*. See STILL, *v.*, distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery. **3.** A vessel in which manganese dioxide is treated with hydrochloric acid to form a bleaching liquor.



Still, 1. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill.*] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory.

still, *v. i.* To distill. *Obs.*

still, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip, cause to drop.] To drop, or cause to fall by drops; to drip; as, to *still* one's tears. *Obs. or R.*

still'age (stĭl'ĕj), *n.* [Cf. STILLION.] A stool, bench, or the like to keep something from touching the floor, as a support for a tapped cask, or a stout low stool in a bleachery to hold up textiles or yarn while moisture drains out.

still'birth' (stĭl'bûrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; — used also fig.

still'-burn', *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

still'-hunt', *n.* **a** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **b** Hence, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; esp., *U. S. Politics*, a canvass carried on secretly or underhandedly. *Colloq.*

still'-hunt', *v. t. & i.* To hunt or pursue noiselessly or stealthily; to stalk.

stil'li-cid'i-um (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* The flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

stil'li-form (stĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + E. *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

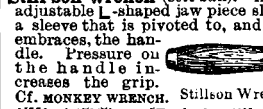
Stil-lin'gi-a (stĭl-lĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1702–71), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed euphorbiaceous shrubs with alternate leaves and monœcious spicate apetalous flowers, the fruit consisting of several dry carpels. *S. sylvatica*, of the southern United States, is the *queen's-delight*.

stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stelling*, G. *stellen* to set, to place.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; calmness; taciturnity.

still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** A room connected with the kitchen where tea, coffee, etc., and the more delicate dishes are prepared, and where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. *Eng.*

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn). A pipe wrench having an adjustable L-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip.


Cf. MONKEY WRENCH. Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

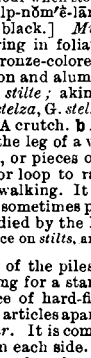
still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *still* + *-ly.*] Still; quiet; calm.

The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

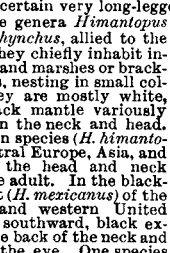
stilp-nom'e-lane (stĭlp-nŏm'ĕ-lān), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Min.* A black or greenish black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in fibrous forms and velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.77–2.96.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [ME. *stilte*; akin to Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, LG. & D. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, G. *stelze*.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A crutch. **b** A shaft; esp., a plow handle; also, the leg of a wheelbarrow. **2.** One of two poles, or pieces of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*


Stilts.

3. *Civil Engin.* Any of the piles forming the back of the sheet piling for a starling. **4.** *Ceramics.* A piece of hard-fired clay, or of iron, used to keep articles apart in the kiln, etc.; — called also *spur*. It is commonly three-armed, with points on each side. **5.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed birds of the genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*, allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons, nesting in small colonies. They are mostly white, with a black mantle variously extended on the neck and head. The common species (*H. himantopus*) of central Europe, Asia, and Africa has the head and neck white in the adult. In the black-necked stilt (*H. mexicanus*) of the southern and western United States and southward, black extends up the back of the neck and surrounds the eye. One species (*H. knudseni*) is confined to Hawaii and two others (*H. picatus* and *H. melas*) inhabit New Zealand. The banded stilt (*C. leucocephalus*) of Australia has webbed feet and a reddish brown pectoral belt.


European Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) in immature plumage.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.*; STILT'ED; STILT'ING. To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts; esp., to raise, as if with stilts, to a position conspicuous or above the ordinary.

stilt bug. Any of certain long-legged sluggish heteropterous bugs of a family *Berytidæ*, closely allied to the Coreidæ. The species *Jalysus spinosus* is common in the undergrowth of oak woods in the United States.

stilt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STILT. Specif.: *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; raised above the usual level; hence, pompous; bombastic; inflated; also, stiffly formal; — often said of language; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation.
stilted arch, *Arch.*, an arch in which the springing line is some distance above the apparent impost, the space between being occupied by a vertical member, molded or ornamented, as a continuation of the archivolt, intrados, etc. See IMPOST, 2, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault in which the springing of the curve is raised a perceptible distance above the apparent impost.

stilt'i-fy (stĭl'tĭ-fi), *v. t.*; STILT'I-FIED (-fid); STILT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stilt* + *-fy.*] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*

Stil'ton cheese, *or* **Stil'ton** (stĭl'tŭn), *n.* One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stilt sandpiper. A rather rare American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having very long legs and semipalmate feet. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

stilt'y (stĭl'tĭ), *a.* Stilted; specif.: **a** Unreasonably elevated; pompous; as, a *stilty* style. **b** Suggesting the use of stilts; stiff and awkward; as, a *stilty* gait.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *stimulans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *stimulant*. See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; being a stimulant; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action in the organism, or in any of its parts.

stim'u-lant, *n.* [Cf. F. *stimulant.*] **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a stimulus.

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants*. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity in the organism, or in any of its parts; sometimes, specif., an alcoholic beverage.
Syn. — See STIMULUS.

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stig'ma-tal (stĭg'mă-tăl), **stig-mat'i-cal** (stĭg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stigmatic. — **stig-mat'i-al-ly,** *adv.* — **stig-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
stig-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS). = STIGMATIC GEOMETRY.
stig'ma-tif'er-ous (stĭg'mă-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See STIGMA; -FEROUS.] *Bot* Bearing a stigma.
stig'ma-ti-form' (stĭg'mă-tĭ-fôrm'; stĭg-măt'ĭ-), *a.* [See STIGMA; -FORM.] *Biol.* Of the form or appearance of a stigma.
stig'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [See STIGMA; -OID.] Stigmatiform.
stig'ma-tose (-tōs), *a.* Stigmatic.
stig'me-ol'o-gy (-mē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*stigme* + *-logy.*] Art of punctuation *Rare.*
stig'o-no-man'cy (stĭg'ō-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στ γων, -ωνος, one who is marked, or one who marks + *-mancy.*] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.
stike, stikien ✝ STICK.
stikell ✝ STICKLE.
Sti-kine' (stĭ-kēn'), *n.* See TLINKIT
stik'ling. ✝ STICKLING, a fish
stil. ✝ STYLE
stil. Obs. or ref. sp. of STILL.
stil'ar. Var. of STYLAR
stild. Stilled. *Ref. Sp.*
stile (*dial.* stīl). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of STEEL.
stile Var. of STYLE
Stile, John (*or* **Tom**) **of the** See ROE, RICHARD.
stilen. ✝ STEELEN.
sti-let' (stĭ-lĕt'; *sense* b, stĭ'lĕt), *n.* Also *stilette, stylet* [See STYLET.] **a** A stiletto *R.* **b** See STYLET, 2. [A stab. *Obs.*]
stil'et-ta'to, *n.* [It *stilettato.*] **stiletto fly.** Any of numerous small or medium-sized dipterous flies of the family Therevidæ, somewhat resembling the robber flies (family Asilidæ) and believed to be predaceous.
stil'iarde. ✝ STEELYARD.
still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. dial. *steel* a precipice, ME. *steil* a step, and E. STY to ascend.] A steep hill or ascent. *Obs.*
stil l. ✝ STYLE
stil-la'tim (stĭ-lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In successive drops. *Obs.*
stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *stillaticus*, fr. *stillare* to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. *Now Rare.*
stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [From STILL, for *distill.* Cf. DISTILLATORY, *a. & n.*] *Rare.* **a** An alembic; vessel for distillation. **b** A laboratory; place where distillation is performed.
stillen. ✝ STEELEN. [quiets.]
still'er, *n.* One that stills, or
still'er, *n.* A distiller *Rare.*
still'fish', *v. i.* To fish with the line resting still or stationary on the water. — **still'fish'er,** *n.*
stillhede, *n.* [See STILL, *a.*; -HEAD.] Solitude. *Obs.*
still'house', *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery. [steelyard. *Obs.*]
stil'liard (stĭl'yärd), *n.* The
stil'li-cide (stĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops; *Obs.*, exc.: The dripping of rain water from the eaves; eavesdrop.
‖ stil'li-ci'di-i re-ci'pi-en'di (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ī rē-sĭ'pĭ-ĕn'dī). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.
stil'li-cid'i-ous (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling in drops. *Obs.*
stil'li-fied (stĭl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Distilled. *Obs.*
stil'ling (stĭl'ĭng), *n.* [See STILLION.] = STILLION, a stand for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
still'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
still liquor *a* Bleaching liquor made in a still, or spent liquid from chlorine stills, containing chlorides, chiefly manganous and ferric, also free acid and chlorine. b *pl* Spirituousliquors made illicitly. *Dial. Eng.*
still'stand', *n.* A standstill. *R.*
still watcher. A device to show the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over.
stil'ly (stĭl'ĭ), *adv.* of STILL.
‖ stil'lo (stĭl'lō), *n.* [L., abl. of *stilus* a stylus, composition, style.] Lit., (in) style; — with reference to the calendar, as in **stil'lo ve'te-re** (vē'tē-rē), in the "old style" of the Julian calendar, and **stil'lo no'vo,** in the "new style" of the Gregorian calendar. *Obs.* [LOGONIDIUM.]
stil'lo-go-nid'i-um. Var. of STY-
sti-log'ra-phy (stĭ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *stilus* a stylus + *E. -graphy.*] A kind of glyphography.
stilp'no-sid'er-ite (stĭlp'nō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + *siderite.*] Limonite.
stilt (stĭlt), *v. i.* To limp; to go on crutches. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
stilt'bird', *n.* = STILT, *n.*, *b.*
stilt'ed-ness, *n* See -NESS.
stilt'er, *n.* One who walks with stilts.
stilth, *n.* [From STILL, *a.*] Silence. *Obs.*
stilt petrel. Any long-legged black-and-white petrel of the genus *Fregetta.* [*n.*, *b.*]
stilt plover. A stilt. See STILT, *b.*
stim (stĭm). Ir. var. of STIME.
stime (stīm), *n.* Glimpse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stim'part, stim'pert (stĭm'pẽrt), *n.* See MEASURE.

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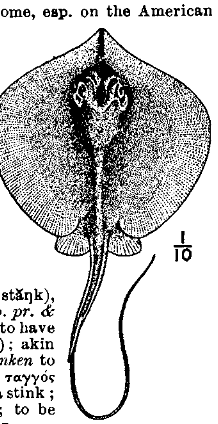
stim′u-late (stĭm′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* STIM′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); STIM′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse or affect by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage.
Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate.
stim′u-late, *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.
stim′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio:* cf. F. *stimulation.*] **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; incitement; quickened activity.
2. Specif., *Physiol.*, the irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves or a sensory end-organ, by which activity is evoked; esp., the nervous impulse produced by various agents on nerves or a sensory end-organ, causing activity in the part connected therewith; irritation.
stim′u-la-tive (stĭm′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.
stim′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., prob. for *stigmulus*, akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate. See INSTIGATE, STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A goad.
2. *Bot.* A sting or stinging hair.
3. Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive; as, hope is a *stimulus* to labor.
4. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action in the whole organism or in any part; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or capable of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus, physiologists distinguish two kinds: **Homologous stimuli**, acting only on the end-organ, and for whose action the sense organs are especially adapted, as the rods and cones of the retina for the ether vibrations; and **heterologous stimuli**, mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc., acting on the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, e. g., causing the flash beheld when the eye is struck.
Syn. — STIMULUS, STIMULANT. STIMULUS is the general term; STIMULANT is more concrete and commonly suggests a temporary, often an alcoholic, stimulus.
sting (stĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sting* a stinging, stab. See STING, *v. t.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion; as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray, and seems to owe its poisonous nature chiefly to a coating of mucus.
2. *Bot.* A stinging hair.
3. A goad; incitement; stimulus. *Shak.*
4. A pointed tool used in thatching. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
5. The point of an epigram or sarcasm.
6. *Dog Fancying.* The fine taper of the tail of some dogs.
7. The thrust of a sting into the flesh; the act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by or as by stinging; a sharp pain; as, an adder's *sting*; the *sting* of a cut; the *sting* of sarcasm, shame, remorse, etc.
sting, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING′ING (stĭng′ĭng). [AS. *stingan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, and prob. to E. *stick*, v. t.; cf. Goth. us*stiggan* to put out, pluck out Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pierce. "*Stungen* . . . unto the herte." *Chaucer.* **b** To impale.
2. To prick painfully; as: **a** To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting; as, bees and nettles *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; to bite; as, hail *stung* their faces; ginger *stings* the mouth.
3. To cause to suffer acutely; to pain keenly, as the mind; as, *stung* with remorse or reproaches.
4. To stimulate, incite, or urge on, as with a sting.
sting, *v. i.* **1.** To use a sting; to wound one with a sting; to give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung.*
2. To be acutely painful; to give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung* with the pepper; the gash *stings.*
sting′bull′ (stĭng′bo͝ol′), *n.* The European greater weever fish (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin.
sting′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stings; specif.: **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** The sting of an insect, scorpion, etc. **c** A stinging blow, remark, rebuke, or the like. *Colloq.*
sting′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** The stingbull. **b** A scorpion fish.
sting′ing (stĭng′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STING. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; having or using a sting or stings; as, a *stinging* bush, insect.
2. Inflicting acute pain as if with a sting; pungent; biting; irritating; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* rebuke.
stinging bush, the spurge nettle. — **s. cell**, *Zoöl.*, a nematocyst. — **s. hair**, *Bot.*, a stiff glandular hair whose swollen base secretes an acrid or irritating fluid, as in nettles, species of *Tragia*, etc. — **s. tree**, the Australian giant nettle.
sting moth. An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging organs.
sting ray *or* **sting′ray′**, *n.* Any of numerous rays of the family Dasyatidæ, syn. *Trygonidæ*, having one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds (see STING, *n.*, 1). Some species reach a large size, and some, esp. on the American Pacific coast, are very destructive to oysters.



Sting Ray (*Dasyatis sabina*)

sting′y (stĭng′ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.
stin′gy (stĭn′jĭ), *a.;* STIN′GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); STIN′GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather); prob. fr. *sting*, and meaning orig., stinging.] **1.** Very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; as, a *stingy* boy.
2. Scanty; not copious; light; as, a *stingy* crop.
3. (*Dial. pron.* stĭn′jĭ, -zhĭ). Bad-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See PARSIMONIOUS.
stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK′ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan*, G. & D. *stinken* to stink; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. ταγγός rancid. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a stink; hence, to be in bad repute; to be in bad odor. "She makes our profession . . . to *stink.*" *Shak.*
stink, *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up;* as, the fumes *stunk* up the laboratory.
stink, *n.* [From STINK, *v.*] **1.** A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.
2. *Obs.* Something which stinks; hence, something foul or vile; as: **a** Hell. *Chaucer.* **b** Foul water. *Destr. of Troy.*
stink′ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* A stinkpot (which see, def. 1 **a**).
stink′bug′ (-bŭg′), *n.* Any of various heteropterous bugs which emit a disagreeable odor; esp., one of the family Pentatomidæ, as the calicoback.
stink′bush′ (-bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern United States. **b** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii.*
stink′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stinks; as: **a** A stinkpot. **b** One who is disgustingly contemptible; a stinkard. *Slang.*
2. Any of several large petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.
stink′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* Any ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungus of the genus *Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus.*
stink′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STINK. — **stinking ash**, box elder. — **s. badger**, the teledu. — **s. bunt.** = STINKING SMUT. — **s. camomile**, the mayweed *Anthemis cotula.* — **s. cedar. a** A taxaceous tree (*Tumion taxifolium*) of Florida with fetid yewlike leaves. See TUMION. **b** California nutmeg (*T. californicum*). — **s. crane's-bill**, herb Robert. — **s. goosefoot**, a European goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) with strong-scented foliage. — **s. grass.** = STINK GRASS. — **s. gum**, an Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves have a strong cimicine smell. — **s. hellebore**, *Helleborus fœtidus.* See BEAR'S-FOOT **a.** — **s. horehound.** = BLACK HOREHOUND. — **s. mayweed**, the common mayweed. — **s. nightshade**, henbane. — **s. nutmeg**, the California nutmeg. — **s. pheasant**, the hoactzin. — **s. smut**, any smut fungus of the genus *Tilletia.* See 2d BUNT **b.** — **s. vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. weed**, a tropical cæsalpiniaceous weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) having rank-scented foliage. — **s. Willie**, the common ragwort. *Colloq., New Zealand.* — **s. wood. a** = STINKING WEED. **b** = BEAN TREFOIL. **c** = STINKWOOD. — **s. yew**, the stinking cedar.
stink′pot′ (stĭŋk′pŏt′), *n.* **1.** A vessel of stinking materials; specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck. *C. Kingsley.* **b** A vessel in which disinfectants are burned. *Obs. or R.*
2. a The musk tortoise. **b** Any of various petrels.
stink′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter; specif., anthraconite.
stink′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, the wall rocket, etc.
stink′wood′ (stĭŋk′wo͝od′), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood. **a** In South Africa, the lauraceous tree *Ocotea bullata* or the ulmaceous tree *Celtis kraussiana*, both yielding tough useful timber. **b** In Australia, the sand-fly bush; also, species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia.* **c** The myrtaceous tree *Fœtidia mauritiana* of the Mascarene Islands and Mauritius. **d** The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.* **e** The sour gum *Nyssa sylvatica.* *U. S.*
stint (stĭnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin and certain species of *Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, as *P. minuta*, the little stint, and *P. temmincki*, Temminck's stint, of the Old World, and the least sandpiper of America.
stint, *v. t.;* STINT′ED; STINT′ING. [ME. *stinten*, *stenten*, *stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, Sw. dial. *stynta* to shorten, *stunt* short. Cf. STENT, STUNT.] **1.** To put an end to; to cause to stop or halt; to stop; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrain; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance.
She *stints* them in their meals. *Law.*
3. To assign a certain (i. e., a limited) task to (a person); to allot a stint to; to stent.
4. To serve (a mare) successfully; to get (a mare) with foal; — usually with *to;* as, *stinted* to a thoroughbred.
stint, *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease; stay; desist. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To be sparing or frugal; as, to *stint* in one's expenses.
stint, *n.* Also *stent.* [See STINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Cessation; stoppage; delay; a stopping. *Obs.*
2. Restraint; restriction; limitation; also, limit; bound; as, to spend without *stint.*
God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*
3. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted; esp., a definite task prescribed; as, his *stint* is to milk the cows.
stint′ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STINT. Specif.: *p. a.* Restricted; scanty; scrimped; as, *stinted* benevolences.
— **stint′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **stint′ed-ness,** *n.*
Sti′pa (stī′pȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipa*, also *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; — prob. from the flaxlike appearance of the awns; or cf. L. *stipula* spear of grass.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of grasses with a one-flowered spikelet, the flowering glume terminating in a long twisted or bent awn. The species are called *feather grass* and *bunch grass.* Some are valuable for forage; others, as *S. pennata*, are ornamental in cultivation. *S. tenacissima* is esparto. See also SILK GRASS **a**, PORCUPINE GRASS **a**, SLEEPY GRASS.

Stipa (*S. viridula*).

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch: cf. F. *stipe.*] **1.** *Bot.* A short stalk or support; as: **a** In mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. **b** In certain frondose algæ, the stemlike part of the thallus. **c** In ferns, the petiole of the frond; also, the woody caudex of a tree fern. **d** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. Cf. GYNOPHORE, 1; ANTHOPHORE, CARPOPHORE, GYNOBASE.
2. *Zoöl.* A stipes.
sti′pel (stī′pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a leaflet.
sti-pel′late (stī-pĕl′āt; stī′pĕl-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having stipels.
sti′pend (stī′pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] **1.** Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually.
2. In Scotland, the compensation provided for a clergyman, esp. for a parochial minister of the Church of Scotland.
3. One who receives a stipend, or regular pay. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WAGES.
sti′pend, *v. t.* **1.** To pay; reward. *Obs.*
2. To pay by settled wages; to furnish with a stipend. *Rare.*
sti-pen′di-a′ri-an (stī-pĕn′dĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Stipendiary; hence, mercenary.
sti-pen′di-a-ry (stī-pĕn′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *stipendiarius:* cf. F. *stipendiaire.*] **1.** Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.
2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services.
stipendiary estate, *Feudal Law*, a beneficium. — **s. magistrate**, *Eng. Law*, a special salaried magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed under statutory provisions.
sti-pen′di-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend; specif., *Eng.*, a stipendiary magistrate.
2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant.
3. *Rom. Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax, such being counted as belonging esp. to the emperor.
sti′pes (stī′pēz), *n.; pl.* STIPITES (stĭp′ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk, stem, or peduncle; as: **a** The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. **b** The second, or rarely the first, basal segment of the mandible of a myriapod. **c** Either of the two (inner and outer) platelike pieces which form the major portion of the deutomala of a myriapod. **d** An eyestalk.
stip′i-tate (stĭp′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus*, fr. L. *stipes.* See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.
stip′ple (stĭp′'l), *v. t.;* STIP′PLED (-'ld); STIP′PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, fr. *stippel*, dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.
2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.
stip′ple (stĭp′'l) } *n.* In the graphic arts, any mode of ex-
stip′pling (-lĭng) } ecution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches, whether of small points, of larger dots, or of still longer strokes; also, the effect so produced. *Stipple* may show every separate point or touch, as in prints from a stipple plate, or may resemble a mosaic in which the touches tend to run together, as in stippling in strokes from a brush filled with color.
stip′u-lar (stĭp′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *stipulaire.* See STIPULE.] Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules; as, *stipular* glands, tendrils, etc.
stip′u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with stipules.
stip′u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast: prob. akin to L. *stipes* a post, and E. *stiff.* Cf. STIFF.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; contract; as, he *stipulated* with the plaintiff.
stip′u-late, *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as an agreement or covenant; to specify (something) as being a term or condition of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold.
stip′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio:* cf. F. *stipulation.*] **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is stipulated, or agreed upon; agreement; covenant; contract; also, any article, item, or condition, in an agreement; as, *stipulations* to furnish troops.

stim′u-la′tor (stĭm′ū-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *stimulateur.*] One that stimulates.
stim′u-la′tress (stĭm′ū-lā′trĕs), *n.* A stimulatrix.
stim′u-la′trix (-lā′trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female stimulator.
stim′u-li, *n., L. pl.* of STIMULUS.
stim′u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* **a** The medical theory that regarded life as dependent on stimulation, and disease as due to excess or deficiency of stimulation. **b** The treatment of disease by alcoholic stimulants.
stim′u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. L. *stimulosus* stimulative.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having stinging hairs.
sti′my (stī′mĭ). Var. of STYMIE.
stinch. ✝ STANCH.
stinche. ✝ STENCH. [of STYAN.]
stine (stīn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.*] *Scot.* **a** A pole or pike. *Obs.* **b** A post or shaft: a mast. — **sting and ling. a** Wholly. **b** By force.
sting′a-ree′ (stĭng′ȧ-rē′; stĭng′ȧ-rē), *n.* [Cf STING RAY.] A sting ray. [sting moth.]
sting bladder. The larva of the
sting′er, *n.* = STING, a pike or pole. *Obs. Scot.* [STINGY.]
stin′gi-ly (stĭn′jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
stin′gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sting′ing-ly, *adv.* of STINGING.
stin′gle (*dial.* stĭŋ′g'l, stĭng′'l), *n.* Sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sting′less, *a.* Having no sting.
stingless nettle. = RICHWEED **a.**
stin′go (stĭŋ′gō), *n.* [From STING.] Sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. *Old Slang.*
sting′tail′, *n.* A sting ray.
sting winkle. A spinose marine univalve of the genus *Murex.*
stink′ard (stĭŋk′ȧrd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One that stinks; specif., a mean, paltry fellow. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The teledu.
stink′ard-ly, *a.* Mean. *Obs.*
stink′ber-ry, *n.* The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.*
stink′bird′, *n.* The hoactzin.
stink brand. Stinking smut.
stink fly. See CHRYSOPA.
stink grass. An ill-scented European grass (*Eragrostis major*), naturalized in the United States.
stink′ing-ly, *adv.* of STINKING.
stink′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stink shad. A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.*
stink turtle. The musk turtle.
stink′wort′ (stĭŋk′wûrt′), *n.* A fetid European asteraceous plant (*Inula graveolens*), naturalized as a weed in Australia.
stint′ance (stĭn′tăns), *n.* Restraint; stoppage. *Obs.*
stint′er, *n.* One that stints. [pr.]
stint′ing-ly, *adv.* of *stinting*, p.
stint′less, *a.* See -LESS.
stint′y, *a.* Limited; also, niggardly. *Rare.*
sti-pa′tion (stĭ-pā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipatus*, p. p., surrounded, *stipatio* a crowd.] Act of guarding or surrounding. *Obs.*
stipe (stēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEP.
stipe. *n.* Stipend. *Obs.*
sti-pen′di-al (stĭ-pĕn′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a stipend. *Rare.*
sti-pen′di-ate. *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus*, p. p. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] Stipend. *R.* [*Obs.*]
sti-pen′di-ous, *a.* Stipendiary.
sti′pend-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sti′per, *n.* [AS. *stīpere.*] Support; prop. *Obs.*
sti′pi-form (stī′pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stipe* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a stipe or stipes; stalklike.
stip′i-ti-form′ (stĭp′ĭ-tĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [*stipes* + *-form.*] Stipiform.
Stip′i-tu′rus (-tū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *stipes, stipitis*, stock + Gr. οὐρά tail.] The genus consisting of the Australian emu wrens.
— **stip′i-ture** (stĭp′ĭ-tūr), *n.*
stipmoder. ✝ STEPMOTHER.
‖ **sti′po** (stē′pō), *n.; pl.* STIPI (-pē) [It.] A kind of cabinet, usually with columns and pietra-dura medallions.
stip′o-ne, *n.* A sweet summer beverage in vogue in London in the 17th century. *Obs.*
stipsire. ✝ STEPSIRE.
stip′tic. Var of STYPTIC.
stipul. ✝ STEEPLE.
stip′u-la (stĭp′ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., stalk.] Stipule.
stip′u-la′ceous (-lā′shŭs), **stip′u-la-ry** (stĭp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Stipular.
stip′u-la′ti-o (-lā′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] A stipulation.

2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** An agreement between attorneys respecting the conduct of legal proceedings. **b** A bond or undertaking taken in admiralty courts. **c** *Rom. Law.* Orig., a solemn form by which a promisor could make his promise binding upon himself, consisting in formal questions and answers; also, the contract itself. Later, a promise made by any of various forms, or set out in writing as being a stipulation; still later, any promise which was clearly intended by the parties to be binding.

Syn. — Agreement, covenant, engagement. See CONTRACT.

stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who stipulates.

stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw: cf. F. *stipule.* Cf. STUBBLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. They may be foliaceous or membranaceous, varying greatly in shape and size; they may be free or exhibit various degrees of adnation to the stem and petiole or to each other; in some plants they become modified to spines or tendrils; in others, as the pansy, they are very large, and perform all the functions of leaves. When completely united and sheathing the stem they are known as *ocreæ.* **b** In Characeæ, one of the unicellular tubes borne on both sides of the leaf structures. **c** In mosses, a paraphyllum.

a Stipule of the Common Pea.

2. A newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. *Rare.*

stir (stûr), *v. t.;* STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [ME. *stiren, steren, sturen,* AS. *styrian;* akin to D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören,* OHG. *stören* to scatter, destroy, and perh. to E. *storm.*] **1.** To change the place of in any manner; to move; as, he could not *stir* hand or foot.

2. To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a fluid or semifluid mass, by passing something through it, esp. with a continued more or less circular movement; as, to *stir* an omelet; hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd.* *Shak.*

b To move vigorously or briskly; to bestir;— usually reflexive. **c** To brandish, as a weapon. *Obs.* **d** To plow slightly, esp. a second time across existing furrows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls; the news *stirred* them to revolt. **b** To awaken or start up, as from inactivity or sleep; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to agitate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction *Bacon.*

Syn. — Move, incite, awaken, rouse, animate, stimulate, provoke. See EXCITE.

to stir up. **a** To cause to rise up or to disturb by stirring; as, *to stir up* mud. **b** To arouse; incite; inflame; as, *to stir up* sedition; *to stir up* men to protest.

stir, *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change one's position.

I had not power to *stir* or strive. *Byron.*

2. To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy.

The friends of the unfortunate exile, far from resenting his unjust suspicions, were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

b To be roused; to be in a state of agitation, disturbance, or excitement. *Archaic.* **c** To prance. *Obs.*

3. To rise, or be up, in the morning. *Colloq. Shak.*

4. To become the object of notice; to be current.

To talk freely upon everything that *stirs.* *I. Watts.*

5. To stir something; also, to be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. See STIR, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.

stir, *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; state of being stirred; agitation; activity; bustle; movement.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir?* *Denham.*

2. Specif.: **a** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. "*Stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** Strife; battle. *Obs.* **c** Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; emotion.

3. A movement transmitted to something; a jog; a poke; a slight stirring; as to give the embers a *stir.*

4. A prison. *Thieves' Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in certain idiomatic phrases; as, "I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets" (*Shelley*); "The quality of human life does not consist in *bustle* or activity, but in stillness" (*Jowett*); "God never takes needless trouble. It is only foolish little men . . . that are fond of *fusses*" (*Lowell*); "Much *Ado* about Nothing" (*Shak.*). See CONFUSION.

stir'a-bout' (stûr'ä-bout'), *n.* A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water and stirred, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed and stirred in a pan; a hasty pudding.

Stir'ling's cy'cle (stûr'lĭngz). [After Robert *Stirling* (1790–1878), Scottish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant volume. Hence: **Stirling engine.**

stirps (stûrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** Stock; race; family. Hence, *Law,* the person from whom a family is descended.

2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg. Some of these pass to and determine the development of the body cells, others remain in the sexual cells. *Galton.*

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. pr.* of STIR. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; lively; bustling.

A more *stirring* and intellectual age. *Southey.*

b Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. **c** Fickle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Animating, stimulating, quickening, exciting.

stir'ring, *vb. n.* of STIR. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that stirs. **b** Impulse; incitement. **c** Uproar; tumult. *Obs.* **d** A second plowing. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp; 277), *n.* [ME. *stirop,* AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount, ascend + *rāp* a rope; akin to G. *stegreif* a stirrup. See STY, *v. i.;* ROPE.] **1.** A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding.

2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1); specif., *Carp. & Mach.,* such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc. Cf. BRIDLE IRON; HANGER, 3 **e** *& Illust.*

3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

4. A shoemaker's strap to hold the last on the knee. *Dial.*

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; a parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sticche, stecche, stucche,* a piece, AS. *styccе* a piece, a short while. Cf. STOCK of wood.] Any space passed over; distance; **a** stretch; also, a space of time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

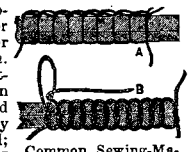
You have gone a good *stitch.* *Bunyan.*

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [ME. *stiche,* AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; a spasmodic pain, generally brief, esp. in the intercostal muscles; as, a *stitch* in the side.

2. A contortion; a twist of the face; a grimace. *Obs.*

3. In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single complete motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting.

4. A single turn of the thread round the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch.*



Common Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

5. In crocheting, embroidery, knitting, lace making, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular way or style; also, the work so produced; as: **carpet stitch,** glover's stitch, or over-and-over stitch used in sewing breadths of carpet together; **coral stitch,** an ornamental stitch imitating a coral branch, used in embroidery, etc.; **cord stitch,** a twisted stitch; **damask stitch,** a kind of satin stitch used on household linen or in worsted work. For other stitches see the qualifying words or in the *Vocabulary.*

6. *Bookbinding.* The fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or wire drawn by hand or machine through previously pierced holes: as: **double stitch,** where two loops of a single thread are fastened in the center of the fold; **machine stitch,** where a regular lock stitch is made; **saddleback stitch,** where the center of the fold is placed across the saddle in the machine, and wire staples are driven through and clinched on the inside; **side stitch,** where the thread or wire is stitched through the side of the fold; **single stitch,** where a single loop is drawn through the center and tied; **wire stitch,** in which staples are made, inserted, and clinched by a machine from a continuous piece of wire, as in the saddleback stitch.

7. Any least part, or very small part, of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes. *Colloq.*

8. *Agric.* A narrow ridge of land; a ridge between furrows.

stitch, *v. t.;* STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCH'ING. **1.** To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; to ornament with stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.

2. To sew, or unite together by stitches. Specif., *Bookbinding,* to fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sections at once; — distinguished from *sew* (def. 2 **c**).

3. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.

to stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent, a garment, an artery.

stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; to sew.

stitch'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A honey eater (*Notiomystis,* syn. *Pogonornis, cincta*) formerly common on North Island, New Zealand, but now nearly extinct. The male had black, yellow, and white plumage. So called from its note.

stitch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Needlework. *Shak.*

stitch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STITCH. Hence: *n.* Act of one who stitches, or work done by stitching; sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; stitches collectively, esp. ornamental stitches.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭth'ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [From earlier *stith,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steði* an anvil, akin to *staðr* place. See STEAD.] **1.** An anvil.

2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ), *v. t.;* STITH'IED (-ĭd); STITH'Y-ING. To forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm." *Shak.*

stiv'er (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin, and money of account, the present value of which is about two cents, or one penny (Id.); hence, a thing of little worth.

Stiz'o-lo'bi-um (stĭz'ō-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στίζειν* to puncture + λόβιον, dim. of λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical climbing fabaceous herbs having clusters of purple or yellow flowers with the wings of the corolla extending beyond the banner. The pods are beset with stinging hairs. *S. pruriens* is the cowhage; *S. giganteum* is the oxeye bean; both are also called *horse-eye bean.*

sto'a (stō'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στοά. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade opening on a public place, designed to afford a sheltered promenade or meeting place.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [ME. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; perh. originally only of male animals, and akin to D. *stooten* to push, E. *stutter;* cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] The common European ermine, esp. when in the brown summer coat. Sometimes, any of certain allied species or, broadly, any ermine or weasel.

sto-chas'tic (stō-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικός, fr. στοχάζεσθαι to aim, to guess, fr. στόχος mark or aim.] Conjectural; given to, or skillful in, conjecturing. *Now R.*

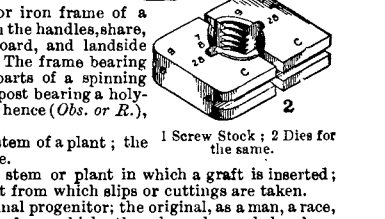
stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok,* G. *stock,* OHG. *stoc,* Icel. *stokkr,* Sw. *stock,* Dan. *stok,* and AS. *styccе* a piece; cf. Skr. *tuj* to urge, thrust. Cf. STOKER, STUCCO, TUCK a rapier.] **1.** **a** A wooden post or stake; a stump; log. **b** A block of wood, or *Rare,* of stone. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life.

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

2. A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks.* *Shak.*

3. That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** *Portable Firearms.* The wood part to which the barrel and other parts are assembled and which gives the stiffness and shape necessary for use. For military rifles it is preferably in one piece, but occasionally is divided into the buttstock and the tip, or fore, stock. **b** *Field Gun Carriages.* The long beam of general rectangular shape which forms the basis of the carriage body, being securely fastened to the axletree. It forms the connection with the limber in traveling, and in firing affords the necessary third point of support. In modern field gun carriages it is called the *trail.* **c** *Rapid-fire Guns.* The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece. Called also *shoulder bar.* **d** The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace. **e** *Joinery.* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock. **f** *Naut.* (1) The wooden or iron crosspiece whose function is to cant the anchor so that one of the flukes may enter the ground. See ANCHOR, 1 *& Illust.* (2) The narrow part of a rudder above the blade. **g** The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. **h** *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die (esp. any of a graduated set of dies) for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc., usually having a pair of relatively long handles. **i** The wooden or iron frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, moldboard, and landside are secured. **j** The frame bearing the moving parts of a spinning wheel. **k** A post bearing a holy-water vessel; hence (*Obs. or R.*), the vessel.



1 Screw Stock; 2 Dies for the same.

4. The main stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree.

5. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken.

6. **a** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or have been derived. **b** The race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species.

7. *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids or individuals. In a broader sense, the individuals which have been asexually produced (as by budding) from a sexually produced individual, and therefore trace their ancestry back to one egg or seed.

8. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which formerly the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders were confined, commonly in a public place, by way of punishment. Cf. PILLORY. "He shall rest in my *stocks.*" *Piers Plowman.*

9. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, **on the stocks,** in preparation; under construction; as, the dramatist has a play *on the stocks.*

10. *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be slung or otherwise secured, as for shoeing.

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stip'u-la'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The situation, arrangement, or structure of the stipules. *Rare.* [Stipulate.

stip'uled (stĭp'ūld), *a. Bot.*

stip'u-lif'er-ous (stĭp'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stipule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing stipules

stip'u-li-form' (stĭp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*stipule* + *-form.*] Having the form of a stipule.

stir (stẽr), *n.* Sir. *Scot.*

stird. Stirred. *Ref. Sp.*

stire. + STEER, to direct.

stir'i-at'ed (stĭr'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles *Obs.*

stir'i-ous (stĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Of the nature of, or resembling, icicles. *Obs.*

stirk. + STRIKE.

stirk (stẽrk; stŭk), *n.* [AS. *styric, stirc,* a young bull or heifer; akin to G. *stärke* a young cow that has not had a calf, and prob. to E. *sterile.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A bullock or heifer in the second year. **b** A coarse, stupid person.

stirke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *strica* a stroke of a pen.] A stroke in writing; a dagger. *Obs.*

stir'less (stûr'lĕs), *a.* Motionless. — **stir'less-ly,** *adv.*

stir'ling Obs. or Scot. of STARLING.

stirne. + STERN

stirop. + STIRRUP.

stirp (stûrp), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis.*] Stirps. *Obs. or R.*

stir'pi-cul'ture (stûr'pĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis,* stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races. — **stir'pi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **stir'pi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

stir'rage (stûr'ĕj), *n.* Act of stirring; stir; commotion. *Obs.*

stir'rer (-ẽr), *n.* One that stirs.

stirril. + STERILE.

stirrup dram *or* **glass.** A stirrup cup. *Obs.*

stirrup iron. An iron stirrup; metal loop of a riding stirrup.

stirrup leather *or* **strap.** The strap suspending a stirrup.

stirt. + START, *n*

stirt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of START, *v. i.*

Stir'-up' Sun'day. The Sunday next before Advent; — from the first words of the collect, "*Stir up,* we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy . . . people." *Colloq.*

stit. + STITE.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *styccе* a piece.] A harvesting shock of about a dozen sheaves. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gather in "stitches." *Dial. Eng.*

stitch broth. A beverage sold by 17th-century vintners. *Obs.*

stitch'er, *n.* One that stiches.

stitching horse. A harness maker's clamp for holding work while it is being stitched.

stitch'-mea'l, *adv.* [AS. *styccemælum.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

stitch wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

stitch'while'. *n.* A moment; an instant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stitch'wort' (-wûrt'). Var. of STICHWORT.

stite (stīt), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*

stite, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *stuiten* rebound.] Stagger; rebound. *Scot.*

stite, *adv.* Short for *astite, as tite as* soon. See TITE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [*or Dial. Eng.*

stith (stĭth), *n.* = STITHY. *Obs.*

stith (stĭth; stīth), *a.* [AS. *stīð.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Strong; hardy; firm; steady. **2.** Stiff; rigid; dead. **3.** Brave; noble; bold. *Obs.* **4.** Severe; strict. *Obs.*

stithil, stithle. + STIGHTLE.

stith'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stīðlice.*] Strongly; severely. *Obs.*

stith'stream', *n.* [AS. *stīð* strong + *stream* stream.] Deluge; flood. *Obs.*

stive (stīv), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF; cf. STIFLE, STEEVE to stow.] To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle; to suffocate. Also, to stuff; stow away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stive, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** Dust; smoke. **b** The floating dust in flour mills caused by grinding.

stive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stiven,* fr. *stif.* See STIFF.] To stiffen. *Obs*

stive, *a.* [Cf. AS. *stīf.* See STIFF.] Stiff. — **stive'ly,** *adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. STIFF, *a.*] To bristle; to grow angry; also, to stagger; to move along; to flutter. *Dial.* [pet. *Obs.*]

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *n.* A strumstivour. *n.* [OF. *estive* a sort of flute or flageolet.] A player on some kind of wind instrument. *Obs.* [fling. *Dial. Eng.*]

stiv'y (stĭv'ĭ), *a.* Close; stistiward + STEWARD.

S. T. L. *Abbr* Sacræ Theologiæ Lector (L., Reader in Sacred Theology).

S. T. M. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Magister (L., Master of Sacred Theology). [STALL.]

sto (stō). Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stoale. + STOLE

stoan. Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stoat. + STOAT.

stob (stŏb), *n.* [Cf. STUB, *n.*, or STAB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* 1. The stump of a tree. 2. A stake or post: in *U. S.,* esp., a short stake or stub. 3. Thorn; spine; splinter; nail.

stob, *v. t.* To pierce; stab. *Scot. & Dial.* [var. of STOOLBALL.]

stob'ball (stŏb'bôl). Dial. Eng.

stobil, stoble. + STUBBLE.

stoburn. + STUBBORN.

stoc. + STOCK.

sto'cah (stō'kä), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *stocach* an idler, a sponger.] A menial attendant. *Obs.*

stoccade. + STOCKADE.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kä'dō; -kā'dō), **stoc-ca'ta** (-tä), *n.* [F. *estocade,* fr. It. *stoccata,* fr. *stocco* a rapier, fr. G. *stock* a stick. See STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier or in fencing. *Archaic.*

stoc-ca'to. + STACCATO.

stock, *n.* [F. *estoc* a rapier, a

11. The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction, as, in the English exchequer, to the person who had lent the king money on account. See TALLY.
12. The debt or fund represented by such a stock (as in def. 11) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due from the government to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund; also, a debt or fund similarly due from a private company or corporation, or the securities representing it. Such stock is not divided into shares, but is divisible and transferable in any amount desired not involving divisions smaller than a specified sum; thus, British consols are *stock*, and any amount may be purchased or transferred not involving fractions of a penny, as for instance £10 8s. 7d. *Stock* in this sense is now little used in the United States, being chiefly restricted to occasional use in relation to municipal debts, as some of the securities of the City of New York. In modern British usage *stock* is often specifically used of debts, funds, or capital, bearing interest at a given rate per cent in perpetuity, the principal not being payable, unless at the option of the debtor. Cf. def. 13.
13. The capital of a company or corporation in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount; the funds or assets used by a company in its business as represented by a given number of shares each of a given amount (usually $100); also, often, in the *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. (These senses are the usual ones in the United States, but are rare in British usage.) Such stock is calculated and dealt in only in the shares of a given amount each, a certificate being issued for any desired number of shares. Cf. def. 12, above.
14. *Bookkeeping.* = STOCK ACCOUNT.
15. **a** The fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of its business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; accumulation; supply on hand; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions.
16. Stockfish; dried cod. *Obs.*
17. *Card Playing.* That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games.
18. Raw material; that out of which something is manufactured; as, paper *stock*.
19. *Cookery.* A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc.
20. *Soap Making.* A plain soap which is made into toilet soap by adding perfumery, coloring matter, etc.
21. Domestic animals used or raised on a farm; esp., cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; — called more fully *live stock*.
22. *Mining.* An irregular metalliferous mass in a rock formation; as, a *stock* of lead ore in limestone.
23. *Geol.* A body of igneous rock intruded upward into older formations. In ground plan a *stock* is circular or elliptical, but its cross sections may increase downward.
24. [Cf. STOCKING.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). *Obs.*
25. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck.
26. *pl.* The better grades of bricks burnt in a clamp. *Eng.*
27. A beater in a fulling mill for cloth, or a machine for beating or kneading hides to soften them, etc.; also, *pl.*, the mill itself.
28. *Smithing.* A core of small wet coal with a hole through for the blast, made between the tuyère and the front of a forge. The fire is started in a hole made near the front, and burns back towards the tuyère.
29. **a** Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Matthiola*; as, the gillyflower or common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. annua*). **c** The related plant *Malcolmia maritima*, native of southern Europe, sometimes distinguished as *Mahon stock*.
30. The fore part of a bed; also, a bed frame. *Scot.*
31. Production of plays, etc., by a stock company; as, there will be *stock* at the Lyceum this week. *Theater Cant.*
Syn. — Fund, capital, store, supply, accumulation, hoard.
on the stocks. See def. 9, above. — **stock in trade. a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The fittings and appliances of a workman. — **stocks and bowls**, *Weaving*, a reversing motion with circular or oblong levers for making a reciprocating shaft move another in the opposite direction.

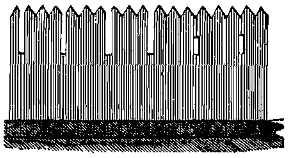
stock (stŏk), *v. t.*; STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCK'ING. **1**. To put in the stocks, as a culprit. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To dig or root up; to extirpate; — often with *up*; as, the tree was *stocked* up by the root. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To provide with a stock, as a rifle or anchor; to secure by or to a stock; as, two plows *stocked* to one frame.
4. To bar or bolt; as, to *stock* a door. *Obs.*
5. To lay up; to store, as merchandise and the like.
6. To provide with stock; to supply with material requisites; to store; as, to *stock* a warehouse; to *stock* a farm; to *stock* land with a permanent growth, esp. of grass.
7. To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for hours before sale.
8. To stamp or knead with or as with stocks, as hides.
to stock down, *Agric.*, to sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

stock, *a.* Used or employed for constant service or application, as if a portion of a stock or supply; kept in stock; standing; as, a *stock* sermon, quotation, charge.
stock beer, lager beer. — **s. company**, *Theater*, a company of actors regularly acting together in various plays under one management, usually at one theater.

stock (stŏk), *v. i.* **1**. To send out new shoots, or stocks, as from the crown of a plant, or from a severed trunk or branch.
2. To swell; to become swollen; — said of a horse's legs, esp. of the part between the pasterns and the hock. *Dial.*
3. To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up*; as, to *stock* up for the holiday trade.

stock account. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger account, the credit side showing the original capital and additions, the debit side showing withdrawals and losses.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, earlier also *estocade* (by confusion with *estocade* a thrust with a rapier; cf. STOCCADO); fr. It. *steccata* a palisade (prob. influenced by OF. *estache*, *estaque*, a stake, post); of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stake*, *stick*; cf. G. *stecken* stick, OHG. *steccho*: cf. Sp. *estacada* stockade, of Teutonic origin (cf. STAKE, *n.*). See STICK, *n.* & *v. t.*; cf. ESTACADE, STACKET.] **1**. *Mil.* **a** A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. **b** A floating barrier of trees chained together to protect a pontoon bridge from floating objects.



Stockade.

2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.
3. Piling which serves as a breakwater.

stock-ade', *v. t.*; STOCK-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); STOCK-AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'-and-bill' tackle. *Naut.* A small tackle to secure an anchor after it is hove up; — called also *stock tackle*.

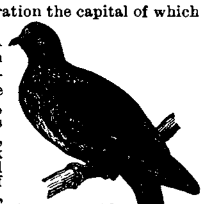
stock'-blind', *a.* Blind as a stock or block; wholly blind.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. See BROKER, 3; STOCK, *n.*, 12, 13.

stock'bro'king (-kĭng), *n.* The business or work of a stockbroker.

stock company. *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock.

stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees. It resembles the rock dove, but is darker colored and has the rump gray instead of white. Also, a related species, as *C. eversmanni* of Asia.



Stockdove (*Columba œnas*).

stock'er (stŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc.
2. An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; — distinguished from *killer*.

stock exchange. **a** An exchange for the purchase and sale of stocks, etc. See EXCHANGE, 5 b. **b** An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

stock fire. *Smithing.* A forge fire made in a stock. With a stock fire the iron can be heated to nearly the exact length required, and no water jacket is needed for the tuyère. Distinguished from *open fire*.

stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch*.] Salted and dried fish, esp. codfish, hake, ling, and torsk; also, codfish dried without being salted.

stock'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1**. *Finance.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.
2. A grazier; an owner of large herds or flocks.

Stock'holm (stŏk'hōlm), *n.* Capital of Sweden. — **Stockholm pitch**, the pitch obtained from **Stockholm tar**, a kind of tar prepared from resinous pine wood and used in shipbuilding; — so called from the place of export.

stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [See STOCKING.] An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.*, 24.] **1**. A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.
2. Hence, any of various things resembling, or likened to, a stocking (def. 1); as: **a** A broad ring of color, differing from the general color, on the lower part of the leg of a quadruped; esp., a white ring between the coronet and the hock or knee of a dark-colored horse. **b** A knitted hood of cotton thread which is eventually converted by a special process into an incandescent mantle for gas lighting.

stock'ing, *v. t.*; STOCK'INGED (-ĭngd); STOCK'ING-ING. To dress in stockings.

stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish. — **stock'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **stock'ish-ness**, *n.*

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [*stock* + 6th *job*.] One who deals in stocks: **a** One who acts as an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* **b** A stockbroker; — often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness. *U. S.*

stock'job'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber.

stock list. A list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices, published, usually daily, in connection with a stock exchange.

stock lock. A lock inclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door.

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*

stock power. The irrevocable power of attorney used in making a transfer of one or more certificates of stock. *U. S.*

stock purse. **a** A purse or fund used in common by any group of persons, as distinguished from a private purse. **b** *Mil.* Money saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. *Eng.*

stock rail. *Railroads.* The main or fixed rail of a switch, placed on the frog side of the track and bent to the switch angle or the sloping or beveled side of the point rail.

stock saddle. A saddle with a heavy tree and a steel horn for the lariat, used by cowboys. See SADDLE, 1 & *Illust.* (D).

stock'-still' (87), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still. "His whole work stands *stock-still*." *Sterne.*

stock'stone' (stŏk'stōn'), *n.* *Leather Manuf.* A stone-bladed tool which is forced over the grain side of leather to stretch it and smooth the grain.

stock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk*.] *Mining.* **a** A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories. **b** A body or tract of rock so charged with veinlets, nests, or impregnations of ore that it can be profitably mined. Such deposits are esp. common in tin ore.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STOCK'I-EST. [From STOCK.] **1**. Short and thick; thickset.

> *Stocky*, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Headstrong; defiant. *Dial. Eng.* *G. Eliot.*

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., usually connected with a railroad, where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

stodge (stŏj), *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stuff full, as with food. **b** To squeeze together. **c** To satiate; satisfy; — with *off*. **d** To mix up; to stir together. *Also Dial. U. S.* **e** To trudge, as one going through mud.

stodge, *n.* A stiff mass, esp. of food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.*; STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STODG'I-EST. [From STODGE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1**. **a** Thick; heavy; satiating; — said of food. **b** Muddy; miry; sticky.
2. Stuffed; crammed; distended; hence: **a** Short and stout; thickset. **b** Lumpish; dull and self-satisfied.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STOGIES (-gĭz). [From *Conestoga*, Pa.] **1**. A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan.
2. A kind of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός, fr. στωϊκός, adj., lit., of or pertaining to a colonnade, fr. στοά a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1**. A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. (See *the Porch*, under PORCH.) The Stoics were pantheists, teaching that the world reveals itself as the embodiment of a divine mind. All reality, however, is material, and the soul is only a kind of sublimated matter doomed to eventual dissolution. But since the world is the work of divine wisdom and is governed by divine law, it is man's duty to conform freely to whatever destiny may be his. The wise man should be free from passion, unsubdued by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, one not easily excited; one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

> A *Stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

sto'ic (stō'ĭk), **sto'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός; cf. F. *stoïque*. See STOIC, *n.*] **1**. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.
— **sto'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

stoi'chi-o-log'i-cal (stoi'kĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiology.

stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiology*, *stœchiology*. [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy*.] **1**. That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues
2. The statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. Specif., *Logic*, the doctrine of the elementary requisites or conditions of thought.

stoi'chi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **stoi'chi-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Also *stoicheio-*, *stœchio-*. Of, pertaining to, employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry.

stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiometry*, *stœchiometry*. [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first principle, or element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* **a** Art or process of calculating the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *stoïcisme*.] **1**. The opinions, maxims, or ethical conduct, of the Stoics.
2. [*l. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.

stoke (stōk), *v. t.*; STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [ME. *stoken*, fr. D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick (cf. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab; of Teutonic origin, and akin to D. *stok*). See STOCK.] **1**. To stick; thrust; stab. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. [Cf. STOKER.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to

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tuck, fr. It. *stocco* Cf. ESTOC.] **a** A stoccado. **b** A rapier; an estoc. — *v. t.* To hit or stab with a rapier. *All Obs.*
stock-a'do. ✝ STOCCADO.
stock-a'do, *n.* A stockade. *Obs.*
stock'an-net (stŏk'ǎ-nĕt), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*
stock block. A truncated obconical block of wood used as a pattern in making the hole for a stock fire in a forge.
stock board. **a** A loose piece of wood plated with iron around the upper edge and forming the bottom of a brick mold. **b** In an organ, the upper horizontal board covering the wind chest.
stock bow. A crossbow. *Obs.*
stock brush. A brush having tufts side by side on a flat stock.
stock car. A latticed railroad box car for carrying live stock.
stock clock. A gambling device in which cards bearing the name of some stock drop from one of two slots, so that the person loses or gains according to the slot from which it drops. *Cant.*
stock duck. The mallard.
stock eagle *or* **eikle.** [Cf. HICKWALL.] Woodpecker. *Dial. Brit.*
stock'fa'ther, *n* Progenitor. *Obs.*
stock feeder. **a** One who feeds live stock; esp., one who buys stock and rapidly fattens it for market. **b** An automatic feeding apparatus for a manger.
stock gillyflower. The common stock (*Matthiola incana*). See STOCK, *n.*, 29 b. [*Shetland I.*]
stock hawk. Peregrine falcon.
stock horse. A horse trained for a mounted herdsman or drover. *Australasia.* [STOCKY.]
stock'i-ly (stŏk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
stock'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stock'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of STOCK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of making stocks, as for rifles, or of fitting stocks. **b** *Agric.* Live stock and farm implements. *Scot.*
stocking cutter (tool). *Mach.* A cutter (tool) for removing stock in preparation for finishing
stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A stocking weaver. **b** A hosier.
stock'ing-et', **stock'ing-ette'**. Vars. of STOCKINET.
stocking frame, loom, *or* **machine.** A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.
stock'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock'job'ber-y (stŏk'jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Stockjobbing.
stock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock, *or* **stockmen's, meeting.** A convention of cattle dealers and cattle raisers. It is usually made an occasion for public sports and displays. *Western U. S.*
stock note. A note secured by stocks or bonds. *U. S.*
stock owl. The eagle owl. *Local, Brit.*
stock pigeon. The stockdove.
stock, *or* **stock-rate, policy.** *Life Insurance.* A policy that does not entitle the holder to receive dividends. Hence: **stock premium.** *Cant.*
stock pump A pump to water live stock, esp. one operated by the weight of the animals.
stock receipt. A receipt from seller to buyer of stock enabling the latter to have it registered in his name.
stock rider. A mounted herdsman. *Australasia.* — **stock riding.**
stock station. A place or district for rearing stock. *Australia.*
stockt. Stocked. *Ref. Sp.*
stock tackle. See STOCK-AND-BILL TACKLE.
stock ticker See TICKER, *n.*, 2.
Stock'ton for-ma'tion (stŏk'tŭn). [From *Stockton*, a village in New Jersey.] *Geol.* The lowermost division of the Newark series of New Jersey.
stock whaap (hwäp). The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*
stock whip. A stock rider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited lash several yards long. *Australasia.*
stod. ✝ STUD.
stod. ✝ *stood*, pret. of STAND
stodde, stode. Obs. var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND.
stode. ✝ STUD. [spar. *Obs.*]
stode, *n.* [AS. *stod.*] Pole; post;
stodie. ✝ STUDY.
stodmere. ✝ STUDMARE.
stöd'to'ne (stûd'tō'nē), **stöd**, *n.* [Dan. *stödtone*; *stod* push + *tone* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A strong form of glottal stop occurring in Danish
stodul. ✝ STUDDLE. [CHADO.]
stoe'chas (stē'kăs). ✝ STI-
stœ'chi-ol'o-gy (stē'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **-chi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOLOGY, etc.
stoep (stōōp). Var. of STOOP, *n.* *Obs. exc. South Africa.*
stoer ✝ STORE, *n.*
stof, stoff (stŏf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE.
stof, stoff. ✝ STUFF.
stofne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stofna*. Cf. STOVEN.] To establish. *Obs.*
stog (stŏg), *v. t.* To pierce; to search or probe with a stick; to prog. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. i.* To walk cautiously, as if infirm; also, to trudge; to plod on. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stogga*, *stagga*, to stop, keep back, interfere, Sw. dial. *stagga* to get stuck.] To stall in mire or mud. *Dial. Eng.*
sto'ga (stō'gȧ). Var. of STOGY, *n.*
stog'gy (stŏg'ĭ), *a.* Coarse; stodgy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *a.* Coarse; clumsy. *Colloq.*
stoi'chei-ol'o-gy (stoi'kī-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of STOICHIOLOGY.
stoi-chei'o-mat'ic (stoi-kī'ō-măt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. στοιχειωματικοί, pl., persons who cast horoscopes.] Maker of talismans. *Obs.*
stoi-chei'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stoi'chei-om'e-try** (stoi'kī-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOMETRIC, etc.
sto-i'cian (stō-ĭsh'ǎn), *n.* A stoic. *Obs.* [cism. *Obs.*]
sto-ic'i-ty (-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stoi-
stoir. ✝ STORE.
stoit (stŏt; stoit), **stoit'er** (-ẽr),

tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel; as, to *stoke* the fire; to *stoke* a furnace.

stoke (stōk), *v. i.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces; to supply a furnace with fuel.

stoke′hold′ (stōk′hōld′), *n. Naut.* The space, or any of the spaces, in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers; as, forced draft with closed *stokehold;* — called also, in American ships, *fireroom.*

stoke′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand; a stokehold or fireroom.

stok′er (stōk′ẽr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v. t.*] **1.** One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. the furnace of a marine steam boiler, or, in English practice, of a locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.
2. A fire poker. *Rare. Eng.*

Sto-ke′si-a (stō-kē′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Jonathan *Stokes*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous plants of the southern United States. The species, *S. lævis*, is a rare perennial, with large asterlike heads of deep blue flowers. The florets are somewhat ligulate, with a deeply 5-parted limb; the pappus consists of several long bristles. In England the plant is called *Stokes's aster.*

sto′la (stō′l*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* STOLÆ (-lē). [L. See STOLE a garment.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long outer garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman matrons.
The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, place, equip, send, akin to E. *stall:* cf. OF. *estole*, F. *étole.* See STALL.] **1.** A long loose garment, like a stola, reaching to the feet.
2. *Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a narrow band, esp. of silk, often enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn around the neck and over the shoulders of bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. When worn by deacons it is placed over the left shoulder and fastened on the right side. At Mass it is worn crossed on the breast by priests, being secured thus by the cincture. It is used in various sacred functions, as in the Eucharist.
3. A chorister's cotta; — an erroneous use.
4. A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.

stole fee. A fee paid a priest for sacred services, as baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in which the stole is worn.

stol′id (stŏl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; not easily aroused or excited; impassive; having, or expressing, little or no sensibility; as, a *stolid* Indian; a *stolid* expression.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.

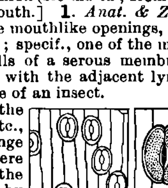
sto-lid′i-ty (stō-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] State or quality of being stolid.

sto′list (stō′lĭst), *n.* [Gr. στολιστής. See STOLE a garment.] In ancient Egypt, a priest who superintended the clothing of the idols and the offerings.

sto′lon (stō′lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo*, *-onis:* cf. F. *stolon.* Cf. STOLE a stolon.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender branch or shoot growing at or near the base of the parent plant, and developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. It may grow above or beneath the surface of the soil, in the former case being either naked or leafy. Cf. RUNNER, 3 **a**; OFFSET, 2 **a**.
2. *Zoöl.* A more or less prolonged extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolon. They are often present in Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and ascidians.

sto′lo-nif′er-ous (stō′lō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs; stŏl′ō-), *a.* [*stolon* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing, or developing, stolons.

sto′ma (stō′m*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl* STOMATA (stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-). [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various small and simple mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals; an ostiole; specif., one of the many minute openings among the cells of a serous membrane affording direct communication with the adjacent lymph channels; also, rarely, a spiracle of an insect.
2. *Bot.* **a** A minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves, stems, etc., through which gaseous interchange is effected between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces of the parenchyma. A stoma is formed by the division of a mother cell into two crescent-shaped **guard cells**, united at their ends; when turgid they are curved, opening the orifice. The stomata are generally most abundant on the under surface of leaves. See ENERGESIS, RESPIRATION, 3; TRANSPIRATION; cf. LENTICEL **b** The ostiole in certain fungi. **c** A stomium.



Highly magnified portion of Epidermis from the lower surface of a Lily Leaf, showing Stomata. Also a single Stoma, more magnified.

-stoma. A Modern Latin suffix, equiv. to -STOME.

stom′ach (stŭm′*ŭ*k), *n.* [ME. *stomak*, F. *estomac*, L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, dislike, vexation, fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1. a** In man and most vertebrates, a dilated, more or less saclike portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. In man the stomach lies transversely in the upper left and central part of the abdomen (see DIGESTION, *Illust.*). When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Its walls are composed of an outer serous coat derived from the peritoneum; a muscular coat consisting of layers of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique muscle fibers; an areolar coat consisting of loose connective tissue; and an inner mucous coat in which the gastric glands occur. See GASTRIC GLAND, GASTRIC JUICE. In some animals the stomach is divided by constrictions into chambers differing in the structure of their walls and in function, as in ruminants (see RUMINANTIA) and cetaceans. In birds there are commonly two such chambers (cf. PROVENTRICULUS **a**, GIZZARD, 1), which are often called *stomachs.* **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity, or the chief dilatation of the alimentary tract, or in the higher forms a portion of the alimentary canal more or less closely corresponding to the stomach of vertebrates.
2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite. *Shak.*
3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire.
4. A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Compassion. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** Temper; spirit; temperament. **c** Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. *Obs. Shak.* **d** Anger; violence of temper; spleen; resentment. *Obs.*
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*
e Sullenness; stubbornness; willful obstinacy. *Obs.*
5. The mouth; the gullet; the throat. *Obs.*
6. The belly; the abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.

stom′ach (stŭm′*ŭ*k), *v. t.;* STOM′ACHED (-*ŭ*kt); STOM′ACH-ING. [Cf. F. *s'estomaquer* to be angry, L. *stomachari*, v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed (at). See STOMACH, *n.*] **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike. *Shak.*
The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront *L'Estrange*
2. To embolden; encourage. *Obs.*
3. a To bear without repugnance, nausea, disgust, or the like; as, the prisoner could not *stomach* his food. **b** To bear without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, the legislators should not *stomach* the proposal.
4 To disgust; nauseate. *Rare.*

stom′ach-al (-*ă*l), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *stomacal.*] Stomachic.

stom′ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs.
2. (*pron.* stŭm′*ŭ*k-ẽr; -*ȧ*-chẽr). An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women. Hence, a brooch or plaque, typically large and worn at the corresponding front part of a bodice.
3. A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach′ic (stō-măk′ĭk), *a.* Also *stomachical.* [L. *stomachicus*, Gr. στομαχικός: cf. F. *stomachique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.
2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

sto-mach′ic, *n. Med.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

stomach pump. *Med.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for pumping liquids out of or into the stomach.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

stom′a-tal (stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ă*l; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto-mat′ic (stō-măt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.
stomatic cells, *Bot.*, the guard cells. See STOMA, 2 **a**.

sto-mat′ic, *n.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Med.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

sto′ma-ti′tis (stō′m*ȧ*-tī′tĭs; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth, as thrush and cancrum oris. — **sto′ma-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

stom′a-to- (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-; stō′m*ȧ*-tō-), **stomat-**. Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.*

stom′a-to-gas′tric (-găs′trĭk), *a.* [*stomato-* + *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; designating a system of nerves which ramify over the anterior portion of the alimentary canal in various invertebrates.

sto′ma-tol′o-gy (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏl′ō-jĭ; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. — **sto′ma-to-log′ic** (-tō-lŏj′ĭk), **sto′ma-to-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **sto′ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

sto′ma-top′a-thy (-tŏp′*ȧ*-thĭ), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the mouth.

stom′a-to-plas′ty (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-plăs′tĭ; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the mouth. — **stom′a-to-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

Sto′ma-top′o-da (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏp′ō-d*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of malacostracan crustaceans comprising *Squilla*, *Gonodactylus* (see SPLITFINGER), and allied genera. They have a comparatively small cephalothorax, only partly covered by a thin, capelike carapace, but the abdomen is large and powerful. The five anterior pairs of thoracic limbs are turned forward and are subchelate, the second pair forming powerful grasping organs. The eyes are stalked, and the gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen. They are all marine, and live in holes in shallow water. They range from about one inch to slightly over a foot in length. See SQUILLA, *Illust.* — **stom′a-to-pod′** (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-pŏd′; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a.* — **sto′ma-top′o-dous** (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏp′ō-d*ŭ*s; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a.*

stom′a-tor-rha′gi-a (stŏm′*ȧ*-tŏ-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stom′a-to-scope′ (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-skōp′; stō′m*ȧ*-tō-), *n* [*stomato-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth. — **stom′a-tos′co-py** (-tŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.*

stom′a-tous (-t*ŭ*s), *a.* Having stomata or a stoma.

-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s; -stō′m*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s). Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.* See -STOMOUS.

-stome (-stōm). [Gr. στόμα mouth.] Combining form signifying *mouth, mouthlike aperture;* as in carpo*stome.*

sto′mo-dæ′um, *or* **-de′um** (stō′mō-dē′*ŭ*m; stŏm′ō-), *n.; L. pl.* -DÆA (-*ȧ*). [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + ὁδαῖος on the way.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract, including all formed by invagination of the external body wall and hence lined with ectoderm. In the adult of many cœlenterates (Actinozoa, Scyphozoa) it forms the gullet leading to the cœlenteron. Cf. PROCTODÆUM. — **sto′mo-dæ′al, sto′mo-de′al** (-*ă*l), *a.*

-stomous, -stom′a-tous (-stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s; -stō′m*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s). Combining forms from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth;* as in gymno*stomous*, di*stomatous.*

stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.;* STOMPED (stŏmpt); STOMP′ING. [Obs. or dial. form of *stump.*] To stamp with the foot. *Dial.*

stomp, *v. t.* [Cf. STAMP, *v.*] To stamp; to mash; to tread or pack down; as, to *stomp* the floor; to *stomp* potatoes. *Dial.*

-stomy. Combining form from Greek στόμα, *mouth;* — used specif. in surgery to denote *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts); as in gastro*stomy*, ileo*stomy*, etc.

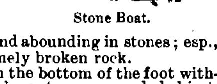
stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston*, *stan*, AS. *stān;* akin to OS. & OFries. *stēn*, D. *steen*, G. *stein*, Icel. *steinn*, Sw. *sten*, Dan. *steen*, Goth. *stains*, Russ. *styena* a wall, Gr. στία, στῖον, a pebble. Cf. STEEN.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size; as, the boy threw a *stone;* pebbles are rounded *stones.* **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone.* Very large natural masses of stone are generally called *rocks;* small or quarried masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel*, or *sand*, or *grains of sand.*
2. A precious stone; a gem. *Chaucer.*
3. A specific piece of rock; as: **a** A monument to the dead; a gravestone. **b** A gunflint. *Obs.* **c** A millstone. **d** A grindstone; also, a whetstone.
4. Something resembling a small stone or pebble in shape, composition, or hardness; as: **a** *Med.* A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle; — generally *pl.* **c** The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, any hard, stonelike seed, as of a date. **d** A hard lump or compact mass. *Obs.* **e** *Glass Manuf.* A defect in glass due to the presence of a particle of the melting vessel, or the like.
5. The glass of a mirror; a mirror. *Obs. Shak.*
6. *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, but now often of metal, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone.*
7. A varying unit of weight, formerly used in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., and still used in Great Britain. The only legal English stone is 14 lbs., but other values are in use varying from 4 to 26 lbs. In America the influence of the stone is seen in the custom of grocers in selling 7 lbs. (1-2 stone) and 3 1-2 lbs. (1-4 stone) of sugar, etc., and a barrel of flour of 14 stone, or 196 lbs., etc.
Stone of Destiny, S. of Scone, the Coronation Stone. Legend makes it the one used by Jacob as a pillow (*Gen.* xxviii. 11).

stone (stōn), *v. t.;* STONED (stōnd); STON′ING (stōn′ĭng). [From STONE, *n.:* cf. AS. *stǣnan*, Goth. *stainjan.*] **1. a** To pelt with stones; to throw stones at. **b** To pelt to death with stones. "And they *stoned* Stephen." *Acts* vii. 59.
2. To make like stone; to harden. *Obs. or R.*
O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*
3. To free from stones; also, to remove the stones or seeds of; as, to *stone* a field; to *stone* cherries or raisins.
4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones.
5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone; specif., *Leather Manuf.*, to work (leather) with the stockstone.

stone, *a.* Made of stone or stoneware; as, a *stone* jar.

stone bass (băs). A jewfish (*Polyprion americanus*) of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is of a brown color, and reaches a length of five or six feet.

stone boat. A flat runnerless sledge or drag for transporting stones and other heavy articles; also, a platform slung under the axles of a vehicle to provide extra space. *U. S.*



Stone Boat.

stone′brash′ (-brăsh′), *n.* Land abounding in stones; esp., a subsoil of small stones or finely broken rock.

stone bruise. A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, due to a bruise by a stone or rounded object.

stone canal. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a tubular canal leading from the circumoral tube of the water-vascular system and usually ending in a madreporite, or, less commonly, hanging freely in the body cavity; — so called because its walls in many cases contain calcareous deposits. More than one stone canal may be present.

stone cat. A catfish (*Noturus flavus*) of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, etc., allied to the mad toms, but larger, and, like them, having poisonous pectoral spines.

stone′chat′ (stōn′chăt′), *n.* [*stone* + *chat;* — so called

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n. & v. i. [Cf. dial. *stot*, *stotter*, to stagger.] Stagger; stumble; bounce. *Scot.*
stoke. † STOCK.
stoke, *n.* [Cf. STOCK a thrust, STOKE to thrust.] A thrust; a stab. *Obs.* [fasten.]
stoken. Obs. p. p. of STEEK, to
Stokes's aster (stōk′sĭz). The plant *Stokesia lævis.* See STOKESIA.
stokke. † STOCK.
stolde. Obs. pret. of STELL.
stole. Obs or Scot. var. of STOOL
stole, *pret.* of STEAL: obs. or Scot. & dial. p. p. of STEAL.
stole, *n.* [L. *stolo*, *-onis.*] *Bot.* A stolon *Rare.*
stoled (stōld), *a.* Having, or wearing, a stole. [a fish net.]
stole mesh. A double mesh in
sto′len stō′l'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.
stol′id-ly, *adv.* of STOLID.
stol′id-ness, *n.* Stolidity.
‖ **sto′lo** (stō′lō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A stolon.
sto′lon-ate, *a.* Having a stolon or stolons; arising from a stolon.
sto′ly, *a.* Dirty; cluttered. *Obs.*
stolz′ite (stōlts′īt; stŏl′zīt), *n.* [After Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz, Bohemia.] *Min.* Native lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, near scheelite in form
sto-mac′a-ce (stō-măk′*ȧ*-sē), *n.* [L., scurvy of the gums, fr. Gr στομακάκη; στόμα mouth + κάκη vice.] *Med.* Canker of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis.
stom′ach, *v. i.* To be angry or show anger.
stom′ach-a-ble (stŭm′*ŭ*k-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Palatable. *Dial. Eng.*
stomach bucket. *Med.* A small silver bucketlike vessel used to extract some of the stomach's contents for examination.
stomach cough. See EAR COUGH.
stom′ach-ful, *a.* Willfully obstinate or proud; haughty; stubborn; perverse. — **stom′ach-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **stom′ach-ful-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stomach grief. Anger. *Obs.*
sto-mach′i-cal (stō-măk′ĭ-k*ă*l), *n* A stomachic. *Obs.*
sto-mach′ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS
stom′ach-ing, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*
stom′ach-less, *a.* **a** Without a stomach. **b** Without appetite. *R.*
stom′ach-os′i-ty (stŭm′*ŭ*k-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stomachosus* angry + E. *-ity.*] Anger; disdain. *Obs.*
stom′ach-ous (stŭm′*ŭ*k-*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See STOMACH.] Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Obs*
stomach piece. = APRON, 2 **e**.
stomach staggers. = SLEEPY STAGGERS **b**. [SWEETBREAD.]
stomach sweetbread. See
stomach timber. Belly timber.
stom′ach-y (stŭm′*ŭ*k-ĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Courageous; spirited; proud; obstinate. **b** Irritable; resentful; easily angered.
stomak. † STOMACH.
Sto-map′o-da (stō-măp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STOMATOPODA. — **sto′ma-pod** (stō′m*ȧ*-pŏd; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a. & n.* — **sto′ma-pod′i-form** (-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sto-map′o-dous** (stō-măp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.*
stomat-. See STOMATO-.
sto′ma-ta (stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n., L. pl* of STOMA.
sto′ma-tal′gi-a (-tăl′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -ALGIA.] Pain in the mouth. [stoma.]
sto′mate (stō′māt), *n. Bot.* A
sto′mate, *a.* Stomatous.
sto′ma-tif′er-ous (stō′m*ȧ*-tĭf′ẽr-*ŭ*s; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *a.* [*stomato-* + *-ferous.*] Having stomata.
Sto′ma-to′da (-tō′d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + -ώδης, fr. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A group of Protozoa approximately equiv. to Ciliata. *Obs.* —
stom′a-tode (stŏm′*ȧ*-tōd; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a. & n*
stom′a-to-dæ′um, *or* **-de′um** (stŏm′*ȧ*-tō-dē′*ŭ*m; stō′m*ȧ*-), *n.* Var. of STOMODÆUM.
stom′a-to-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*; -dī′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the mouth.
stom′a-to-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Fungous disease of the mouth.
stom′a-to-nec-ro′sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis.
Sto′ma-toph′o-ra (stō′m*ȧ*-tŏf′ō-r*ȧ*; stŏm′*ȧ*-), *n. pl.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -PHOROUS.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATODA. — **sto′ma-toph′o-rous** (-r*ŭ*s), *a.*
stom′a-tose (stŏm′*ȧ*-tōs; stō′m*ȧ*-), *a.* Stomatous.
stombill, stomble. † STUMBLE.
sto-men′or-rha′gi-a (stō-mĕn′ō-rā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.
sto′mi-um (stō′mĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στόμα.] *Bot.* The thin-walled cells of the annulus marking the line of dehiscence of a fern sporangium.
stomle. † STUMBLE.
stomachat, *a.* [L *stomachatus.*] Angry. *Obs. Scot.*
stomok, *n.* [See STOMACH, *n.*] A stomacher; also, a patch; a remnant. *Obs. Scot.*
stomoke. † STOMACH.
stompe. † STUMP. [*Colloq.*]
stomp′er, *n.* One that stomps.
stomre. † STUMMER. [STONE.]
ston. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ston′age (stōn′*ā*j), *n.* A pile or collection of stones. *Obs.*
stonay. † STONY, *v.*
stonchi. † STANCH, *v.*
stond. † STOUND. [of STAND.]
stond (stŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng
stondart. † STANDARD.
stonde. † STOUND, a blow; obs. pret. of STUN.
stone age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
stone ax *or* **axe.** A stonecutter's ax; an axhammer.
stone basil. The wild basil.
stone′bird′, *n.* **a** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **b** The moro (finch).
stone biter. The wolf fish.
stone′-blind′ (87), *a.* As blind as a stone.
stone boiling. Boiling a liquid by dropping hot stones into it.
stone borer. Any animal that bores stones; esp., any of various bivalves, as species of *Lithodomus* or *Saxicava.*
stone′bow′ (stōn′bō′), *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.
stone bramble. A European trailing bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).
stone′break′, *n.* Saxifrage, as meadow saxifrage.
stone brick. A hard brick or fire brick made in Wales.
stone′buck′, *n.* = STEINBOCK.
stone butter. = ROCK BUTTER.
stone′cast′, *n.* A stone's cast.
stone cell. *Bot.* A grit cell.
stone circle. *Archæol.* A circle of upright megaliths, usually inclosing a mound, dolmen, or other structure. Cf. CROMLECH **b**, STONEHENGE; see NEOLITHIC.
stone clover. Rabbit-foot clover.
stone coal. Anthracite. *Wales.*
stone′-cold′, *a.* Cold as a stone.
stone color *or* **colour.** The color of stone or weathered rock;

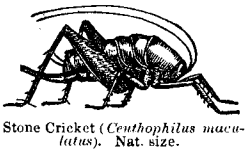
from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] **1.** A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*). The male has a black head, blackish wings and tail, rufous under parts, and white collar, wing spot, and upper tail coverts. Also, as a book name, any of various other species of the same genus or of the allied genus *Saxicola*. Locally, in Scotland and parts of England, the wheatear or the whinchat.

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

2. The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Ireland.*

stone crab. **a** A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and used as food. **b** Any of several spiny crabs of the genus *Lithodes*, esp. *L. maia* of the European coasts.

stone cricket. A wingless cricket, esp. one of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found beneath stones and in cellars and caves.



Stone Cricket (*Ceuthophilus maculatus*). Nat. size.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] **1.** A kind of tree. *Obs.*

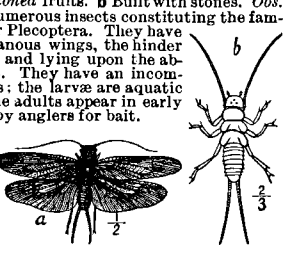
2. **a** Any species of *Sedum*, esp. the common stonecrop (*S. acre*), a mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, common in Europe and cultivated in America; — so called in allusion to its growth on rocks or walls. See SEDUM, *Illust.* **b** With qualifying attributive, any of several plants belonging to other genera in this family, as the ditch *stonecrop.*

stone curlew. **a** The common thick-knee or any allied species of the genus *Œdicnemus.* **b** The common European curlew. *Local, Eng.* **c** The willet. *Local, U. S.*

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who cuts stone. **b** A machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting,** *n.*

stoned (stōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of STONE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Containing, or having, a stone or stones; deprived of its stone or stones; as, *stoned* fruits. **b** Built with stones. *Obs.*

stone fly. Any of numerous insects constituting the family Perlidæ and order Plecoptera. They have two pairs of membranous wings, the hinder pair folded in plaits and lying upon the abdomen when at rest. They have an incomplete metamorphosis; the larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. The adults appear in early spring and are used by anglers for bait.



Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry.

Stone'henge (stōn'hĕnj), *n.* [Cf. Geoffrey of Monmouth, xi. 4: intra lapidum structuram sepultus fuit, quae . . . Anglorum lingua *Stanheng* nuncupatur; and AS. *stān* stone, *hengen* a hanging, a gallows cross.] An assemblage of upright stones, near Salisbury, England, originally two concentric circles, inclosing two rows of smaller stones, with a central block of blue marble popularly called the "Altar Stone." It probably dates from the neolithic or the early bronze age.

stone marten. A marten (*Mustela foina*) of central and southern Europe and Asia having a white patch on the breast and throat; — called also *beech marten.*

stone pine. **a** The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*). **b** A South European pine (*Pinus pinea*), with a wide-spreading, flat-topped head. It is much cultivated in warm countries for its sweet, almondlike seeds. **c** Any nut pine or pinon.

stone plover. **a** Any of various shore birds, as a thick-knee. **b** An Indian shore bird (*Esacus recurvirostris*). **c** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland.* **d** The common European ring plover. **e** The dotterel. **f** Bar-tailed godwit. *Eng.*

ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stones; specif.: **a** One who pelts with stones. **b** One who walls with stones. **c** A device for removing stones from stone fruit, as cherries.

2. **a** A lapidary. *Obs.* **b** A small stone marble. *Dial. Eng.*

stone roller. **a** An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone runner. Any of numerous small shore birds; esp.: **a** The common ring plover. **b** The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

stone's cast, *or* **stone's throw** (stōnz). The distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone toter (tōt'ẽr). **a** = STONE ROLLER **a.** **b** A cyprinoid river fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip.

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. i.*; STONE'WALLED' (-wôld'); STONE'WALL'ING. **1.** To play carefully and on the defensive; specif., *Cricket*, to bat slowly and carefully, usually with the idea of playing out time for a draw. *Cant.*

2. To engage in debate or use other parliamentary tactics for the purpose of consuming time and thus obstructing business; to filibuster. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. t.* To try to defeat by stonewalling; as, to *stonewall* a motion. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

Stone'wall' Jack'son (stōn'wôl' jăk'sŭn). Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a Confederate general; — so called from an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall.*" His command was later known as the **Stonewall Brigade.**

stone'ware' (stōn'wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; — in allusion to the stony nutlets. **b** = KNOTGRASS **a.** *Dial. Eng.*

stone'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The hard, close-grained wood of either of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*); also, either of these trees.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānweorc.*] **1.** Any work directly concerned with the shaping, preparation, setting, or the like, of a stone or stones, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting structure or piece of work.

2. *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made; — sometimes construed as *sing.*

3. *Print.* Work done on the stone, as the imposing of forms.

stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara.* Stoneworts are often incrusted with calcareous deposits.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.*; STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. [AS. *stānig.* See STONE.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of, or containing many, stones; as, *stony* ground.

2. Consisting or made of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. Pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; as, a *stony* chill. "From that *stony* gloom." *Shelley.* Hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold; morally hard; appearing as if petrified; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze.

4. Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; petrific. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold." *Spenser.*

stony coral, any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

stool (stōōl), *n.* [Dial. *stool* a stump from which young shoots spring; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *stolo*, E. STOLON.] A stock or parent plant; specif., the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots arising from an old root or clump.

stool, *v. i.*; STOOLED (stōōld); STOOL'ING. To form a stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool; to tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFries. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, Icel. *stōll*, Sw. & Dan. *stol*, Goth. *stōls*, Lith. *stalas* a table, Russ. *stol*, Gr. στήλη block, slab, monument; fr. the root of E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** A seat; as: **a** A throne; a chair. *Obs.* **b** A single seat usually with three or four legs, without a back.

2. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop stool.

3. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

4. A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool.*

5. **a** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*

6. A frame for tapestry work. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

7. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays.

8. *Ordnance.* The sole to which were secured the flasks of the top carriage of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*

9. = CULTCH, 2. *Local, U. S.*

stool of a window, *or* **window stool,** *Arch.*, the flat piece, corresponding to the sill of a door, against which a window shuts; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill. The latter is called a **window seat** when broad and low enough to be used as a seat. — **s. of repentance,** the cutty stool. *Obs. or Hist., Scot.*

stool, *v. i.* **1.** To decoy birds by a stool. *U. S.*

2. To be decoyed by a stool; as, the birds *stool* well. *U. S.*

3. To evacuate the bowels.

stool, *v. t.* To decoy by means of a stool. *U. S.*

stool'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women

stool pigeon. **a** A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. **b** Hence, a person used as a decoy for others; esp., one who unofficially acts as a spy for the police.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [Cf. STULP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A post or pillar; as: **a** A boundary post. **b** A support or prop; specif., *Mining*, a pillar, as of coal, left to prop the roof. **c** A tree stump. **d** Fig., a supporter, adherent, or patron.

stoop-and-room system. *Mining.* = *bord and pillar system,* under BORD, *n.*, 2. *Scot.* — **s. and roop,** the whole; hence, wholly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoop, *v. i.*; STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOP'ING. [ME. *stoupen*; akin to AS. *stūpian*, OD. *stuypen*, Icel. *stūpa*, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. Cf. STEEP, *v. & a.*] **1.** **a** To bend forward and downward; esp., of persons, to bend thus the upper part of the body; as, he *stooped* to avoid the branches. **b** Specif., to be inclined from the vertical; to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; as, he has a narrow chest and *stoops.*

2. To condescend; to descend from rank or dignity, or from a moral plane to a lower one; as, to *stoop* to flattery or baseness. "She *Stoops* to Conquer (title)." *Goldsmith.*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. **a** To sink down; descend; alight.

And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

b Specif., to come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; souse; swoop. *Milton.*

Syn. — Lean, bend; yield, submit; condescend, descend.

stoop (stōōp), *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*

2. To cause to incline downward; to slant; tilt; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To take down; to lower, as a sail. *Rare or Poetic.*

4. To cause to submit; to prostrate; to put down; subject; degrade; overcome. *Obs. or R.* *Chapman.*

5. To swoop down upon; as, a hawk *stoops* its prey. *Obs.*

stoop, *n.* **1.** **a** Act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward. **b** Specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders.

2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority, or from a moral plane; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, humiliation, or the like.

3. **a** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. **b** Hence, that which stoops, as a hawk. *Obs.*

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [*D. stoep*, akin to G. *stufe* step, E. *step.*] *Arch.* Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street; the French *perron.* Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stop (stŏp), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [ME. *stoppen*, AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to LG. & D. *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*, Icel. *stoppa*, Sw. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe;* all prob. fr. LL. *stupare*, *stupare*, fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. ESTOP, STUPE a fomentation.] **1.** **a** To close, as an aperture, cavity, etc., by filling or obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent, the ears, a bottle; hence, to stanch, as a wound. *Shak.* **b** To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **c** To fill up, as a crack in a wall; to dress over with plaster or the like; to point.

2. To confine; shut up; as, *stopped* at home. *Obs. or R.*

3. To arrest or check the progress, motion, or course of action of; as, his shield *stopped* the arrow; to *stop* a train or ship by signal; to *stop* one in a course of degeneration.

4. To interrupt or prevent the continuance or occurrence of; to cause to cease; to suppress; as, to *stop* a noise; to *stop* the execution of a decree. Also, with *from* or, now rarely, *of*, to restrain; as, to *stop* one from folly.

5. Hence: **a** To parry, as a blow. **b** To defeat, esp. by a knock-out. *Pugilistic Cant.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand into its bell, in order to alter the vibrating length. **b** *Rhet.* To point, as a composition; to punctuate. **c** *Naut.* To make fast with stops. **d** *Hort.* To top. **e** *Optics.* To reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by placing in the path of the light rays an opaque diaphragm with a central hole of desired size; — often with *down.* **f** *Finance.* To make (stocks, grain, etc., bought or sold) subject to a stop order.

Syn. — STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, "It is an Ancient Mariner, and he *stoppeth* one of three" (*Coleridge*); to *stop* a clock. To ARREST, as here compared, is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, "*t' arrest* the fleeting images that fill the mirror of the mind, and hold them fast" (*Cowper*); "Donatello has essayed . . . to *arrest* a moment instead of denote a permanent attribute" (*M. Herbert*); "*arrested* development" (*Darwin*). To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily, as, "Reins of light *check* their unearthly speed" (*Shelley*); "clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence" (*Burke*). See CEASE, CLOSE.

to stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. — **to s. off.** **a** *Founding.* To fill in solid (a part of a mold) where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting. **b** *Electroplating, etc.* = TO STOP OUT **a.** — **to s. out.** **a** *Etching, etc.* To cover with a protecting coat of varnish (the parts of a plate that are not to be acted upon in the bath). **b** *Electrotyping.* To sear with a hot iron (a portion of the mold on which no deposit is

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esp., grayish or bluish gray. — **stone'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* **stone coral.** = STONY CORAL. **stone crawfish** *or* **crayfish.** A fresh-water crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*) of central Europe. **stone'cray'** (stōn'krā'), *n.* [*stone* + *cray* a disease of hawks, F. *craie*, lit., chalk, L. *creta.*] A distemper in hawks. **stone crush.** = STONE BRUISE. **stone'-dead'** (-dĕd'), *a.* As dead as a stone. [stone.] **stone'-deaf'** (-dĕf'), *a.* As deaf as a| **stone devil.** The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. Cant.*] **stone'don'biet,** *n.* A prison.| **stone falcon.** The merlin. **stone fence.** An alcoholic mixed drink, esp. applejack and cider. *Cant.* [Wall rue.| **stone fern.** **a** The ceterach. **b** **stone'gall'** (-gôl'), **stone'gale** (-gāl), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall.* See STANNEL.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.* **stone grig.** A lamprey. *Local, Eng.* **stone hammer.** A hammer for breaking stones, having a face at one end, and a blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other. **stone'hand',** *n. Print.* One who does stonework. **stone'hatch',** *n.* The common ring plover. *Local, Eng.* **stone hawk.** The merlin; — from its habit of sitting on rocks. **stone'head',** *n.* Bedrock. *Eng.* **stone'-heart'ed,** *a.* Stony-hearted. **stone'horse',** *n.* The common stonecrop. *Obs.* **stone'-horse',** *or* **stoned'-horse',** *n.* Stallion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **stonelst,** *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.* **stone'jug',** *n.* A prison. *Cant.* **stone leek.** The Welsh onion. **stone'less,** *a.* See -LESS. **stone lifter.** A fish (*Kathetostoma lævæ*) of the group Jugulares of Australia and New Zealand. It is popularly supposed to turn over large stones in searching for food. **stone lily.** A fossil crinoid. **stone lime.** Quicklime obtained in stony form by calcining limestone or marble. **stone lugger.** A stone roller(fish). **stone'man** (stōn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Print.* A stonehand. **stone'man,** *n.* A cairn. **stone'ma'son,** *n.*, *or* **stone mason.** A mason who works or builds in stone. **stone mill.** **a** = BREAKER, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** A stone-dressing machine. **c** A flour mill with buhrstones instead of steel rollers. **stone mint.** = DITTANY **c.** **ston'en** (stōn'ĕn), *a.* [From ME. *ston* stone; cf. AS. *stānen.*] Made of stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **stone oak.** A Javanese oak (*Quercus javensis*) having hard, ridged acorns. **stone ocher** *or* **ochre.** Ocher found in hard, globular masses. **stone oil.** Rock oil; petroleum. **stone owl.** The Acadian owl. *Local, U. S.* **stone parsley.** **a** A slender apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*) native of Europe and Asia Minor, with aromatic seeds used as a condiment. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Seseli.* **stone'peck'er,** *n. Shetland I.* **a** The common turnstone. **b** The purple sandpiper. **stone perch.** The ruff (fish). **stone picker.** A kind of fork for picking stones from dirt, etc. **stone pit.** A quarry where stones are dug. [like stone.| **stone pitch.** Pitch that is hard,| **stone priest.** A lewd priest. *Obs.* **stone rag.** A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) found on trees, rocks, etc. **stone raw.** Var. of STONE RAG. **ston'ern** (stōn'ẽrn), *a.* Stonen. *Scot.* **stone'root',** *n.* The horse balm. **stone rue.** The wall rue. **stone'seed',** *n.* = STONEWEED. **stone'shot',** *n.* The distance to which a stone may be shot. **stone'smatch',** **stone'smich'** (-smĭch'), **stone'-smick'le** (-smĭk'l), **stone'smitch'.** **stone'smith',** *n.* The stonechat. *Dial. Eng.* **stono snipe.** **a** The greater yellowlegs. *U. S.* **b** A stone plover. **stone's throw.** = STONE'S CAST. **stone'-still',** *a.* As still as a stone. **Stone's trout.** The nissuee trout. **stone su'ker.** A lamprey. **stone thrush.** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.* **stone'wall'er,** *n.* One who stonewalls. [No. 14 A. W. G.| **stone wire.** Wire smaller than| **stone'wise'** (stōn'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a stone. *Rare.* **stoney.** + STONY, *v.* **stone'yard',** *n.* A yard in which stones are cut, shaped, broken, or the like. **stone yellow.** Yellow ocher. **stong** (stŏng). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG. **stongen.** Obs. p. p. of STING. **stonien.** + STUN. **ston'i-fy** (stŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*stone* + *-fy.*] To petrify. *Obs.* — **ston'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'a-b'l), *a. Obs.* **ston'i-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* of STONY. **ston'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **ston'ish** (stŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Like stone; stony *Rare.* **ston'ish** (stŏn'ĭsh), **ston'ishment,** etc. Aphetic for ASTONISH, etc. *Obs.* **stonk.** Obs. pres of STINK. **stont.** Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing., & pret. of STAND. **stonte.** + STOUND. [NY. *Obs.*| **stony,** *v. t.* Aphetic for ASTONY. **stonyes.** + STONISH, *v.* **stood.** + STUD. [STAND.| **stood** (stōōd), *pret. & p. p.* of **stood'en** (stōōd'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STAND. **stoof** (shtōf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE. **stook** (stōōk), *n.* [Cf. I.G. *stuke* a heap, bundle, G. *stauche* a truss, bundle, as of flax.] A shock of sheaves. — *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks, as sheaves of grain. — **stook'er,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **stool. stoole.** + STOLE. **stool bed.** *Ordnance.* The support for the stool of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.* **stool end.** *Mining.* A supporting pillar of rock. **stoom** (stōōm). Var. of STUM. **stoon.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STONE. [STOUND, to stun.| **stoon** (stōōn). Scot. var. of| **stoond** (*Scot.* stōōnd, stōōn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STOUND. **stoond.** *n.* [Cf. STAND, *n.* & *v.*] Pitcher; waterpot. *Obs.* **stoonde.** + STAND. **stoonen.** + STONEN. [URE.| **stoop** (stōp), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.| **stoop.** Var. of STOUP, a flagon. **stoop'er,** *n.* One that stoops. **stoop'-gal'lant,** *a.* That humbles gallants. *Obs.* **stoop'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOOP. — **stoop'ing-ly,** *adv.* **stoopt.** Stooped. *Ref. Sp.* **stoor.** Var. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.* **stoor.** Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.* **stoor, stoore.** + STORE. **stoor'y** (stōōr'ĭ), *n.* Also *stoorey.* [Cf. dial. *stoor, stour*, to stir, E. STIR.] A mixture of ale and oatmeal, warmed and sweetened. *Dial. Eng.* [of STOUT.| **stoot** (stōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng.| **stoote.** + STUT. **stooth,** *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stoð.*] A post or stud. *Obs.* — (*dial.* stōōth), *v. t.* To lath and plaster. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **stooth'ing,** *n.* A partition of lath and plaster. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of STOVE.| **stoove.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var.| **stop.** Var. of STOPE. **stop.** Obs. pret. of STEP.

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wanted). **c** *Photog.* In retouching, to remove (any part not to be printed). **d** *Theaters.* To cover (teeth) with black wax to make them invisible. — **to stop the mouth,** to silence or be silent; hence, to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped.* *Ps.* lxiii. 11.

stop (stŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; to stand still; halt. **2.** To cease from any motion, or course of action.

Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; to reside temporarily; as, to *stop* with a friend. *Colloq.* **4.** In fine woodwork, to bring up a molding, etc., against a flat or curved surface.

Syn. — See STAY, CEASE.

to stop off, to interrupt one's progress or journey by staying at some place briefly or incidentally. *Colloq.* — **to s. out,** to stay away from one's lodgings all night. *Colloq.* — **to s. over,** to break one's journey; esp., to stop at a place after the departure of the conveyance on which one came, intending to proceed on one leaving later. *Colloq., U. S.*

stop, *n.* **1.** Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; check; obstruction.

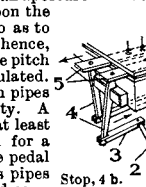
It is doubtful . . . whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*

2. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction; specif., a weir.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*

3. *Mech., Arch., etc.* **a** A device, or piece, as a pin, block, pawl, strip of wood, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which a part shall be brought. **b** *Mach.* A short feather key. **c** A bookbinder's tool used in stopping a line, etc., at its intersection with another. **d** *Lace Manuf.* A junction of several warp threads, used as a basis for measurement in Jacquard weaving.

4. *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tone quality. A **complete stop** has one pipe at least for each digital, usually 61 for a manual and 27 or 30 for the pedal keyboard; a **partial stop** has pipes for only part of its keyboard compass; a **mixture stop** has more than one pipe to each digital. Stops are classed as **foundation,** or **mutation, stops** according as their tones correspond with the regular pitch of the digitals, or are at some fixed interval — as a fifth, or one or more octaves, from that pitch. Foundation stops are commonly called *8-feet stops,* from the approximate length of an open pipe sounding C (see 5th PITCH, 12). Mutation stops are either correspondingly called *16-ft., 4-ft.,* etc., or by the mutation produced, as *octave, twelfth, quint,* etc. Stops have many specific names, as *diapason, principal, melodia,* etc., often from the instrument they imitate, as *trombone, fagotto.* (See also FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.) **c** A corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ. **d** A stop knob. Stops controlling a register of pipes are often called **speaking stops,** as distinguished from the **mechanical stops** controlling the couplers, etc. **e** *pl.* The handles in a harpsichord, controlling levers which change the position of the jacks so as to modify the tones produced.



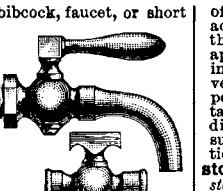
Stop, 4 b. Common Drawstop Action of an Organ. 1 Drawstop; 2 Trundle; 3 Trace; 4 Levers; 5 Sliders; *a, b* Stop Knobs, *a* being drawn, and causing the holes in the Slider to come under the openings for the pipes.

5. A mark of punctuation. See PUNCTUATION. **6.** *Naut.* **a** A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops.* **b** A projection on a mast or spar, to support something or keep it from slipping down. **7.** *Optics.* A perforated metal plate or other device used in optical instruments to cut off marginal rays of light; a diaphragm; also, the aperture. See DIAPHRAGM, 6. **8.** The depression in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose, conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, etc. **9.** *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage (as between the lips, or between the tongue and palate), the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g;* — called also *stopped,* or *shut,* consonant, *mute, check, plosive, explosive,* or *explodent* and distinguished from *open* consonant or *continuant.* Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 59–61. **b** The oral closure characteristic of a stopped consonant. **10.** An order stopping payment of a bank note, check, or the like; also, act or fact of making such an order. **11.** *Fencing.* The action of allowing one's opponent to run on one's sword point, instead of parrying and thrusting. **12.** *Card Games.* **a** In certain games at cards, as Pope Joan and newmarket, a card in the stock which stops a sequence. **b** *pl.* Newmarket, or a variety of newmarket. **13.** *Hunting.* A person who, after the birds are beaten up, prevents them from flying out of range.

Syn. — Cessation, check, obstruction, obstacle, hindrance, impediment, interruption.

stop bead. *Arch.* The molding fastened to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide.

stop'cock′ (stŏp′kŏk′), *n.* **1.** A bibcock, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow through or from a pipe, etc. **2.** The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet. *Rare.*


Two forms of Stopcock.

stope (stōp), *n.* [Akin to STEP, *n. & v. i.*; cf. ME. *stape* step.] *Mining.* **a** An excavation for the extraction of ore stepwise, like a rude staircase, of which the ore constitutes the stairs. In *overhand stoping* the staircase is inverted, and the ore is in the roof of the stope; in *underhand stoping,* it is at the bottom. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** Hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as disting. from a shaft, drift, airway, etc.

The word *stope* is equivalent to step, and the term *stoping* means working away any deposit in a series of steps. Underhand or bottom *stopes* are workings arranged like the steps of a staircase seen from above, whilst overhand or back *stopes* are like similar steps seen from underneath. *Encyc. Brit.*

stope, *v. t.;* STOPED (stōpt); STOP'ING (stōp'ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from a stope; loosely, to extract (ore) otherwise underground; — also used intransitively.

stop'-gap′, *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient.

Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

stop knob. One of the handles of an organ, by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, bell signal, tremolo, etc.

stop motion. *Mach.* A device for stopping a machine or a part, either automatically or at will.

stop order. *Finance.* An order that aims to limit losses by fixing a figure at which purchases shall be sold or sales bought in, as where stock is bought at 100 and the broker is directed to sell if the market price drops to 98.

stop'-o'ver, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping over. *Cant.*

stop'page (stŏp'ăj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

stoppage at source, *Taxation,* the levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it, as where a tax is levied on incomes before they are paid. — **s. in transitu** *or* **in transit,** *Law,* the act of a vendor of goods in arresting them while on their way to the vendee and resuming possession of them. The vendor, on discovering that the vendee is insolvent, has a right to do this at any time before delivery, and to determine the contract.

stop'per (stŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stops, fills up, closes, shuts, hinders, obstructs, or the like, as a cork or plug, a bung, etc. **2.** Specif.: *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope having a knot and lanyard at one end, with a hook at the other. **b** A length of rope or chain, or any contrivance, used to secure a rope or chain or to check it while running. **3.** Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia,* of Florida and the West Indies; also, the related *Chytraculia chytraculia.* They have hard, close-grained wood.

stop'per, *v. t.;* STOP'PERED (-ẽrd); STOP'PER-ING. **1.** To close or to secure with a stopper or stoppers; as, to *stopper* a bottle; to *stopper* a rope. **2.** Specif., *Metal.,* to close the mouth of (a mold filled with molten steel for a steel ingot) by filling in the top with sand, and covering with an iron plate.

stop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOP. Hence: *n.* Act of one that stops; also, that which stops; specif.: **a** Material for stopping up or filling in a fissure, cavity, or the like, as filling for a tooth or packing for a horse's foot. **b** *Mining.* A partition or door to direct or prevent an air current.

stopping oyster, an unanswerable retort. *Obs.*

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n.* [ME. *stoppel.* See STOP, *n. & v. t.*] That which stops or closes an aperture, as the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; specif., a plug for closing a finger hole in a flute or flageolet to change the scale.

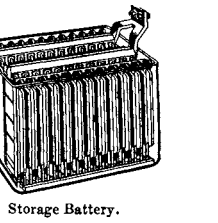
stop'ple, *v. t.;* STOP'PLED (-'ld); STOP'PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop valve. A valve closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; — disting. from a valve operated by the action of the fluid it restrains; specif., the valve, in an engine steam pipe, for controlling or checking the passage of steam.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as by pressing a small button on the edge of the watch, to register the exact time, as of a race. Cf. FLYBACK, *a.;* INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCH.

stor'age (stōr'ăj; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository. **2.** Space for the safe keeping of goods. **3.** The price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse. **4.** *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

storage battery. *Elec.* A battery for the so-called storage of electricity; — called also *secondary battery,* and *accumulator.* In the common kind the electrodes are lead plates surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid. On charging the battery the lead sulphate on the plates is reduced at the negative electrode to spongy lead and oxidized at the positive to lead dioxide. During discharge lead sulphate is formed. One cell usually contains several plates. Those of the **Planté type** (after the original cell of Planté) have the active material formed on the plates chemically, those of the **pasted type** have the material applied to their plates or grids in a paste. In a storage cell invented by Edison the plates are perforated cases of nickel, containing nickel oxide and finely divided iron respectively, and surrounded by an alkaline solution.


Storage Battery.

sto'rax (stō'răks; 201), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax,* Gr. στύραξ. Cf. STYRAX.] **1.** A resin derived from various styracaceous trees, esp. *Styrax officinalis.* It was in former times much used for incense, but no longer occurs in commerce. **2.** A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* as a grayish brown, honeylike liquid containing resin, styrene, cinnamic acid, etc., fragrant, and used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery. It is called also *liquid storax,* to distinguish it from the storax of the ancients. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR, 2. Also, a similar balsam from the American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*).

store (stōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *stor, stoor,* OF. *estor,* provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund; as, a *store* of provisions; a *store* of knowledge. **2.** Specif., *pl.,* articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc.; as, the *stores* of an army, a ship, a family. **3.** Hence, an abundance; a great quantity or number. **4.** A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; warehouse; magazine. **5.** Any place where goods are kept for sale, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. See *Note* under SHOP, *n.,* 1. *Chiefly U. S. & British Colonies.* **6.** A sheep, steer, cow, or pig acquired for fattening; — also attributive; as, *store* cattle. *Scot. & Australasia.*

in store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.*

store (stōr; 201), *v. t.;* STORED (stōrd); STOR'ING (stōr'ĭng). [ME. *storen,* OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare,* for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. INSTORE, INSTAURATE, RESTORE, STORY a floor.] **1.** To restore. *Obs.* **2.** To furnish; provide; supply; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time; as, to *store* a ship with provisions.

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored.* *Prior.*

3. To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away; as, to *store* vegetables for winter use; — sometimes with *up;* as, to *store* up energy. **4.** To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

stored (stōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of STORE. Specif.: *p. a.* Collected or accumulated as a reserve supply. — **stored coppice,** *Forestry,* a coppice under standards.

store'house′ (stōr'hous′; 201), *n.* **1.** A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse; store. **2.** A mass or quantity laid up; a supply. *Obs.*

store'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a "store" (sense 5); a shopkeeper. *U. S.* — **store'keep'ing,** *n.*

store'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man having stores of goods in charge. **2.** A man who stores goods, as in a storehouse.

store'room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* **1.** A room for the storing of supplies or other articles, esp. of a household or a ship. **2.** Space for storing in a storehouse or repository.

store'ship′ (-shĭp′), *n.* A naval vessel used to carry stores.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 201), *a.* [From 1st STORY.] Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

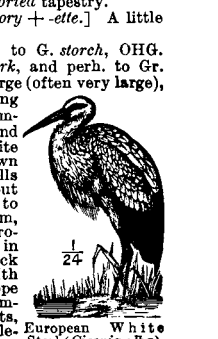
sto'ried, *pret. & p. p.* of STORY. Specif.: *p. a.* [From 2d STORY.] **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Having a history; celebrated in story or history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it.

The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

3. Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze; a *storied* tapestry.

sto'ri-ette' (stō'rĭ-ĕt'; 201), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A little story; a short tale. *Cant.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch,* OHG. *storah,* Icel. *storkr,* Dan. & Sw. *stork,* and perh. to Gr. τόργος a vulture.] Any of various large (often very large), mostly Old World, wading birds having a long, stout bill, constituting the family Ciconiidæ, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*), the best-known species, is white with black wing quills and greater coverts. It nests about buildings and returns year after year to the same nesting site, esp. in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where it is protected. It is of irregular occurrence in England and rare in France. The black stork (*C. nigra*), brownish black with white under parts, also inhabits Europe but shuns settled districts. Other members of the family are the adjutants, marabous, openbill, jabiru, saddle-billed stork, and wood ibises (which see). Except the American wood ibis, common in the southern


European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

stop (stŏp), *n.* [AS. *stoppa.*] A wooden mug or bucket. *Obs.*

stop clock. A clock, used for timing, that can be stopped and started at will like a stop watch.

stop'-cyl'in-der press. A press, for woodcut and color work, in which the cylinder stops at a certain point for accuracy in feeding and inking. [dice. *Obs.*

stop'dice′, *n.* A kind of false

stop drill. *Mech.* A drill with a collar on its shank to limit the depth of penetration. [post.

stope (stōp). Dial. Eng. of STOOP,

stope, stopen. † *stapen,* obs. p. p. of STEP.

stope drill. *Mining.* A portable rock drill, usually operated by compressed air, for drilling in confined quarters, as in stoping.

stopel. † STOPPLE.

stop finger. A faller wire in a silk-doubling machine.

stop'hound′, *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly and to stop upon signal from the huntsman.

stop'ing (stŏp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOPE.

stop'l. Stopple. *Ref. Sp.*

stop'less, *a.* **a** Not to be stopped. **b** Having no stop or stops. —

stop'less-ness, *n. Both Rare.*

stop'-loss' or'der. *Finance.* = STOP ORDER.

stop needle. *Surg.* A needle with an appliance to prevent penetrating beyond a certain distance.

stop net *or* **seine.** A smaller seine fastened to a larger one.

stop'-off′, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping off. *Colloq.*

stop'-o'pen, *n. Phon.* = AFFRICATE. *H. Sweet.*

stopped (stŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STOP. — **stopped consonant,** *Phon.,* a stop. See STOP, *n.,* 9. — **s. flute,** *Arch. & Furniture,* a flute partly filled up. [STOPPLE.

stop'pel. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STOPPLE.

stop'pen. † STOP.

stopper bolt. *Naut.* A large ringbolt to which the deck stoppers are hooked.

stopper hole. In a puddling furnace, the hole through which the rabble is introduced.

stopper knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stopper-less. *a.* See -LESS.

stopping knife. A tool having a broad, stiff, spear-shaped blade, to stop cracks, etc., with putty.

stop'pit (stŏp'ĭt). Scot. var. of *stopped,* p. p. of STOP.

stop plank. Any of a set of planks set in grooves to form a sort of dam. See FLASHBOARD.

stop plate. A plate serving as an end bearing for a railroad-car axle to prevent or limit end play.

stop rod. *Weaving.* A rod which causes a loom to stop by failing to raise a certain catch when the shuttle is stopped in the shed.

stop seine. A stop net.

stop'ship′, *n.* A remora. *Obs.*

stop thrust. *Fencing.* A thrust, instead of a parry, to counter opponent's advance.

stop'wa'ter, *n. Naut.* **a** Something to retard a vessel's motion, as a sea anchor. **b** Any contrivance for stopping a leak.

stop wheel. *Mech.* A secondary locking wheel in a stop work, as for a watch.

stop work. *Mech.* **a** A device to prevent overwinding. Cf. GENEVA STOP. **b** The mechanism serving to fasten the bolt or knob in a lock or latch in an unlocked or locked position.

stopyl. † STOPPLE.

stor. † STORE.

stor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*

stor. Dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n. & v.*

stor, *n.* [AS. *stōr,* fr. L. *storax.*] Incense. *Obs.* [may be stored.

stor'a-ble (stōr'ă-b'l), *a.* That

stor'a-cif'lu-ous (stōr'ă-sĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *storax, -acis* + *fluere* to flow.] Exuding storax. *Obs.*

storb. † STURB. [STURDY.

stor'dy. Obs. or dial. Eng. of

store. † STORY.

store. Dial. Eng. var. of STOUR.

store, *v. i.* [ME. *storien;* cf. D. *storen* to disturb. See STIR.] To move; stir. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*

store. *a.* Accumulated; hoarded

store (stōr), *n.* [F.] A window shade, esp. one that is decorated and of French manufacture.

store clothes. Ready-made clothing. *Colloq., U. S.*

store farm. A stock farm. *Scot.*

store farmer. *Scot.* [*Scot.*

store'mas'ter, *n.* Store farmer.

store pay. Payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store. *Rural, U. S.*

storer, *n.* Standel. *Obs.* [stores.

stor'er (stōr'ẽr), *n.* One that

sto'rey (stō'rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto'reyed (-rĭd). Var. of STORIED, *a.*

stor'ge (stōr'jē; -gē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στοργή, fr. στέργειν to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

storgeoun.storgin. † STURGEON.

sto'ri-al (stō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. HISTORIAL.] Historical. *Obs.*

sto'ri-at'ed (-ā t'ĕd), *a.* Historiated.

sto'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A historian. *Obs.* **b** A relater of stories. *Archaic.* **c** A liar. *Dial. Eng.*

sto'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*story* + *-fy.*] To form or tell stories of; to narrate or describe in story. *Obs.*

sto'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To arrange in stories, as beehives. *Rare.*

sto'ri-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*story* + *-logy.*] The study of folklore. — **sto'ri-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

storion. † STURGEON.

United States, the American species are entirely tropical, the jabiru being the only other reaching the Texan border.
☞ According to an old German superstition, a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to take place; hence, the stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a child.

stork′–billed′ (stôrk′bĭld′), *a.* Designating certain long-tailed kingfishers of the genus *Pelargopsis*, the **stork-billed kingfishers**, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. The bill is sharp-pointed and has the culmen ridged at the base.

stork's′–bill′ (stôrks′bĭl′), *n.* **a** Any geraniaceous plant of the genus *Pelargonium*; — so called in allusion to the beak-like prolongation of the axis of the receptacle. **b** A plant of the related genus *Erodium*, esp. *E. cicutarium*, often distinguished as *hemlock stork's-bill.*

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm*; akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, Icel. *stormr*; and perh. to E. *stir.*] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not. **2.** Specif., *Naut.*, a wind of force 11 on Beaufort's scale. **3.** A tempestuous shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows. **4.** A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult.

I will stir up in England some black *storm.* *Shak.*

5. An overwhelming disaster or calamity; any adverse outburst of tumultuous force; violence.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

6. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, or other emotion, or of the expression of emotion; as, a *storm* of wrath; a *storm* of sobs. **7.** *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place. **8.** A hard frost; also, a period of snowy and frosty weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Tempest; violence, agitation. calamity. See WIND.

Storm′-and-Stress′ Pe′ri-od [G. *Sturm und Drang Periode*], in Germany, a period of intellectual convulsion, in the last part of the 18th century, when the nation began to free itself from French literary standards; — so called from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," of Klinger (1752–1831). Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" and Schiller's "Robbers" contributed to this movement.

storm, *v. i.*; STORMED (stôrmd); STORM′ING **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms.* **2.** To rage; to be in, or exhibit, a violent passion.

The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, angrily, or the like; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets.

storm, *v. t.* *Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

storm bird. **a** A petrel, esp. the stormy petrel. **b** A bird thought to presage storms. See STORMCOCK, RAIN BIRD.

storm center *or* **centre.** *Meteor.* The center of the area covered by a storm, esp. the place of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. Cf. EYE, 9.

storm flag. *Mil.* In the United States army, the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather. It is of 8 feet fly by 4 feet 2 inches hoist.

storm′ful (stôrm′fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with storms. — **storm′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **storm′ful-ness,** *n.*

storm glass. A glass vessel, usually a vertical tube, the contents of which are supposed to indicate changes in the weather by changes in their appearance.

storm′–proof′ (-pro͞of′), *a.* Proof against storms; capable of keeping out wind, rain, etc.

storm sail. *Naut.* Any of a number of small, strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather.

storm signal, *or* **storm warning.** Any signal announcing the approach of a storm, esp. one of marked violence. The United States Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a central black square. A red pennant above this flag indicates stormwinds from the northeast quadrant; one below it indicates stormwinds from the southeast quadrant. A white pennant above indicates winds from the northwest; below, winds from the southwest. Two red flags with black centers is the hurricane warning. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red, westerly winds. The English storm signals are a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights at night, denoting southerly gales when the cone or triangle apex is below; northerly, when it is above.

storm′y (stôr′mĭ), *a.*; STORM′I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); STORM′I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. "The *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.* **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks; a *stormy* life; *stormy* men or passions.

Stormy Cape [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso*], the Cape of Good Hope; — so called by Dias (1486). — **s. petrel.** See PETREL.

Stor′thing′, Stor′ting′ (stôr′tĭng′), *n.* [Norw. *storting*; *stor* great + *ting* court, court of justice, akin to E. THING.] The Parliament of Norway. It is chosen by direct election and convenes annually. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

sto′ry (stō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **sto′rey**; *pl.* STOREYS. [OF. *estoré*, *estorée*, built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. (Cf. MEZZANINE FLOOR) A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below; as, the lower, second, or third *story*; a building of one *story*, of thirty *stories.* **2.** Something resembling, or likened to, a story (def. 1); as, the beehives are arranged in *stories.*

sto′ry, *n.* [ME. *storie*, OF. *estoire*, F. *histoire*, fr. L. *historia.* See HISTORY.] **1.** A connected narration of that which has occurred; a description of past events; a history.

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story.* *Ed. Rev.*

2. **a** An account or recital of some incident or event. "To tell sad *stories* of my own mishaps." *Shak.* **b** A report; a statement; as, the man's *story* was not convincing. **c** An account of the career of a particular individual, or of the sequential facts in a given case; also, a group of facts, told or untold, having a particular significance in respect of some person or thing; as, the *story* of my life; the *story* of a mine. **d** An anecdote, esp. an amusing one; as, his speech contained several good *stories.* **3.** In literature, a narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. **4.** The intrigue or plot of a work of narrative literature; as, a novel better in style than in *story.* **5.** In painting, sculpture, tapestry, etc., a scene from legend, history, romance, etc.; — also *storywork.* *Obs.* **6.** A fib; a lie; a falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or to children. *Colloq.* **7.** Any news article in a periodical. *Cant.*

His "*stories*," as all newspaper writings are called by men who write them, were . . . picturesque reading. *R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident, esp. in the life of a well-known person; as, an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood; an illustrative or pithy *anecdote.* See NARRATIVE, FABLE.

sto′ry, *v. t.*; STO′RIED (-rĭd); STO′RY-ING. [Cf. OF. *historier.* See STORY, *n.*] **1.** To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story.

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See 2d STORY, 5; STORIED, *p. a.*, 3.

sto′ry, *v. i.* To narrate; to tell a story.

story rod. *Carp.* A rod cut to the proposed clear height between finished floor and ceiling, and often marked with minor dimensions, as for door trims, dadoes, etc.

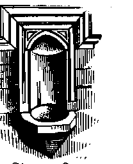
sto′ry–tell′er, *n.* A teller of story or stories; specif.: **a** One who relates anecdotes. **b** One who recites tales orally in public, as in the Levant. **c** A story-writer. **d** A fibber; a liar. *Childish.* — **sto′ry–tell′ing,** *a. & n.*

sto′ry–writ′er (-rīt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chronicler. *Obs.* **2.** A writer of stories, tales, or romance, esp. short stories, as for magazines.

stoss (stŏs; *G.* shtōs), *a.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *lee.*

stot (stŏt), *n.* [Cf. STOAT.] **1.** A young horse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; specif., a steer, or castrated bull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoup (sto͞op), *n.* Also **stoop.** [ME. *stope*, fr. Scand. or D.; cf. Icel. *staup*, akin to AS. *stéap*, D. *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stouph.*] **1.** A vessel for liquids; specif.: **a** A small but indefinite measure for liquids, ranging generally from half a pint to two quarts. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A drinking vessel, esp. a flagon. *Shak.* **c** Hence, the contents of such a drinking vessel. **2.** *Eccl.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water with which those who enter, dipping their fingers in it, cross themselves; — called also *holy-water stoup.*


Stoup, 2.

stout (stout), *a.*; STOUT′ER (-ẽr); STOUT′EST. [ME. *stout*, OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, prob. fr. L. *stultus* foolish (cf., for the sense changes, E. *foolhardy*); cf. D. *stout* bold, G. *stolz* proud, prob. fr. OF. or L.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; courageous; bold.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

b Firm; stubborn; persistent. "Resolutely *stout.*" *Daniel.* **2.** Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. *Archaic.*

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout.* *Latimer.*

3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: **a** Sturdy; vigorous; lusty; having strength of muscle; as, a *stout* man. **b** Firm; stanch; stable; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, or cloth. **c** Solid; substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor. **4.** Having a bulky body; thickset; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. — Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, stocky, bulky. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, "a very *stout*, puffy man, in buckskins and Hessian boots" (*Thackeray*); "one very *stout* gentleman, whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases" (*Dickens*); "a large *portly* figure, belonging to the rotund school, the very beau ideal of an old abbot" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); "an elderly gentleman, large and *portly*, and of remarkably dignified demeanor" (*Hawthorne*); "Mrs. Byron . . . was a short and *corpulent* person, and rolled considerably in her gait" (*Moore*). BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade, of the name of . . . Brom Van Brunt" (*Irving*); "*burly*, dozing humblebee" (*Emerson*). See STRONG.

stout, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] A strong malt liquor; a strong porter containing a comparatively large amount of dissolved solids and about 6 or 7 per cent of alcohol.

stout′–heart′ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout′–heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath, akin to D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room, room for a bath, G. *stube* room, OHG. *stuba* a heated room, Icel. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva*, *stuga*, a room, Dan. *stue*; cf. It. *stufa* stove, room with a stove, OF. *estuve* a room for a bath; of unknown origin. Cf. ESTUFA, STEW, STUFA.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; formerly, such a house or room for dwelling in, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom, but now only specif.: **a** *Hort.* A glasshouse or conservatory kept at a high degree of heat for the culture of tropical plants; a hothouse. (Cf. GREENHOUSE, 1.) *Eng.* **b** A drying room, used in various manufactures. **2.** Any of various apparatus, commonly made of cast or sheet iron, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc., for heating air for a hot blast (see CHECKERWORK, 3), or the like. Stoves may have a receptacle (often lined with fire brick, etc.) for burning solid fuel, as coal, or burners for oil or gas, or they may be heated by electricity, or, in special cases, by the hot gaseous products of combustion from a furnace. In this sense, the term was orig. used in England only of the *foot stove.* Cf. NORWEGIAN STOVE, RANGE, *n.*, 9. **3.** A kiln, as for firing pottery or drying minerals. **4.** *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays. *Now Rare.*

stove, *v. t.*; STOVED (stōvd); STOV′ING (stōv′ĭng). **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat. *Bacon.* **2.** **a** To heat or dry in or as in a stove. **b** To stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To shut up in or as in a stove. *Obs.*

stove bolt. A long slender bolt, threaded about halfway from the end, and having a snap or flat countersunk head slit for a screw driver.

stove′pipe′ (stōv′pīp′), *n.* **1.** Pipe, or a pipe, made up of sheet iron in lengths and angular or curved pieces, — used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue. **2** Short for STOVEPIPE HAT.

stove plant. A plant which, in temperate climates, requires to be grown in a stove or hothouse.

stow (stō), *v. t.*; STOWED (stōd); STOW′ING. [ME. *stowen,*

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stor′ken (*dial.* stŏ(r)′kĕn; stŭ(r)′kĕn), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *storkna* coagulate, Norw. dial. *storkna* stiffen.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To grow strong or stout; to thrive. **b** To congeal; to stiffen.
storm′a-ble, *a.* That can be taken by storm.
storm axis. The line joining the lowest points in the isobaric curves of a cyclonic storm.
storm cellar A cyclone cellar.
storm′cock′, *n.* *Local, Eng.* **a** Missel thrush. **b** Fieldfare. **c** Green woodpecker. **d** Stormy petrel.
storm current. *Meteor.* A local current caused by a storm wind.
stormd. Stormed. *Ref. Sp.*
storm door. *Arch* An extra outside door to prevent the entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc. — **storm entrance. house,** etc.
storm drum. A drum-shaped form of storm signal.
storm′er, *n.* One who storms.
storm finch. The stormy petrel. *Local, Brit.* [STORMY.]
storm′i-ly (stôr′mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
storm′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
storming party. *Mil.* A party assigned to make the first assault in storming a fortress.
storm jib. *Naut.* See STORM SAIL.
storm kite. A kind of kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in distress.
storm lane. *Meteor.* A narrow belt over which storm centers pass with a certain degree of regularity and with frequency.
storm′less, *a.* See -LESS.
storm mizzen. *Naut.* A triangular sail set on a temporary stay abaft the mizzen.
storm petrel. A stormy petrel.
storm stay. *Naut.* A temporary stay for a storm sail.
storm′ward (stôrm′wẽrd), *a.* Situated toward the point from which the storm comes.
storm′wind′ (-wĭnd′), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm.
storm window. **a** An additional window placed outside the ordinary window as a protection against severe weather. **b** A dormer window, or other protected window raised from a roof.
‖ **stor-nel′lo** (stôr-nĕl′lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] A kind of short folk song of the Italians. usually improvised on the name of some natural object as a motive.
storour, *n.* [Cf. dial. *store* kept for fattening or breeding.] An overseer of herds. *Obs. Scot.*
storre. ✝ STAR.
stort. ✝ 1st START. [STARVE.]
storven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
sto′ry-book′, *n.* A book containing one or more stories, or tales.
sto′ry-work′, *n.* See 2d STORY, 5.
stosh (stŏsh), *n.* Fish offal; pomace.
‖ **Stoss′ton′** (shtōs′tōn′), *n.* [G.; *stoss* push + *ton* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A glottal stop or catch, esp. a strong one such as the Danish stödtone. *W. Viëtor.*
stot. Obs or dial. Eng. of STOAT.
stot (stŏt), *n. & v.* [Cf. STUTTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Stumble; stagger. **2.** Bounce; rebound; bound. **3.** Stammer; stutter.
stotay, *v. i.* [OF. *estouteier* to throw into confusion.] To stagger; stumble; stutter *Obs.*
stote. ✝ STOT, a horse, etc.
stoter. ✝ STATER.
stoteye, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoutie.*] Bravery; audacious attack. *Obs.*
stothe. ✝ STODE.
sto-tin′ka (stō-tĭŋ′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -KI (-kĭ) [Bulgarian.] See COIN.
stotith, *n.* = STOT, bullock. *Obs.*
stotte. ✝ STOT, a horse, etc.
stot′ter (stŏt′ẽr), *v. i. & n.* [The v. is freq. of *stot.*] Stagger; stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stot′ter-el (-ĕl), *n.* = STOT, a bullock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stoude. ✝ *stood*, pret. of STAND.
stouer. ✝ STORE, *n.*
stouith. ✝ STOUTH. [of STOOK.]
stouk (sto͝ok). Scot. & dial. Eng.
stoul (sto͞ol). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump.
stoule. ✝ STOOL.
stoun (stoun). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.
stound. ✝ STOOND.
stound, *p. a.* [Cf. STUN.] Stunned. *Obs.*
stound (*dial.* sto͞ond. sto͞on), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. STUN.] To be in pain; throb; ache; to thrill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stound, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *stunda* to wait.] Stop; delay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stound, *n.* [AS. *stund*; akin to D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, Icel. *stund.*] **a** A time, esp. a short time; moment; instant. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Season; occasion; period. *Obs.* — **in a stound.** Suddenly. *Obs.*
stound, *n.* [Cf. STOUND, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; ache; thrill; throb. **b** Grief; sorrow. *Obs.* **c** An attack; an assault. *Obs.* **d** Astonishment; amazement; alarm. *Obs.* **e** An amazing sight; apparition. *Obs.*
stound, *v. t.* *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To bruise; to beat severely. **b** To stun, as with a blow or a noise; to benumb. **c** To stupefy; astonish.
stound′meal′ (stound′mēl′), *adv.* [AS. *stundmǣlum.* See STOUND time; -MEAL.] *Obs.* **a** At different times; now and then. **b** Moment by moment; gradually. [a short time. *Obs.*]
stound-while, *n.* An instant;
stoune. ✝ STONE.
stoup (*dial.* sto͝op). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STOOP.
stoupaille, *n.* [OF. *estoupaille* a stopper, plug.] Stoppage. *Obs.*
stouph. ✝ STUPHE.
stouple. ✝ STUBBLE.
stour (*dial.* sto͞or). Var. of STOWER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stour (sto͞or), *n.* [OF. *estour*, *estor*, tumult, combat, of Teutonic origin. See STORM.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Conflict; combat; quarrel; strife. **2.** Agitation; excitement; tumult; commotion; hurry. **3.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Opposition; difficulty; hardship; affliction. **b** Agony; throe; paroxysm; fit. **c** Onset; assault; shock; a storm of blows. **d** Encounter; meeting. **4.** A storm; a gale; a stiff breeze. **5.** Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; powdery substance. Hence, spray; fog.
stour, *a.* [AS. *stōr*; akin to LG. *stur*, Icel. *stōrr.*] *Obs., Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Great; vast; huge. **b** Strong; hardy; robust. **c** Violent; fierce. *Obs.* **d** (1) Loud. *Obs.* (2) Hoarse; deep-toned. **e** Severe; austere; stern; rude; rough. **f** Hard; stiff; inflexible. *Obs.*
stour, *v.* [Cf. D. *storen* disturb. Cf. STIR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stir; to move quickly. **b** To gush or pour out. **c** To rise or drive in a cloudy mass, as dust or spray.
stourb. ✝ STURB.
stourdy. ✝ STURDY.
stour′ie Var. of STOURY.
stour′ing (sto͞or′ĭn), *n.* A sprinkling. *Scot.*
stour′li-ness, *n.* [See STOUR, *a.*] Severity; harshness. *Obs.*
stour′ly, *a.* Great; strong. *Obs.*
stour′ly, *adv.* Greatly; strongly; sturdily. *Obs. or Scot.*
stourne. ✝ STERN.
stour′ness, *n.* **a** Greatness; highness. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Strength; might. *Obs.*
stour′y (sto͞or′ĭ), *a.* Dusty; also, snowy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stoury. ✝ STORY.
stout (stout; *dial.* stĕ′o͞ot), *n.* [AS. *stūt.*] A gnat; midge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or Scot.*]
stout (*Scot.* sto͞ot), *adv.* Stoutly.
stout (stout), *n.* A shock (of Indian corn). *Local, U. S.*
stout, *v. t.* [OF. *estouter* to be audacious, in AF. to disconcert.] To bully; annoy. *Obs.* — *v. i* To be insolent; flaunt about. *Obs.*
stout′en (-'n), *v. t.* To make stout or robust. *Rare.*
stoutesse, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] Valor; bravery. *Obs.*
stouth (sto͞oth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, E. STEALTH.] **a** Theft; robbery. *Obs.* **b** Stolen pleasure. *Obs.* **c** Stealth. *Scot.*
stouth and routh (sto͞oth ănd ro͞oth). Plenty. *Scot.*
stouth′rief′ (sto͞oth′rēf′), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, and AS. *rēaf* spoil, booty, E. STEALTH; REAVE.] Orig., forcible theft; robbery; later, as used in indictments (down to 1861), the despoiling of a dwelling house with personal violence to its occupants. *Scot., Obs. or Hist.*
stout′ish, *a.* See -ISH.
stout′ly, *a.* Stout. *Obs.*
stout′ly, *adv.* of STOUT.
stout′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sto′va-in (stō′vȧ-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*stove* (a translation of F. proper name *Fourneau*) + *-in*, *-ine.*] *Pharm.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2NCl$, the hydrochloride of an amino compound containing benzoyl, used as a local anæsthetic, esp by injection into the sheath of the spinal cord, producing anæsthesia below the point of introduction.
stove (stōv), *v. t. & n.* [Cf Icel. *stýfa* to cut off.] = STOW, cut.
stove, *pret. & p. p.* of STAVE.
stove, *n* A dent. *Dial U. S.*
stove, *v. t.* [See STAVE.] To stave or push (in). *Scot. & Dial.*
stove coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
stove glass. Sheet mica.
stove′house′, *n.* = STOVE, *n.*, 1 a & b.
stov′en (stōv′'n), *n.* [AS. *stofn.*] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Tree stump; stock. **b** A sprout or shoot, as of colewort.
stovepipe hat. The common tall silk hat. *Colloq., U. S.*
sto′ver, *v. i.* Bristle; stiffen *Obs.*
sto′ver (stō′vẽr), *n.* [ME. *stover*, OF. *estoveir*, *estovoir* See ESTOVERS.] **a** Provision; food. *Obs.* **b** Fodder, esp. for winter, as straw or stubble. *Dial. Eng.*
stov′ies (stōv′ĭz), *n. pl.* [Dial. *stove* to stew; cf. Gael *stobhadh* a stew.] Stewed potatoes; Irish stew. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
stow (stō). Dial. Eng. of STALL.
stow, *n.* [AS. *stōw.*] **a** A place. *Obs., exc. in Place Names.* **b** An alley. *Obs.*
stow, *n.* Short for STOWBORD.
stow, *n.* Apparatus used in tin plating. [bird. *Obs.*]
stow, *n.* A falconer's call to his
stow, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *stōwian* to restrain.] To restrain. *Obs.*

fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw;* cf. AS. *stōwian* to hold back, Icel. eld*stō* a fireplace, hearth, OFries. *stō* place, and E. *stand.*] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable or convenient place; to pack; as, to *stow* freight; to *stow* hay in a mow.
2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.
Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*
3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car, or the hold of a ship.
4. *Mining.* To fill up, as a stope, with waste.
5. To hold; to contain; to furnish room for.
6. To bestow; grant; commit; intrust. *Obs.*
7. To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk. *Slang.*
to stow down. **a** To stow away; specif., to load (oil) on a whaler. **b** To yield as the amount of a stowdown.

stow (stō), *v. i. Chiefly Naut.* To be stowed, as an anchor.

stow'age (stō'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, room in which things may be stowed; state of being stowed.
2. That which is stowed or packed. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Money paid for stowing goods.

stow'a-way' (stō'ă-wā'), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.

stow'bord (-bōrd), *n.* Also **stow'board.** A breast or heading used for stowing rubbish or waste.

stow'ing (stō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOW. Hence: *n. Mining.* A method of working in which the waste is packed into the goaf; also, the material so disposed of.

stra-bis'mic (strȧ-bĭz'mĭk) } *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or af-
stra-bis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fected with, strabismus.

stra'bis-mom'e-ter (strā'bĭz-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*strabismus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus. — **stra'bis-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν to squint, fr. στραβός distorted, squinting.] *Med.* An affection of the eye in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object, due to undue contraction or undue relaxation of one or more of the muscles of the eyeball; squinting; cross-eye.

stra-bot'o-my (-bŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.

strad'dle (străd'l), *v. i.;* STRAD'DLED (-ld'); STRAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Prob. for earlier *striddle, stridle,* freq. of *stride.*]
1. To part the legs wide; to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp., to sit astride.
2. To be noncommittal, or to favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides; to be "on the fence." *Colloq.*
3. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.
4. In poker, to double the blind.

strad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To stand, sit, or be astride of.
2. To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*
3. *Finance.* To be both long and short of (the market).
4. In poker, to double (the blind).

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** Act or position of one who straddles; act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet wide apart.
2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.
3. A noncommittal or equivocal position. *Colloq.*
4. *Stock Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," i. e., the right to demand of the seller, or require that he take, at a certain price, within a certain time, certain securities.
5. In poker, a double blind, or a doubling of the blind.
6. A vertical post, esp. one of those which support a horizontal set in a shaft.

straddle mill. *Mech.* A milling cutter with teeth on each (sometimes only one) side as well as on its periphery, commonly used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work, for sizing nuts, boltheads, etc.

strad'dler (străd'lẽr), *n.* One that straddles; as: **a** *Railroads.* A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. **b** A weeding hoe that straddles a row.

Stra-di-va'ri (strä-dē-vä'rē) } *n.* A stringed instru-
Strad-i-va'ri-us (străd-ĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭs) } ment, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644–1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.

strag'gle (străg'l), *v. i.;* STRAG'GLED (-ld'); STRAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. *strackle,* freq. of ME. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See STROKE, *v. t.*] **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to stray; specif., to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle.
2. To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; to be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Scott.*
The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

strag'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who straggles, or departs from the company to which he belongs, or from the direct or proper course, as a soldier who wanders from his regiment on the march, or a bird that strays out of its usual range.
2. One who rambles without settled direction; hence, a vagabond or roving shiftless fellow; a tramp. *Shak.*
3. A person or thing conceived of as straggling, or wandering off or separated in some irregular manner from others of the kind; as, crop the *stragglers* in the hedge.

strag'gly (străg'lĭ), *a.* Straggling; spread out or scattered irregularly; as, a *straggly* hamlet; a *straggly* beard.

straight (strāt), *a.;* STRAIGHT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIGHT'EST. [ME. *streiȝt,* properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht,* p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.]
1. Having an invariable direction (*Newcomb*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); — said of a line, or one-dimensional continuum of points, completely determined by any two of its elements (or points), as distinguished from a *curved* line. Points are the elements of linear geometry; points and straight lines, of plane geometry; points, lines, and planes, of space, or the geometry of space (*Hilbert*). Legendre's definition of the *straight line* as "the shortest distance between two points" is illogical and unfortunate. See DISTANCE, 3; DIRECTION, 9.
2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; as, a *straight* pole, path; — opposed to *curved* and *crooked.*
"The crooked shall be made *straight.*" *Is.* xl. 4.
3. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; as, *straight* dealing; a *straight* man of business.
4. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Coming direct from a trustworthy source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. *Slang.* **b** Keeping true to a correct course or method; proceeding directly; as, a *straight* reasoner; *straight* thinking. **c** Candid; frank; as, a *straight* speech. *Colloq.* **d** *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush.
5. Properly ordered or arranged; free from irregularity or confusion; correctly kept; correct; as, in the general confusion, this room alone was *straight;* a *straight* ledger.
6. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican or Democrat; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.*
7. Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, whisky *straight; straight* Marquis of Queensbury rules. *Slang.*
8. Having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold; as, cigars ten cents *straight. Slang or Cant, U. S.*
straight angle, an angle of 180 degrees. — **s. arch.** = FLAT ARCH. — **s. face,** a face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of merriment. — **s. flour.** See FLOUR. — **s. joint.** *Carp.* **a** A continuous floor joint transverse to the length of the boards. **b** A joint without tongues, dowels, or other additional fittings; — called also *square joint.* — **s. paper,** *Com.,* negotiable paper signed or indorsed by one individual. — **s. peen,** a long narrow peen of a hammer, parallel to the shaft. — **s. poker.** See 3d POKER. — **s. sinus,** *Anat.,* a venous sinus along the line of junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli. — **s. ticket,** a ticket cast for the regular candidates of a party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner; in a direct or uninterrupted course; directly; *Archaic,* immediately; straightway; *Colloq.,* correctly; rightly; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark; he *straight* denied it.
Everything was going on *straight.* *W. Black.*

straight, *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** (with *the*) The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post.
2. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence.

straight, *v. t.;* STRAIGHT'ED; STRAIGHT'ING. To straighten. *R.*

straight'a-way' (strāt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* course (in racing); a *straightaway* dash.

straight'a-way', *n.* A straight course, esp. of a race track.

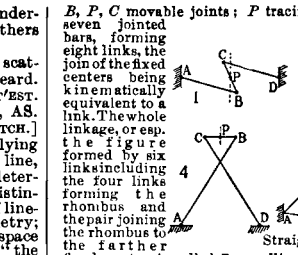
straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A bar or slip of wood or metal, a board, or the like, having one or more long edges made straight within a desired degree of accuracy, used for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.

straight'en (-n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-nd); -EN-ING. To make straight; as: **a** To reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **b** To make correct; put in order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs or an account. — **to straighten one's face,** to compose one's features.

straight'en, *v. i.* To become straight.

straight'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; leading directly onward; hence, honest; frank; candid. — **straight'for'ward-ly, straight'for'ward,** *adv.* — **straight'for'ward-ness,** *n.*

straight'-line', *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called **parallel motion,** a term which strictly applies only to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane. Principal among straight-line motions are the following: (1) **Watt's** (Fig. 1 in *Illust.* $AB = CD$; P, tracing point, at center of CB), an approximate device used in beam engines and Richards's indicator. (2) **Scott-Russell's** (Fig. 2. AC fixed; PC jointed to AB at B and to sliding block C, $AB = BC = PB$; P tracing point). (3) **Robert's** (Fig. 3. AD, BC jointed to T piece ABP at A and B, and turning at D and C, respectively; P tracing point), an approximate motion which can be made accurate by substituting slots and swiveling blocks for the swinging links. (4) **Che-by'shev's,** *or* **Tche-by'sheff's** (chĕ-bĭsh'ĕfs) (A, D fixed joints; C, B movable joints; P tracing point). (5) **Peau'cel'lier's'** (pō'sĕl'yāz') (A, E fixed joints; B, P, C movable joints; P tracing point), an exact device of seven jointed bars, forming eight links, the join of the fixed centers being kinematically equivalent to a link. The whole linkage, or esp. the figure formed by six links including the four links forming the rhombus and the pair joining the rhombus to the farther fixed center, is called **Peaucellier's cell.** (6) **White's** (*A* circle rolling inside fixed circle *B* of twice the diameter; *P* tracing point). Proportions not specified are about as drawn.



Straight-line Motion.

2. Designating a form of rotary printing press or machine in which the paper webs travel in approximately horizontal lines from the reel to the folder.

straight'-line' gale. *Meteor.* **a** A gale of several days' duration blowing over the same region and from the same quarter. **b** A long streak of violent wind not related to any deflection of isobars.

straight'-out' (strāt'out'; 87), *a.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight'-pull', *a. Firearms.* Having the motion of the bolt straight forward and back, the locking and unlocking being effected without rotation; as, a Lee *straight-pull* rifle.

straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.
And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.

straight'way', *a. Mech.* Having, or affording, a straight way; as, a *straightway* valve (usually a form of gate valve).

strain (strān), *n.* [ME. *stren, streen, streon,* AS. *strēon* gain, acquisition, begetting; cf. AS. *strīenan, strȳnan, strēonan,* to beget, to obtain; akin to OHG. *striunan* to gain.] **1.** Orig., gain; also, generating; hence, progeny; race; stock; generation; descent; family.
He is of a noble *strain.* *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** In domestic animals, those individuals which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed, as horses descended from some well-known sire, or the individuals of a herd which has been inbred. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by no apparent morphological characters, but by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency.
3. **a** Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*
b A trace; a streak: a turn; a peculiar element or tendency; as, he has a *strain* of fanaticism.
4. Sort; kind. "The common *strain.*" *Dryden.*
5. **a** The tenor, pervading note, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain;* there was a *strain* of woe in his story.
The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*
b Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain.*
6. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; specif.: **a** A distinct portion of an ode or other poem. **b** *Music.* A complete musical period, often divided off by a double bar; any rounded subdivision of a movement. **c** A melody, tune, or air. **d** A song; a poem.
Syn. — See VEIN.

strain, *v. t.;* STRAINED (strānd); STRAIN'ING. [OF. *estraindre, estreindre,* F. *étreindre,* L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; prob. akin to Gr. στραγγάλη a halter, στράγξ that which is squeezed out, a drop. Cf. STRANGLE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, STRAIT, *a.*, STRESS, STRICT, STRINGENT.] **1.** To draw tight; to extend with effort; to stretch; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the cords of a musical instrument. *Archaic.*
"To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*
2. To restrain; curb; confine. *Obs.*
3. To force; constrain.
The quality of mercy is not *strained.* *Shak.*
4. *Mech.* To act upon, in any way, so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it.
5. **a** To exert to the utmost; to put to great stress or effort; to use, or cause to act, with extreme vigor; as, to *strain* every nerve in running. **b** To wield; brandish. *Obs.*
6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law.
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*
7. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship.
8. To injure, as in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm, as the nervous system or an organ, by overexertion or excessive use; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist.

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stow, *v. t.* [See STOVE cut.] To cut; crop; trim. — *n.* **a** A cut or slice. **b** A stump or shoot of a tree. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow'-boat'ing, *n.* A method of fishing with a stow-net.

stowd. Stowed. *Ref. Sp.*

stow'down', *n. Naut.* Act of stowing; that which is stowed.

stower. † STORE.

stower. Var. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

stow'er (stō'ẽr), *n.* One that stows; esp., one employed in stowing vessels' holds.

stow'er (stou'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A thick piece of wood; a post, stake, bar, or pole; specif.: **a** A spear. *Obs.* **b** Round of a ladder. **c** Boat hook.

stow'in (stou'ĭn). Scot. var. of *stolen,* p. p. of STEAL.

stowk (stouk). Var. of STOOK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stowk, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *staak, stok,* noise, *staaka* to make a noise, Sw. dial. *ståka* to make a noise, walk awkwardly.] Trouble; vexation. *Obs.*

stowl (stōl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump. [stealth. *Scot.*

stow'lins (stou'lĭnz), *adv.* By

stewmpe. † STUMP.

stown. † STUN.

stown (stoun). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen,* p. p.

stownd. † STOUND.

stow'-net', *n.* A funnel-shaped net set in a tideway to catch sprats, commonly having several parts with meshes diminishing in size towards the small end.

stownlen. † STUN.

stown'lins (stoun'lĭnz). Var. of STOWLINS.

stowp (stōp). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOP, a post, etc.

stowp. † STOUP.

stowre. Var. of STOUR, STOWER.

stowte. † STOUT.

stowth (stouth). Var. of STOUTH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow'-wood', *n. Naut.* Wooden chocks used in stowing casks in the hold.

S. T. P. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).

str. *Abbr.* Steamer.

stra (*dial.* strō, strä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.

straak. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.

stra'ber-y (strō'bẽr-ĭ; strä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of STRAWBERRY.

stra'blam (strā'blz'm), *n. Med.* Strabismus.

stra-bis'mal (strȧ-bĭz'măl), *a.* Strabismic.

stra-bom'e-ter (strȧ-bŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-meter.*] *Med.* A strabismometer

strache. † STRETCH.

Strachy, *n.* A name or title of uncertain meaning and form occurring only in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (II. v. 45).

strack (străk). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIKE.

strack'ling (străk'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. DISTRACT, *a.*] A distracted, giddy, or foolish person; also, a good for nothing. *Dial. Eng.*

stract (străkt), *p. a.* Distracted. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

strad (străd), *n.* A kind of leather legging or gaiter. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

stradarolle, *n.* A high wayman.

strad'dle, *adv.* = ASTRADDLE.

strad'dle-bug', *n.* [*straddle* + *bug.*] A long-legged beetle. *Dial.*

strad'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ld; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; astride of something.

strad'dle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the fashion of one straddling.

strad'dling (străd'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Being arranged alternately in two circles in the hub; — said of spokes. See STRADDLE, *v. t.*, 3, and STAGGER, *v. t.*, 3.

strad'dling, *n.* An Abrahaman. *Obs. Cant.*

strade (*dial.* strād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIDE.

stra'di-co. [It.] A kind of Italian magistrate or judge. *Obs.*

strad'i-ot (străd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [OF. *stradiot, estradiot,* fr. It. *stradiotto,* Gr. στρατιώτης soldier.] A kind of light cavalryman, recruited from Albania, Dalmatia, Greece, etc., and employed in the Venetian and other armies in the 15th and 16th centuries.

strad'l, strad'ld. Straddle; straddled. *Ref. Sp.*

strad'o-met'ri-cal (străd'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* [It. *strada* street or road + E. *metrical.*] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. *R.* [of STRAW.]

strae (strā). Scot. & dial. Eng.

straem. † STREAM.

straete. † STREET.

strafe (străf), *n.* & *v.* [Perh. due to confusion of *stray* and *waif.*] Stray; waif. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

straft, *n.* Bickering; scolding.

strag (străg), *n.* Straggler; vagabond; a stray pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*

strage. *n.* [Cf. L. *strages.*] Slaughter. *Obs.*

strageller. † STRAGGLER. [*R.*]

strag'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of straggling. **2.** A straggling body. *Obs. Scot.*

straggle, *v. t.* = RAG, *v. t.*, 2.

strag'gle-tooth', *n.* A misplaced or irregularly formed tooth.

strag'gling (străg'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAGGLE. — **strag'gling-ly,** *adv.*

straggling money. *Brit. Nav.* A reward for apprehending stragglers or deserters; pay deducted for absence without leave. *Eng.*

straght. † STRAIGHT.

straghte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.

strag'l, strag'ld. Straggle; straggled. *Ref. Sp.*

strag'u-lum (străg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a sprayed or covering.] Mantle of a bird. — **strag'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

stragyll, *n.* A straggling body.

strahte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.

strale. † STRAY.

straif. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.

straight. † STRAIT, *a.*, *n.*, & *v.*

straight'-billed' cur'lew. The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*

straight'-cut', *a.* Having the leaves cut lengthwise; — said of certain smoking tobaccos.

straight'-cut', *n.* One who is straight-cut or uncompromising, esp. in adhering to a political party or policy; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Democrats who in 1872 supported Charles O'Conor instead of Horace Greeley for president. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.*

straight'en. † STRAITEN.

straight'en-er, *n.* One that straightens.

straight'forth', *adv.* Straightway. *Obs.*

straight'for'wards, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

straight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

straight'ly. † STRAITLY.

straight'ly, *adv.* of STRAIGHT.

straight'ness. † STRAITNESS.

straight'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

straight'-pight' (-pīt'), *a.* Straight or erect. *Obs.*

straight'-spo'ken, *a.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Straightway. *Obs. or R.*

straik. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.

straik (*dial.* strāk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAKE, *n.*, STROKE.

straike, *n.* [Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 8; STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16.] A bushel. *Obs.*

strail, *n.* [AS. *strǣl, strǣgl,* fr.

9. **a** To urge with importunity; to press, as a petition. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** To distress; vex. *Obs.*
10. To squeeze; to press closely; to hug; — now usually only in phrase, *to strain to one's breast.*

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

11. **a** To press, or cause to pass, through or as through a strainer; to filter through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance. **b** To remove by filtration or the like; — usually with *out;* as, to *strain* out coffee grounds.
12. To set forth in strains, or song. *Obs. Spenser.*
Syn. — STRAIN, SPRAIN, as here compared, agree in the idea of injury from overstretching or overexertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.
to strain a point, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience; to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings. — **to s. courtesy**, to use an excess of civility; — often ironical.

strain (strān), *v. i.* **1**. To make violent efforts; to strive; to stretch with exertion or difficulty; as, be *strains* under the great weight; the eyes *strain* to see the ships.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To act importunately; to press; urge. *Now Rare.*
3. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion; as, the ship *strained* in the heavy seas.
4. To pass through or as through a filter, colander, or the like; to be filtered; to percolate; to ooze; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil; the thin soup *strains* easily.
to strain at, to strive after, esp. with extreme effort.

strain, *n.* **1**. Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension, physical or mental; also, a force, influence, or state causing such tension; as, the *strain* on a ship's rigging; a *strain* on her strength. **b** Excessive exertion; painful labor; a violent effort.

Whether any poet . . . since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain*. *Landor.*

c The hurt or injury from excessive tension or use, as of the muscles, nerves, or an organ; a sprain; a wrench.
2. *Mech.* **a** Deformation or distortion due to stress or force; specif., linear, areal, or volumetric deformation per unit of length, area, or volume, respectively; in a compound structure, relative slipping between the component parts. **b** Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force generally.
3. *Geom.* Change of shape of a figure when geometrically transformed; deformation.

strained (strānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRAIN. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations. **b** Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; forced; as, *strained* wit.

strain′er (strān′ẽr), *n.* One that strains; a device for straining; specif.: **a** A utensil or device, as a screen, sieve, or filter, to retain or hold back solid pieces or particles while a liquid passes through. Cf. COLANDER. **b** Any of various devices for stretching something to a desired tension. **c** *Basketwork.* A small rod with ends sharpened and bent at right angles, used to keep a stake in position. **d** *Carriage Building.* A strip of wood, a piece of glued canvas, or the like, for reënforcing the back of a panel.
strainer of Hippocrates. = HIPPOCRATES'S BAG.

strain′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAIN. — **straining arch**, *Arch.*, an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — **s. beam** *or* **piece**, *Arch.*, a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN-POST, *Illust.* — **s. sill**, *Arch.*, a straining piece superimposed on the tie beam of a truss to resist at each end the foot of a diagonal strut.

strain insulator. *Elec.* A strong form of insulator used to insulate a guy wire supporting a trolley wire or other conductor; — called also *shackle insulator*, or simply *shackle*.

strain sheet. *Arch. & Engin.* A skeleton drawing of a structure, as a roof truss or a bridge, showing the stress to which each member will be subjected.

strait (strāt), *a.;* STRAIT′ER (-ẽr); STRAIT′EST. [ME. *strait, straight, streyt, streit*, OF. *estreit, estroit*, F. *étroit*, fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. Perh. influenced by *straight* not crooked. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRICT.] **1**. Narrow; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

2. **a** Restricted; limited in space or time. **b** Tight; close; closely fitting.
3. Close; intimate; familiar. *Obs.*
4. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; exacting.

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. **a** Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*. *Secker.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. *Obs. Shak.*
7. [Due to confusion of L. *strictus*, p. p., with the ME. p. p. of *stretch*, v.] Drawn, as a sword. *Obs. Chaucer.*
Syn. — See NARROW.

strait, *n.* [ME. *straight, streit*, OF. *estreit*. See STRAIT, *a.*] **1**. A narrow pass or passage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

2. Specif., *Geog.*, a (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.*

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait*, though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. *Rare. Tennyson.*
4. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; a situation of perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.;* as, reduced to great *straits*.

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

5. *pl. Obs.* **a** Coarse woolen cloth or kersey. **b** Cloth of single width.

strait′en (strāt′'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. **1**. To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract; confine.
2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten. *Obs. or R.*

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. **a** To restrict; hamper; as, *straitened* by fetters. *Now Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; to distress or embarrass in means or conditions of life; — chiefly in the *p. p.;* as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

strait′-jack′et, *n.* A coat of strong material, as canvas, binding the body closely, for restraining the violently insane or delirious, violent criminals, etc. Some confine the arms to the body, others have long sleeves, without openings, which may be tied together. Also called *strait-waistcoat*.

strait′-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* **1**. **a** Laced tightly or closely, as a bodice or stays. **b** Wearing, or bound with, tight stays or a closely laced bodice.
2. **a** Restricted; stiff; constrained. *R.* **b** Strict in manners, morals or opinion, esp. in moral or religious views.

Strait-laced persons who deemed it scandalous to look on at "Hamlet" or "Othello." *John Fiske.*

strake (strāk), *n.* [Cf. STREAK.] **1**. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A streak. **b** Specif., a narrow strip, stretch, or the like, as a neck of land, a rut in a road, a crack in a floor.
2. **a** An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces. **b** Any of the rings forming the shell of a steam boiler.
3. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.
☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard strakes;* the strakes at the bilge are the *bilge strakes*, the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the *wales;* and the upper parts of the sides, the *sheer strakes*.

stra-min′e-ous (strȧ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw, fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread out, to strew.] Of or like straw; as: **a** Chaffy; strawy. **b** Having the pale yellowish color of straw.

stra-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *stramonium.*] **a** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the white thorn apple, or Jimson weed. **b** *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the white thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), used in medicine similarly to belladonna, but esp. in asthma.

strand (strănd), *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *strand*, Icel. *strönd.*] **1**. A shore; specif.: **a** The beach of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. **b** The bank of a stream. *Now Rare or Poetic.*
2. A stream; current; also, a channel, as a gutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SHORE.
Strand, the, an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to and near the Thames.

strand, *v. t.;* STRAND′ED; STRAND′ING. To run on a strand, or aground; as, to *strand* a ship; — often fig.

strand, *v. i.* To drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; as, the ship *stranded* at high water; — often fig.

strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein; akin to G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope, OHG. *streno.*] Any of the three or more twists, or strings, of which a rope is made; also, a single filament or string.

strand, *v. t.* **1**. To break a strand of (a rope).
2. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.
3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to *strand* a stocking; to *strand* a hole or rent.

strand′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAND. Hence: *vb. n. Mar. Law.* The action of a ship when running aground upon the strand, a rock, or bottom, so that she is fast for a time; specif., such a running aground as is accidental or done to avoid a worse impending danger, as sinking. Such a stranding charges an insurer with loss in many cases.

strange (strānj), *a.;* STRANG′ER (strān′jẽr); STRANG′EST (-jĕst). [OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange*, fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA; cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1**. Of another country; foreign. *Archaic.* "*Strange* strands." *Chaucer.*

The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; of or pertaining to some other kind, character, or place. "Foolish hens . . . sitting upon *strange* eggs." *Byron.*
3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar.

The signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*

4. Not according to the common way; exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of novelty; extraordinary; unnatural; queer; as, *strange* garments; *strange* manners.

He is sick of a *strange* fever. *Shak.*

5. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy.

She may be *strange* and shy at first. *Hawthorne.*

6. Unaccustomed; inexperienced; unacquainted.

In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, extraordinary, remarkable, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, "a soldier, full of *strange* oaths" (*Shak.*); "some *strange* mysterious dream" (*Milton*); "sad and *strange* as in dark summer dawns the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears" (*Tennyson*); "'T is *singular* that even within the sight of the high towers of Antioch you could lose your way" (*Shelley*); "Pleasure was a by-product of the *singular* chemistry of life" (*Stevenson*). That is PECULIAR, as here compared (see SPECIAL), which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer;" ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track; ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; "She was a person of some odd and *peculiar* habits, wore a *singular* dress, and affected wild and solitary haunts" (*Scott*); "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric*, amorphous, and violent in men" (*Lowell*); the workings of his mind were *erratic*. ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G. Eliot*); "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*); "our sense of the *odd*, the humorous, the grotesque" (*Lowell*); "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer;* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*); "Alice was not much surprised at this, she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*L. Carroll*); a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, "the language . . . *quaint* and old-fashioned" (*Cowper*); an *outlandish* custom. See ANOMALOUS, FANCIFUL, ECCENTRICITY.
strange woman, *Bib.*, a harlot. *Prov.* v. 3.

stran′ger (strān′jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier*, F. *étranger*. See STRANGE.] **1**. One who is strange; specif.: **a** One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner. *Shak.* **b** One not in the place where his home is; specif., one in the family or house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder.

Art thou only a *stranger* in Jerusalem? *Luke* xxiv. 18.
Thy *stranger* that is within thy gates. *Deut.* xxxi. 12.

c A person who is unknown or with whom one is unacquainted; as, I was befriended by a *stranger*. Hence, one not admitted to fellowship or acquaintance.

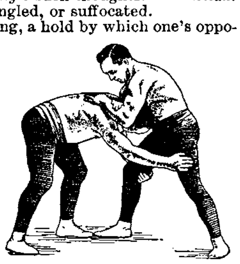
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*

d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object; — with *to*. "A *stranger* to thy thoughts." *Shak.*
2. *Law.* **a** One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; a third party; a volunteer; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers*, a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy. **b** A stranger in blood, that is, a person not closely enough related, or not so circumstanced as, to give rise to the consideration of natural love and affection.
3. Something supposed, or humorously said, to represent a coming stranger, as a piece of tea leaf floating in tea, or a flake of soot hanging on a grate bar. *Dial. or Colloq.*
4. The rock whiting. *Australia.*
Syn. — STRANGER, FOREIGNER, ALIEN. STRANGER, which once meant *foreigner* (cf. the implication of *strange, outlandish*), now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without aquaintance in a given place; a FOREIGNER is one belonging to another nation; ALIEN often denotes specif. a foreign-born resident not a citizen. See EMIGRANT.

stran′gle (străŋ′g'l), *v. t.;* STRAN′GLED (-g'ld); STRAN′GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler*, L. *strangulare*, Gr. στρεγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted, akin to L. *stringere* to draw tight, and perh. to E. *string*, n. Cf. STRAIN, *v.*, STRING.] **1**. To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle.
2. To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner; esp., to interrupt the breathing of, by entering the windpipe; as, he tried to drink when laughing, and the water *strangled* him.
3. To hinder from appearance or development; to stifle; suppress; repress. "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*

stran′gle, *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

strangle hold. In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. It is usually not allowed.



One form of Strangle Hold.

stran′gu-late (străŋ′gū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *strangulare, strangulatum*, to choke. See STRANGLE.] To compress or strangle; specif., *Med.*, to obstruct or compress so as to prevent the passage of fluid.

stran′gu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRANGULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1**. *Med.* Having the circulation stopped by compression; attended with arrest or obstruction of circulation, caused by constriction or compression.
2. *Bot.* Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.
strangulated hernia, a hernia so compressed in some part of the channel through which it protrudes as to arrest its circulation and cause swelling of the protruded part.

stran′gu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio:* cf. F. *strangulation*. See STRANGLE.] **1**. Act of strangling, or state of being strangled.
2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.
3. Any abnormal or excessive constriction.

L. *stragulum.*] A bedspread; a coverlet. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*]
strain. Aphetic for DISTRAIN.
strain, *a.* [Cf. OF. *estreint, estraint*, p. p. See 2d STRAIN.] Narrow; strait. *Obs.*
strain′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Violent in action; violent. *Obs.* 2. Capable of being strained.
strain′a-bly, *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*
strain band. *Naut.* A reënforcing band of canvas on a sail.
straind. Strained. *Ref. Sp.*
strain diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.
strain ellipsoid. An ellipsoid formed from a sphere by strain.
strainer vine. Dishcloth gourd.
strain normal. *Mech.* A line drawn at right angles to the direction of a homogeneous strain.
straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte, estreinte*, F. *étreinte*. See 2d STRAIN.] Excessive tension; strain; constraint. *Obs.*
strait (strāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
strait, *adv.* Strictly; rigorously; narrowly; tightly; closely. *Obs.*
strait, *v. t.* **a** To make narrow; to straiten; press; compress. *Obs.* **b** To diminish. *Obs.* **c** To confine; restrict; oppress. *Obs.* **d** To tighten. *Scot.* **e** To put to straits; to puzzle. *Obs.*
strait′hand′ed, *a.* Closefisted; miserly. *Obs.* — **strait′hand′ed-ness**, *n. Obs.*
strait′heart′ed, *a.* Narrow-hearted; selfish. *Obs.* [fining.]
strait′lac′ing (-lās′ĭng), *a.* Con-
strait′ly, *adv.* of STRAIT.
strait′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Straits oil (strāts). A second quality of cod-liver oil.
Straits tin [From the *Strait* of Malakka.] = BANKA TIN.
strait′-waist′coat, *n.* = STRAIT-JACKET.
strait′way′. † STRAIGHTWAY.
strait′work′, *n.* Mining by the bord and pillar system.
strake. † STRAIKE, a bushel.
strake (strāk). Dial. Eng. var. of STRECK, *a.* [of STREEK.]
strake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
strake. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE, STROKE.
strake (strāk), *n.* A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder. *Cornwall.*
strake, *v. i.* [Cf. STROKE, *v.*, to strike, to rub gently, STRIKE, *v.*] **a** To proceed; move; go. *Obs.* **b** To loiter; stroll; also, wander. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
strak′y (strāk′ĭ), *a.* Streaked.
strale (strāl), **strall** (strôl). *n.* [AS. *stræl.*] *Obs.* **a** Arrow; dart. **b** The pupil of the eye.
stralet, *n.* [It. *straletto*, dim. of *strale* an arrow.] A dart. *Obs.*
stram (străm), *n.* A hard walk. *Dial. Eng.* [knock. *Dial. Eng.*]
stram, *n.*, *v. t. & i.* Bang; slam;
stram′a-çon′. † STRAMAZON.
stramage, *n.* [LL. *stramagium;* cf L. *stramen* straw, OF. *estrain.*] Straw; litter. *Obs*
stra-mash′ (strȧ-măsh′), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAMAZON.] To smash; break to pieces; destroy. — *n.* Disturbance; broil; a crash; a smash-up. *Both Dial. or Slang.*
stra-ma′zo, *n.* [It. *stramazzo.*] Stramazon. *Obs.*
stram′a-zon′, *n.* [F. *estramaçon* or It. *stramazzone.*] *Fencing.* A descending cut or slash with the extreme edge of a sword delivered from the wrist. *Obs. or Hist. Egerton Castle.*
stram′mel (străm′'l), *n.* [Cf. STRAMAGE, and F. dial. *étramiller* to scatter (straw).] Straw. *Scot.*
stram′mer (străm′ẽr; strâm′-), *n.* [Cf. dial *stram* to stretch, to lie outrageously.] Anything very large; a monstrous lie. *Dial. Eng.*
stram′o-ny (străm′ō-nĭ), *n.* Stramonium.
stramp (strâmp), *n.*, *v. i.*, *& v. t.* Stamp; trample; tread; tramp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strand. † STRIND. [ing.]
strand, *n. Mar. Law.* A strand-
strand′age (străn′dāj), *n.* A tax formerly levied for the use or for the repair of the strand or shore. [lied plover. *Brit.*]
strand plover. The black-bel-
strand rat. The Cape mole rat of South Africa. See MOLE RAT.
strand wolf. The brown hyena.
strane. † STRAIN, *v.*
strang. † STRANGE.
strang, *n.* Urine. *Obs. Scot.*
strang (străng). Archaic or Scot. p. p. of STRING.
strang. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRONG. [*or R.*]
strange, *adv.* Strangely. *Obs.*
strange, *n. Obs.* **a** A stranger; a foreigner. **b** A reserved or uncommunicative person.
strange (strānj), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ESTRANGE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. To estrange or be estranged. *Obs.* [(at).]
2. To wonder or be astonished
strange′ful, *a.* Strange. *Obs.*
strange′ling, *n.* A stranger, as a foundling or other homeless or uncared-for child in a hospital, asylum, or the like.
strange′ly, *adv.* of STRANGE.
strange′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stran′ger, *v. t.* Estrange. *Obs.*
stran′ger-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
stran′ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
stran′gl, **stran′gld**. Strangle; strangled. *Ref. Sp.*
stran′gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being strangled. *Rare.*
stran′gler (străŋ′glẽr), *n.* One that strangles. [STRANGLES.]
stran′gles (-g'lz), *n.* = BASTARD
stran′gu-late (străŋ′gū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Strangulated.

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stran-gu'ri-ous (străŋ-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stranguriosus.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

stran'gu-ry (străŋ'gŭ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὖρον urine: cf. F. *strangurie.* See STRANGLE; URINE.] **1.** *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.

2. *Hort.* A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.

strap (străp), *n.* [Var. of *strop*, ME. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *struppus*, *struppus*, perh. fr. Gr. στρόφος a band or cord, fr στρέφειν to twist, to turn (cf. STROPHE). Cf. STROP a strap, a piece of rope.] **1.** A narrow strip of some flexible material, esp. leather, generally fitted with a buckle and used for securing, holding together, etc.

2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); as: **a** A strip of leather used in flogging; hence, act of flogging, as in punishment. **b** Something made of a strap (sense 1), or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more for a particular use; as, a boot *strap*, shawl *strap*, stirrup *strap.* **c** *Mach.* A narrow flexible band or belt, or a thoug of hide for use as a belt. See BELT, *n.*, 4. **d** A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop. **e** A shoulder strap. **f** *Med.* A band, as of adhesive plaster, used to approximate surfaces, as of wounds, or to hold surgical dressings in position. **g** A band or fillet used in strapwork. **h** *Bot.* (1) A ligule. (2) The blade or flat portion of a grass leaf.

3. A narrow strip of anything, as of iron or brass. Specif.: **a** *Carp., Mach., etc.* A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers, parts of a machine, etc. See ECCENTRIC, *Illust.* Also, a flexible, thin, flat strip of steel or iron, fastened around boxes, crates, bales, etc., for security. **b** *Naut.* (1) A piece of rope or metal passing around a block or deadeye, holding it together and used for fastening it to anything; — called also *strop.* (2) A rope with ends spliced together, used in slinging weights, etc.

4. A bunch, or string, as of fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Credit; "tick." *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

6. A price; that which is payable. *Dial. Eng.*

strap, *v. t.*; STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To secure with a strap; — sometimes with *up* or *down.*

3. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strop.

4. To hang, as a criminal; — used also as *v. i. Scot.*

strap-pa'do (stră-pā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, fr. *strappare* to pull, fr. G. dial. *strapfen*; cf. G. *straff* tense, stretched, D. *straf.*] **1.** A former punishment or tortnre, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

2. A beating with or as with a strap. *Rare & Erron.*

strap'per (străp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap; specif.: **a** One who harnesses horses, or takes care of horses in a stable. **b** *Railroad Construction.* A workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

2. One extraordinarily large of its kind. *Slang.*

strap'ping, *p. pr.* of STRAP. Hence: *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large; as, a *strapping* fellow. *Colloq.*

strap'ping, *vb. n.* of STRAP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that straps; esp., *Colloq.*, a beating with or as with a strap.

2. Straps collectively; also, material for straps.

3. A narrow band of cloth, generally machine-stitched, used to ornament the seams of a garment.

strapping motion, *Spinning*, a kind of governing motion for a mule to regulate the velocity of the spindles during winding; — so called because actuated by a strap or band. — **s. plate,** a long narrow strip of sheet iron or mild steel used as a strap in making a butt joint with two sections of a wooden main rod for a mine shaft.

strap'work' (străp'wûrk'), *n.* In decorative design, a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and sometimes interlaced.

strass (străs), *n.* [After its inventor, a German jeweler: cf. F. *stras.*] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste, as a silicate of potassium and lead, often with borax, alumina, white arsenic, etc.

Strass'burg (shträs'bûrg; *Angl.* străs'bûrg), *n.* The capital of Alsace-Lorraine. — **Strassburg pie,** pâté de foie gras. — **s. pine,** the silver fir. — **s. turpentine,** a turpentine, resembling Venice turpentine, from Strassburg pine.

strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, L. *strategema*, Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατός an army (prob. as being spread out; cf. STRATUM) + ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.

> Fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

stra'tal (strā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

stra-tam'e-ter (strȧ-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*strata* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for surveying a borehole to determine the dip and strike of the strata, and the deviation from the vertical.

stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk; 277) } *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tĕj'ĭ-kăl) } of or for a general: cf. F. *stratégique.*] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected, or marked, by strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

strategic line, *Mil.*, a line the holding or passing of which is involved in a plan of strategy. — **s. point,** *Mil.*, any point or region in the theater of operations which affords an advantage to its possessor, as a pass, crossroads, fortress, etc.

stra-te'gics (strȧ-tē'jĭks), *n.* Strategy.

strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy.

stra-te'gus (strȧ-tē'gŭs), **-gos** (-gŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī), -GOI (-goi). [L. *strategus*, fr. Gr. στρατηγός. See STRATAGEM.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The leader of an army; a general. **b** A chief magistrate, as of the boule of the Achæan or Ætolian League. Cf. HIPPARCH.

strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία: cf. F. *stratégie.* See STRATAGEM.] **1.** The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. See TACTICS.

2. The use of stratagem, or artifice.

strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley of considerable size; a valley bottom; — often in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey, *Strath*more. *Scot.*

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [From the district of *Strath Spey* in Scotland.] **a** A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower. **b** Music for this dance or having its duple rhythm, which is characterized by the Scotch catch, or a converse rhythmic figure.

strat'ic (străt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the order or sequence of strata; stratigraphic.

stra-tic'u-late (strȧ-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] *Geol. & Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratification.*] Act or process of stratifying, or state of being stratified; specif.: **a** *Geol.* The arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers. The divisions between the layers, often marking changes in the circumstances of deposition, are called **stratification planes.** **b** *Hort.* The placing of seeds between layers of sand or sawdust, common in the case of seeds requiring to be kept moist or frozen to preserve their vitality and to facilitate germination, as those of many trees. **c** *Bot. & Physiol.* Growth by apposition. **d** *Elec.* Alternate light and dark zones or bands, as those appearing in a vacuum tube through which an electric charge is passing. **e** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Stratified variation in the richness of the mixture in the cylinder.

strat'i-fied (străt'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged in, or composed of, strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rocks. See STRATIFICATION. — **stratified discharge,** *Elec.*, a discharge showing stratification, generally produced in an exhausted glass vessel. — **s. thallus,** *Bot.*, in lichenology, a thallus in which the gonidia occupy more than one layer, as in heteromerous species.

strat'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; STRAT'I-FIED (-fīd); STRAT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stratum* + *-fy*: cf. F. *stratifier.*] To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers.

strat'i-fy, *v. i.* To form, or become arranged, in strata.

stra-tig'ra-pher (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies, or who has an expert knowledge of, stratigraphy.

strat'i-graph'ic (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk) } *a. Geol.* Of or pertain-
strat'i-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to stratigraphy; as, *stratigraphical* evidence. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phy (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy.*] **a** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **b** That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata. See GEOLOGY, 1.

stra-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. στρατός an army + *-cracy*: cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government based on an army. *Rare.*

stra'to-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [*stratus* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter, and give at times an undulated appearance, but do not bring rain.

strat'o-graph'ic (străt'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
strat'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } stratography.—**strat'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tog'ra-phy (strȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of, or of what belong to, an army.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to Gr. στορνύναι to spread, strew. See STREW; cf. ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STREET.] **1.** *Geol.* A body of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds.

2. A bed or layer artificially made; a course.

3. *Biol.* A layer of tissue; esp., one of several superimposed membranes or laminæ that go to make up an organ.

4. Something conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth; a layer; as, the lowest *stratum* of society.

‖ **stra'tum ci-ne're-um** (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭm) [NL. *cinereum* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a caplike layer of gray matter in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina lying just beneath the stratum zonale. — ‖ **s. cor'ne-um** (kôr'nē-ŭm) [L. *corneum* horny], *Anat.*, the outer, more or less horny, part of the epidermis. It may include all the layers superficial to the Malpighian layer, or in a narrower sense only those which lie superficial to the stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum and are entirely horny. — ‖ **s. gra'nu-lo'sum** (grăn'ū-lō'sŭm) [NL. *granulosum* granulous], *Anat.*, a layer of granular cells, containing eleidin (which see), lying immediately above the Malpighian layer in most parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. lem-nis'ci** (lĕm-nĭs'ī) [L. *lemnisci*, lit., of a hanging ribbon, i. e., of a band of fibers], *Anat.*, a layer of the anterior corpora quadrigemina lying beneath the stratum opticum. It consists of fibers and scattered large nerve cells. — ‖ **stra'tum lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L. *lucidum* translucent], *Anat.*, a thin, somewhat translucent, layer of cells lying superficial to the stratum granulosum in many parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. Mal-pi'ghi-i** (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ī), *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. op'ti-cum** (ŏp'tĭ-kŭm) [NL. *opticum* optic], *Anat.*, a layer composed of fibers and ganglion cells lying below the stratum cinereum in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. — ‖ **s. zo-na'le** (zō-nā'lē) [NL. *zonale* zonal], *Anat.*, the layer of white matter which covers the surface of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by its relatively great horizontal extension and its comparatively low altitude (2,000 to 7,000 feet), as distinguished from cumulo-stratus and cirro-stratus.

straw (strô), *n.* [ME. *straw, stre, stree*, AS. *stréaw*, fr. the root of E. *strew*; akin to OFries. *strē*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, OHG. *strō*, Icel. *strā*, Dan. *straa*, Sw. *strå.* See STREW.]

1. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, barley, or Indian corn; also, a stalk of buckwheat, beans, or peas.

2. Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, or for fodder.

3. **a** A thing of smallest worth; a mere trifle. **b** A slight fact considered as an indication; as, the dress of a man is a poor *straw* as to his politics.

4. Short for *straw hat* (a hat of straw), STRAW NEEDLE, etc.

5. A long-stemmed clay pipe; a churchwarden. *Slang.*

6. A short narrow strip of pastry; as, cheese *straws.*

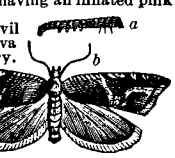
straw bail. Worthless bail, as given by irresponsible persons, who swear falsely to ownership of property. The bond given by them is called a **straw bond.** *Colloq., U. S.*

straw'–bass' (-băs'), *a.* [Cf. G. *strohbass*, n.] Designating, or pert. to, the so-called **straw-bass register,** a series of very deep tones of the male voice, considered by some a distinct register below the chest register (cf. REGISTER, *n.*, 7). — *n.* The straw-bass register, or a voice including it.

straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *stréawberige*; *stréaw* straw + *berie* berry; perh. from the resemblance of the runners of the plant to straws.] **a** The juicy edible red fruit of any species of the rosaceous genus *Fragaria*, esp. of a cultivated variety. It is not properly a berry, but an enlarged pnlpy receptacle, bearing numerous seedlike achenes. **b** The plant which bears this fruit. Strawberry plants are stemless herbs forming a tuft or crown, with trifoliolate leaves, cymose white flowers, and long slender runners. Cultivated strawberries have been derived from four species: *F. vesca*, the alpine strawberry of Europe; *F. virginiana*, of the eastern United States; *F. chiloensis*, of South America; and *F. moschata*, the hautbois. See FRAGARIA.

strawberry bush. An American celastraceous shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

strawberry clover. An Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) like the white clover, but having an inflated pink or reddish calyx.



Strawberry Leaf Roller (*Ancylis comptana*). *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago, × 2.

strawberry crown borer. A weevil (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) whose larva bores in the crown of the strawberry.

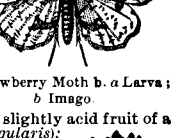
strawberry leaf. **a** The leaf of the strawberry. **b** The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves.

strawberry leaf blight. A disease of the strawberry plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella fragariæ.*

strawberry leaf roller. Any of several moth larvæ that roll up, and feed on, strawberry leaves; also, the moth; esp., *Ancylis comptana* or *Exartema permundana.*

strawberry mark. *Med.* A birthmark somewhat like a strawberry in color.

strawberry moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on strawberry plants; as: **a** A dagger moth (*Apatela oblinita*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright yellow spots on each side. **b** A geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) yellow with dusky spots on the wings.



Strawberry Moth b. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

strawberry pear. The red, ovoid, slightly acid fruit of a West Indian cactus (*Cereus triangularis*); also, the plant itself. It has triangular stems and large showy flowers.

strawberry plant. **a** The strawberry. **b** The strawberry shrub.

strawberry raspberry. An Asiatic raspberry (*Rubus roxæfolius*) cultivated for its handsome foliage, large white flowers, and showy red but insipid fruit.

strawberry shrub. Any calycanthaceous shrub of the genus *Butneria*; — so called from the fragrance of their dark red flowers.

strawberry tomato. The edible fruit of Flower of Strawany of several species of *Physalis*; also, berry Pear. the plant, as the alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*).

stran-gul'lion, stran-gu'ri-an, *n.* Strangury. *Obs.*

stranlyng, *n.* A kind of fur. *Obs.*

Strap, Hugh. See RANDOM, RODERICK.

stra-pa'do. ‡ STRAPPADO.

strap bolt. = LUG BOLT.

strap brake. = BAND BRAKE.

strap game. = FAST AND LOOSE.

strap head. *Mach.* A journal box strapped to the end of a connecting rod See GIB, *Illust.*

strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.

strap'-laid', *a.* Noting a kind of flat rope made by stitching together two hawser-laid ropes.

strap oil. A thrashing. *Slang.*

strap oyster. A narrow variety of common oyster. *Local, U. S.*

strap-pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado. [*Slang.*]

strapped (străpt), *a.* Penniless.

strap'ple (*dial.* străp'l), *v. t.* To hold or bind as with a strap; to entangle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

strap'ples, *n. pl.* Leggings. *Obs.*

strap rail. A flat rail formerly used in railroad construction. — **strap railroad** *or* **railway.**

strap'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a strap; ligulate.

strapt. Strapped. *Ref. Sp.*

strap'wort' (străp'wûrt'), *n.* A European maritime silenaceous plant (*Corrigiola littoralis*).

strass (străs), *n.* [F. *strasse, estrasse.*] Silk refuse in skein making.

strat. ‡ STRAIT, *a.* [STRATUM.]

stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **strat'a-ge-mat'ic** (străt'ȧ-jē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Using, or skillful in, stratagem. — **strat'a-ge-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

strat'a-gem'i-cal (-jĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing, or characterized by, stratagem. — **strat'a-gem'ic** (-ĭk), *a. Both Obs. or R.*

stratch (*dial.* străch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRETCH.

strate. ‡ STRAIT, STREET.

strat'e-get'ic (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭk), **strat'e-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Strategic. [*n.* Strategy. *Rare.*

strat'e-get'ics (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭks), **stra-te'gos** (strȧ-tē'gŏs), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγός general.] An American war game, or kriegspiel.

strat'i-graph'ic, -i-cal (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl). Vars. of STRATIGRAPHIC, -ICAL. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phist (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = STRATIGRAPHER.

Strat'i-o'tes (străt'ĭ-ō'tēz; strā'shĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρατιώτης yarrow or milfoil.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European vallisneriaceous plants distinguished by the 2-leaved spathe bearing long-pediceled staminate flowers, or short-pediceled pistillate ones. *S. aloides* is the water soldier.

stra'ti-ot'ic (strā'shĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *stratioticus*, Gr. στρατιωτικός.] Warlike. *Obs.*

strat'lin (străt'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. STRADDLE.] A step. *Scot.*

stratnes. ‡ STRAITNESS.

stra'to-cir'rus (strā'tō-sĭr'ŭs), *n.* [*stratus* + *cirrus.*] A low dense cirro-stratus cloud, now classed with the alto-stratus.

stra-ton'ic (strȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a* [Gr. στρατός an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. *Rare.*

stra-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to Strato of Lampsacus, third head of the Peripatetic school, or his naturalistic philosophy.

stra'tose (strā'tōs; *cf.* -OSE), *a. Bot.* Arranged in distinct strata.

stra-tu'mi-nate, *v. t.* [Cf. STRATUM.] To pave. *Obs.*

stra'tus cu'mu-li-for'mis (krū'mū-lĭ-fôr'mĭs). [NL.] *Meteor.* A stratus cloud resembling the cumulus in form.

stra'tus ma'cu-lo'sus (măk'ū-lō'sŭs). [NL. See STRATUS; MACULOSE.] *Meteor.* A form of cirro-cumulus clond, popularly known as *mackerel sky.*

straucht (străkt; strȧkt), **straucht'en, straught'en** (străk't'n; strôk'-). Scot. vars. of STRAIGHT, STRAIGHTEN.

straught (străkt; strôkt). Scot. var. & obs. pret & p. p. of STRETCH.

straught, *p. a.* Distraught. *Obs*

strauht. ‡ STRAIGHT.

straunge. ‡ STRANGE.

strav'a-gant (străv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* [It. *stravagante.*] Extravagant. *Obs.* [digression. *Obs.*

strav'a-gant, *n.* Wandering;

stra-vage' (strȧ-vāg'), **stra-vaig',** *n. & v.* [OF. *estravaguer*] Stroll; ramble. *Scot. & Dial*

strave (strāv). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIVE.

straw (*dial.* strô, strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREW, STROW. [with straw.

straw, *v. t.* To bind or provide

Straw, Jack. *Eng. Hist.* Name or nickname of one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.

straw bass (băs). The largemouth black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Local, U. S.* [bass.

strawberry bass. The calico

strawberry blite. See BLITUM.

strawberry borer. Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry plant; as: **a** The root borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), a very small dark gray moth whose larvæ hurrow in the larger roots and crown. **b** The strawberry crown horer.

strawberry comb. See COMB, *n.*, 3.

strawberry crab. A small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*), having the back covered with pink tubercles.

strawberry crown moth. A clearwing moth (*Sesia rutilans*) whose larva is destructive to the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants. [vat.

strawberry finch. The amadavat.

strawberry flea beetle. An American bright-colored flea beetle (*Haltica ignita*) injurious to strawberry plants.

strawberry geranium. = BEEFSTEAK SAXIFRAGE.

strawberry nettle. A Polynesian urticaceous plant (*Elatostema pedunculatum*), having red collective fruits. [bass.

strawberry perch. The calico

strawberry roan. Roan with a decidedly red ground color.

strawberry rust. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Harpiphorus maculatus*) whose larva eats the leaves of the strawberry plant.

strawberry saxifrage. The beefsteak saxifrage. [ry blite.

strawberry spinach. Strawber-

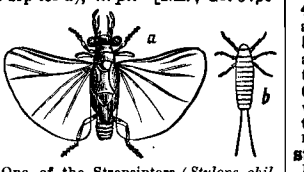
strawberry sunburn. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry tree. **a** A European ericaceous evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit. **b** Any species of spindle tree.
strawberry vine. The plant which yields the strawberry.
straw bid. A worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. Hence: **straw bidder.** *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'board' (strô'bôrd'; 201), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.
straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*
straw'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Designating an Australian ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) having the modified feathers of the lower neck yellow, stiff, and strawlike.
straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken at a chance gathering or by letters of inquiry, to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues. Cf. STRAW, *n.*, 3 **b.**
straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.
straw'worm' (strô'wûrm'), *n.* **a** A caddis worm. **b** Any of several small hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ whose larvæ injure the straw of wheat and other grains. The barley strawworm is *Isosoma hordei;* that of the wheat is *I. grande.*
straw'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.
stray (strā), *v. i.;* STRAYED (strād); STRAY'ING. [OF. *estraier*, prop. a., stray, astray, but prob. misunderstood as an infinitive, fr. (assumed) LL. *stratarius* roving the streets, left without an owner in the street, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. Perh. confused with the law term OF. *estreer, estraier,* to leave (land) in the keeping of a stranger instead of that of the feudal lord, to be without a legitimate owner, also ultimately fr. L. *strata.* See STREET; cf. STRAY, *a.*]
1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate.
Thames among the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*
2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam, as without fixed direction or purpose; to go astray; as, a *straying* sheep.
We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways. *Bk of Com. Prayer.*
3. To struggle or move vigorously. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Deviate, err, swerve, rove, roam. See WANDER.
stray, *a.* [OF. *estraié,* p. p. of *estraier,* or an alteration of *estraier,* a. See STRAY, *v. i.;* cf. ASTRAY, ESTRAY.] **1.** Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* horse.
2. Incidental; unrelated; as, a *stray* remark.
stray energy *or* **power,** *Elec.,* losses, as in a dynamo, due to friction, hysteresis, and eddy currents, as distinguished from the loss from electric resistance in the coils, conductors, etc. — **s. line,** *Naut.,* that portion of the log line which is run out to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the reckoning is begun. — **s. mark,** *Naut.,* a mark, consisting of a red rag, indicating the limit of the stray line.
stray, *n.* [From STRAY, *a.*] **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.
2. A person or thing that strays; a straggler; a waif.
The *stray* of the line veered right to windward *W. C. Russell*
3. [From STRAY, *v.*] Act of wandering or going astray. *R.*
4. Common land or pasturage; also, the right to allow one's stock to stray and feed thereon. *Dial. Eng.*
streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke,* var. of *strike* streak, stroke, line (or fr. D. *streek*), AS. *strica,* akin to D. *streek,* G. *strich,* Sw. *strek,* Dan. *streg,* Goth. *striks,* and E. *strike, stroke.* See STRIKE; cf. STROKE, *n.*, STRAKE.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe; a vein.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A strake.
3. *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching, pulverizing, or preferably as a mark by rubbing against a hard white surface as of an unglazed tile, the **streak plate.** It is often different from the color of the mineral in mass, and is an important distinguishing character, esp. for minerals having metallic luster.
4. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*
5. A section of a sectional iron tire formerly sometimes used on artillery wheels.
6. A vein of character or temperament, a well-defined trait along some peculiar line; as, a generous *streak* in him.
7. A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean and a *streak* of fat. Also often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — See VEIN.
streak, *v. t.;* STREAKED (strēkt); STREAK'ING. To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe.
streaked (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Worried; alarmed. *Dial. U. S.*
streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness,** *n*
stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *strēam;* akin to OFries. *strām,* OS. *strōm,* D. *stroom,* G. *strom,* OHG. *stroum, strūm,* Dan. & Sw. *ström,* Icel. *straumr,* Ir. *sroth,* Lith. *srovė,* Russ. *struya,* Gr. *ῥύσις* a flowing, *ῥεῖν* to flow, Skr. *sru.* Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water; as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi; a *stream* of molten lead.
2. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like; specif., of light, a beam or ray. "Sun *streams." Chaucer.*
3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words. "*Stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "*Stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*
4. A continued current or course; current; drift; as, the *stream* of history. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* = STREAM ANCHOR. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
Syn. — STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable; as, to row against the *stream, current;* the Gulf *Stream,* the Japan *Current.* But CURRENT denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a STREAM or other body of water; as, to row out into the *current* of the river; ocean *currents.*
stream (strēm), *v. i.;* STREAMED (strēmd); STREAM'ING.
1. To issue or flow in a stream; to issue freely or move in a continuous flow or course, as a fluid; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes; his words *streamed* forth.
Beneath those banks where rivers *stream.* *Milton.*
2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes; *streaming* eaves.
3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.
4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, her hair *streamed* down; a flag *streams* out.
5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall.
stream, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.
2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.
3. To streak, as with colors, stripe. *Obs. or R.*
The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*
4. *Mining.* To work over by washing to separate ore.
to stream the buoy, *Naut.,* to throw the anchor buoy overboard before letting go the anchor.
stream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flag which floats in the wind; specif., a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag.
2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.
3. *Astron.* A line of light in the solar corona, often of a fine, filamentous structure.
4. *Mining.* One who washes out stream tin.
stream'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STREAM. Specif.: *p. a.* Sending forth or issuing as streams or rays.
streaming of protoplasm. See CIRCULATION, 5; ROTATION, 3 **b.**
stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.
stream'y (strēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.
2. Resembling a stream or beam, as of light; issuing in a stream or beam. "A *streamy* ray." *Pope.*
streek, streak (strēk), *v. t.* [ME. *streken* to stretch; orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch, extend.
2. To lay out, as a dead body.
streek, streak, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch.
2. To hasten; to go or move quickly. *Chaucer.*
3. To commence; begin.
street (strēt), *n.* [ME. *strete,* AS. *strǣt,* fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum,* to spread; akin to E. *strew.* See STREW; cf. STRATUM, STRAY, *v. & a.*] **1.** Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as distinguished from an *alley, lane,* or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, an office in Wall *Street;* he lives on, or in, Main *Street;* the crowd overflowed from the sidewalk into the *street;* the *street* was gay with promenaders and carriages. "His deserted mansion in Duke *Street.*" *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity.
3. Any way or course; as, a hidden *street. Obs.*
4. *Print.* = ALLEY, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — See WAY.
the street, *Brokers' Cant,* the thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York, or Lombard Street and vicinity in London; hence, those engaged in finance there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds.
street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.
street car. A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails; a tram car. *U. S.*
street'walk'er (strēt'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets. — **street'walk'ing,** *n.*
street'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing, or being toward, a street. — *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the street.
Stre-litz'i-a (strē-lĭt'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., said to be named after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz,* and queen of George III. of Great Britain.] *Bot.* A genus of African musaceous plants related to the banana. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers with three sepals and three very irregular petals. *S. reginæ* is the bird-of-paradise flower.
strem'ma-to-graph' (strĕm'*ȧ*-tō-grȧf'), *n.* [Gr. στρέμμα, -ατος, twist, strain + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining the fiber stresses in rails under moving trains.
strength (strĕngth), *n.* [ME. *strengðe,* AS. *strengðu,* fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; power; as, *strength* of body or of mind.
All his [Samson's] *strengths* in his hairs were. *Chaucer*
2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; — opposed to *frangibility;* as, the *strength* of a bone, beam, wall, rope, etc.
3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*
4. Intensity; force; vehemence; as, the *strength* of one's love, hate, or prejudice; specif.: **a** Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect on other things, of the distinguishing and essential element of a thing; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids. **b** Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. Sometimes, of pigments, the degree of their modifying influence upon another color or colors with which they are mixed. **c** Vigor of style; force of expression or treatment; — said of work in literary or other arts.
5. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, or the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
6. A strong place; a stronghold. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which reliance is based; support
God is our refuge and *strength* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
8. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law or public opinion; *strength* of evidence or argument.
Syn. — Vigor, energy, force, puissance, robustness, toughness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.
on the strength, *Mil. & Nav.,* on the rolls as belonging, or attached, to an organization, as a regiment or ship's company; as, women used to be carried *on the strength* as laundresses. *Colloq., Eng.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the s. of,** in reliance upon; as, I acted *on the strength of* his statements. — **s. of an acid** (*or* **base).** *Chem.* See AVIDITY, 2. — **s. of an electric current,** the quantity of electricity flowing through a conductor in one second. The unit of current strength is the ampere, which conveys one coulomb of electricity per second. — **s. of double refraction,** *Optics,* the difference between the refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal, and between the maximum and minimum indices in a biaxial crystal. — **s. of field,** *Physics,* the amount of mechanical force exerted on a unit mass, or in magnetic or electrostatic fields on a unit pole or unit charge respectively, in that locality where the strength of field is to be determined; intensity of field. In terms of the C. G. S. units, strengths of field are defined as follows: **a** Of a *gravitational field,* the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the point in question is attracted. **b** Of a *magnetic field,* the force in dynes with which a unit pole at the point in question is attracted or repelled. **c** Of an *electrostatic field,* the force in dynes acting upon a particle of matter having a unit charge and situated at the point in question. — **s. of pole,** *Magnetism,* the force in dynes exerted through air by a pole on a unit pole one centimeter away.
strength, *v. t.* To strengthen; support. *Obs.*
strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.;* STRENGTH'ENED (-th'nd); STRENGTH'EN-ING. To make, grow, or become, stronger, to add strength, force, vigor, or intensity to; as, to *strengthen* a limb, bridge, army, purpose, belief.
Syn. — Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.
strength'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gives or adds strength.
strength'en-ing, *p. a.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **strength'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
strengthening card, *Whist,* a queen, jack, ten, or nine led from a short suit with a view to strengthening one's partner in that suit, by giving him a finesse against the second hand, or forcing out another high card. — **s. lead,** *Whist,* a lead of a strengthening card. — **s. plaster,** *Med.,* a plaster containing iron, and supposed to have tonic effects.
stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus;* cf. Gr. στρηνής strong, hard, rough, harsh.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer.
And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman.*
2. Marked by, accompanied with, or requiring, zealous energy or vigorous striving; as, *strenuous* days.
Syn. — See VIGOROUS.
— **stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

strawberry tongue. *Med.* A tongue with large congested papillæ often seen in scarlet fever.
strawberry weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) which severs the stems of the strawberry and lays eggs in the buds. **b** Strawberry crown borer.
straw bond. See STRAW BAIL.
straw cat. The pampas cat.
straw death. See RIST, *v. t.*, scratch.
straw'en (strô'n), *a.* Made of straw. *Obs., R., or Scot.*
strawen. † STREW.
straw fiddle. A kind of xylophone in which wooden bars are supported on rolls of straw.
strawht.strawhte. †STRAIGHT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
straw man. A nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness; a man of straw. [*Dial. Eng.*]
straw'mote', *n.* A single straw.
strawne Obs. p. p. of STREW.
straw needle. A very slender needle for sewing together straw braids in hat and bonnet making.
straw ride. A pleasure ride, usually at night, in a large vehicle, as a hay wagon, padded with straw. *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'small' (strô'smôl'), *n.* = STRAW SMEAR **a.** *Local, Eng.*
straw'smear' (-smēr'), *n.* **a** The greater whitethroat. **b** The garden warbler. **c** The willow wren. *All Local, Eng.*
straw stem. **a** A wineglass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl. **b** Hence, a wineglass having such a stem.
straw yellow. Straw color.
stray (*dial.* strā). Obs. or Scot & dial Eng. var. of STRAW.
stray, *adv.* Astray. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
stray, *v. t.* To cause to stray. ‡ STREW. [away. *Rare.*]
stray'a-way', *n* One that strays away.
stray'er (strā'ẽr), *n.* One that strays; a wanderer.
stray'ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*
strays, *n. pl.* [OF. *estrav(h)iers.* Cf. STRAY, *n.* & *a.*] Property of an alien deceased without heirs. *Obs.* [dial. Eng. of STRAW.]
stre.strea (*dial* strē). Obs. or
streahte. Obs pret. of STRETCH.
streak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of STREEK. [TURE.]
streak culture. = SLANT CUL-
streak'ed-back', *n.* The common turnstone.
streakt. Streaked. *Ref. Sp.*
stream anchor. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
stream cable. A hawser or cable, smaller than the bower cables, for use with a stream anchor.
stream clock. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in a blood vessel.
stream'ered (strēm'ẽrd), *a. Decorated with streamers.*
stream'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
stream gold. *Mining.* Gold in alluvial deposits; placer gold.
stream ice. Blocks of ice floating in a mass. [See -NESS.]
stream'i-ness (strēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
stream'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stream'ling, *n.* A streamlet.
stream tin. Cassiterite accumulated in alluvial deposits.
stream wheel. A wheel used to measure the velocity of flowing water in which it dips.
stream work. A place where stream tin is washed; the washing of such tin. *Cornwall, Eng.*
stream'wort' (strēm'wûrt'), *n* A plant of the water milfoil family (Haloragidaceæ).
streat h † STRETCH.
strebere. † STRAWBERRY.
strech Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecher, *n.* [Cf. STRETCH, *v.*] Prob., a liar. *Obs.*
strecht. Stretched. *Ref. Sp.*
streck (strĕk), *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *strec, strec,* strict, rigid.] Straight; direct. — **streck'ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strecour, *n.* A hunting dog. *Obs.*
strecte. † STRICT.
stred. Obs. pret. of STRIDE.
stree (*dial.* strē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
streek (strēk), *n.* Stretch; extent; speed; progress. *Scot.*
streeke. † STRIKE.
streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Dial.; orig. uncert.] To saunter; stroll; to drag or trail. — *n.* A stroll or saunter; dragging; trailing; also, a slut; sloven. *Both Ir.*
streem † STREAM.
streen (strēn), *n* Yester e'en (evening); — in *the streen. Scot.*
streen (strēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STRAIN. [See MEASURE.]
streep (strāp), *n.* [D., a line.]
street, *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Estreat; notebook or rate book.
street elbow *Mech.* A pipe elbow with an extension piece at one end. [scavenger. *Eng.*
street orderly. A street cleaner;
street'ward', *n* An officer having the care of the streets. *Obs.*
street'way', *n.* Rondway.
street'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* After the manner of a street.
streght. † STRAIGHT.
streght, *v. i.* To move; go; march. Cf. STREEK *Obs.*
streich. *a.* [Cf. STRECK, *a.* & *adv.*] Affected; stiff. *Obs. Scot.*
streight. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
streight, streighte. † STRAIT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
streik (strēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREEK.
strein. † STRAIN.
streinve. † STRENYE.
streipil. † STRAPPLE.
streit, streite. † STRAIT.
streith. † STRAIGHT.
strek. † STRETCH. [of STRIKE.]
strek (strĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
streke. † STRECK, STREAK.
streke (*dial.* strēk). Obs. or dial Eng. of STRIKE, STROKE.
streken. † STRICKEN.
strem. † STREAM.
strem'ma (strĕm'*ȧ*), *n.* [NGr. στρέμμα, fr Gr στρέφειν to turn.] See MEASURE.
stremour. † STREAMER.
stren † STRAIN.
strencthe. † STRENGTH.
strende. † STRAND. [race
strene. † STREONE; STRAIN,
streng (*dial* strĕng). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STRING.
streng. *n.* [AS. *strengu.*] Strength; power; a strong or fortified place; *pl.,* forces. — *v. t.* To strengthen; fortify. *All Obs.*
strenger. † STRANGER.
strenger, strengest Obs. compar. & superl. of STRONG.
strenghefully. † STRONGFULLY.
strength'end. Strengthened. *Ref. Sp.*
strength'ful (strĕngth'fo͝ol), *a* See -FUL. — **strength'ful-ness,** *n.*
strength'ing, *n.* Fortification; also. strengthening. *Obs.*
strength'less, *a.* Destitute of strength. — **strength'less-ness,** *n.* [forcibly. *Obs.*
strength'ly, *adv* Strongly;
strength'y (strĕng'thĭ; strĕn'thĭ). *a.* Strong. *Scot. & Dial.*
strenk, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
strenk. † STRENGTH.
stren'kle (*dial* strĕng'k'l), *n. t.* [Freq. of *strenk.*] To sprinkle; scatter; strew; disperse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A sprinkler. *Obs.* [slit. *Dial. Eng.*]
strent (strĕnt). *p. a & n.* Rent;
strenth (*dial.* strĕnth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STRENGTH.
stre-nu'i-ty (strē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuousness; activity. *Obs.*
stren'u-os'i-ty (strĕn'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Strenuousness.
strenye. strenyle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *estreindre* to press, compress, E. STRAIN, *v.*] To strain; constrain. — *n.* Compression; constraint. *Both Obs. Scot.*
strenyour. † STRAINER.
streon. † STRAIN.
streone, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *strēonan* to beget.] To beget; conceive; bear. *Obs.*
streowe. † STREW.
strepe. † STRIP
strep'ent (strĕp'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *strepens,* p. pr. of *strepere.*] Noisy; loud. *Obs. or R.*
strep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *streperus,* fr. L *strepere* See STREPENT.] Loud; noisy; boisterous. *Obs. or R.*
Streph'on (strĕf'ŏn), *n* A shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia;" hence, a poetic name for a lover or swain.
streph'on-ade' (strĕf'ŏn-ād'), *n.*

streph'o-tome (strĕf'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *στρέφειν* to twist + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A kind of twisted needle, used to secure union in operating for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strep-sip'ter-a (strĕp-sĭp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στρέψις* a turning (fr. *στρέφειν* to twist) + *πτερον* a wing.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute parasitic insects regarded as an order, or as an aberrant division, of beetles. It consists of a few genera, of which *Stylops*, infesting certain bees, and *Xenos*, infesting certain wasps, are the best known. The males have rudimentary fore wings. The females never leave the host, but degenerate into a saclike structure in which the larvæ develop. — **strep-sip'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **strep-sip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **strep-sip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*



One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops chilidreni*). *a* Adult Male; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

Strep'to-car'pus (-tō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* twisted + *καρπος* fruit.] *Bot* A genus of African gesneriaceous herbs (cultivated as the *Cape primrose*) having handsome blue or purple flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, two stamens, and a linear, spirally twisted capsule.

strep'to-coc'cic (-kŏk'sĭk), *a. Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling *Streptococcus* or streptococci.

Strep'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, curved + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **1.** A genus of nonmotile bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. It includes several virulently pathogenic species, as *S. erysipelatos*, causing erysipelas and forms of septicæmia; *S. pneumoniæ*, of croupous pneumonia, etc. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -cocci. A microörganism of this genus or type.

Strep'to-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* curved + *νεῦρον* a sinew.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod Mollusca in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted into a figure 8, the right half crossing (in dextral forms) above the left. The sexes are usually separate. The group is nearly equivalent to Prosobranchiata.

strep'to-neu'rous (-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Streptoneura. **b** Having, or designating, a nervous system with a twisted visceral loop, as in the Streptoneura.

Strep'to-thrix (strĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, bent + *θριξ* a hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria, family Chlamydobacteriacæ, the cells consisting of branched filaments which segment off gonidia. Cultures of the species have a moldy appearance, due to aërial hyphæ. Some consider them to represent a connection between the Schizomycetes and certain lower fungi.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -THRICES (-thrī'sēz). Any microörganism of this genus or type.

stress (strĕs), *v. t.;* STRESSED (strĕst); STRESS'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, LL. (assumed) *strictiare*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*. See DISTRESS, *v.*, STRAIN, *v.*] **1.** To distress; overtax; inconvenience; also, to distrain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To subject to mechanical stress; to put pressure or strain upon.

3. To subject to phonetic stress; to accent.

4. To place emphasis on; to make emphatic; emphasize.

stress, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress;* or fr. *stress*, v., or OF. *estrece*, fr. the OF. v. See DISTRESS, STRESS, *v.*] **1. a** Distress; affliction. *Obs.* "His heavy *stress*." *Spenser.* **b** *Law.* Distress; distraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Pressure; strain; constraining force or influence; as, *stress* of circumstances; *stress* of weather; — used chiefly of immaterial things; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance; as, to lay *stress* on a particular argument.

The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, or on both sides of any arbitrary section line or surface, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. Stress is caused by tension, compression, or shear, or by a combination of these.

In rigid bodies, *stress* may be defined as resistance to alteration of form; in fluids . . . as resistance to alteration of volume. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

4. *Phon.* Force of utterance applied to words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent. In English, stress is the chief element in accent and the only one commonly indicated in dictionaries. It is one of the most important elements in emphasis. There are various degrees of stress, of which but two, the *primary* (′) and the *secondary* (,), as in *a,pri-ca'tion*, need usually be distinguished. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78–80. In elocution, stress at the beginning of a word or syllable is **initial stress** (or **radical**, or **opening. stress**), designated by >; in the middle, **medial**, or **median. stress**, designated by <>; at the end, **terminal stress** (or **close, final**, or **vanishing, stress**), designated by <. **Compound stress** is initial and terminal stress combined: **thorough stress**, equal stress applied to all parts of a word or syllable; **vibrant stress**, stress applied intermittently.

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess*, prop. a double feminine. Cf. -STER.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill or as an occupation;* as, seam*stress*, song*stress*, spin*stress* (cf. spin*ster*, also *fem.*).

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.;* STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCH'ING. [ME. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan;* akin to D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække;* cf. AS. *stræc*, *stree*, strong, violent, G. *strack* straight; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to E. *strong.* Cf. STRAIGHT.] **1.** To reach out; extend; put forth.

I in conquest *stretched* mine arm. *Shak.*

2. To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand or distend, esp. by force; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's resources to the utmost.

3. To make tense; to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve *Doddridge*

4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts.

5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to impair, as if by extending too far; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. "Violent and *stretched* prerogative." *Burke.*

6. To cause to lie at full length; specif.: **a** To fell as with a blow. *Slang.* **b** To lay out for burial. *Chiefly Dial.* **to stretch a point**, to go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession, as in an argument or bargain.

stretch (strĕch), *v. i.* **1.** To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower*

2. To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs; as, one just awakened yawns and *stretches.*

3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances; as, rubber *stretches* easily; — also fig. "So far as my coin would *stretch*." *Shak.*

4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his statements. *Obs. or Colloq.*

5. *Naut.* To sail by the wind. *Now Rare.*

stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination; a *stretch* of power.

2. A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous space of time; as, grassy *stretches* of land.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch*. *E. Eggleston.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach; as, beyond the *stretch* of reason.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

4. *Naut.* The extent of progress on one tack. *Now R.*

5. *Mech.* Theoretically, simple linear tensile (**positive stretch**) or compressive (**negative stretch**) strain parallel to a given direction without change of dimensions in directions at right angles to this direction; technically, elongation, temporary or permanent, produced by a pulling stress.

6. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. *Spinning.* The outward run of a mule carriage away from the rollers.

8. Either of the straight sides of a race course with curving ends; specif., the *home stretch*, or the *back stretch.*

stretch'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches; specif.: **a** Any of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something by applied force; as, a boot, carpet, fence, glove, saw, trousers, or wire, *stretcher.* **b** In an umbrella, any of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and to the tube that slides upon the handle in opening or closing the umbrella. **c** The frame upon which canvas is stretched, for painting. **d** A jointed rod or bar which when straightened raises a collapsible top or hood, as of a vehicle. **e** A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock.

2. *Naut.* **a** A narrow crosspiece in a boat for a rower to brace his feet against. **b** A temporary crosspiece to keep the sides of a boat from being crushed together.

3. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a.**

4. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal; also, a stretcher bar.

5. *Furniture.* A part of the underframing of a cabinet, table, chair, or the like, serving as a stay or brace.

6. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons; also, *Chiefly Brit.*, a contrivance of this sort used as a bed, as in camping.

7. *Angling.* The leader; also, the tail fly.

8. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. *Slang.*

stretcher bar. a *Mach.* An extensible pillar attached to a rock drill to secure it in place. **b** A bar or rod used as a distance piece; a stretcher.

stretch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRETCH. — **stretching course,** *Masonry*, a course of stretchers. — **s. piece,** *Wood Working*, a tie; sometimes, a strut or brace.

‖ **stret'to** (strĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., close or contracted, pressed, L. *strictus*, p. p. Cf. STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out," characterized by the cumulative effect of this overlapping. **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

strew (strōō; *also, esp. in British usage*, strō; 277), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. [ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, AS. *strewian*, *streowian;* akin to OFries. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *strewen*, Icel. *strā*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *ströe*, Goth. *straujan*, L. *sternere*, *stratum*, Gr. *στωννύναι*, *στορνύναι*, Skr. *stṛ.* Cf. STRATUM, STRAW, STREET.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. To cover more or less thickly by or as if by scattering something over or on; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.

She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*

stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines; a striation; as, the *striæ* produced on a rock by a glacier; the *striæ* on a shell; the *striæ* of the light in a vacuum tube; also, a narrow structural band or line; as, a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.

2. *Arch.* A fillet between flutes of columns, pilasters, etc.

stri'ate (strī'āt) *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* to furnish with channels, from *stria* a channel.] Marked with parallel striæ; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* fiber.

striated discharge, *Elec.*, a discharge characterized by the appearance of striæ, or alternate light and dark bands, produced between certain limits of low pressure. — **s. ipecac,** Peruvian ipecac. — **s. muscle.** *Anat.* See MUSCLE, 1 **b.**

stri'ate (strī'āt), *v. t.;* -ATED (-āt-ĕd); -ATING (-āt-ĭng). [See STRIATE, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ.

2. One of a series of parallel stripes or lines; a stria.

strick (strĭk), *n.* **a** A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. **b** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

strick'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specif.: *p. a.*

1. Smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken* deer.

2. Worn out; affected by disabilities or weaknesses.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv. 1.

stricken hour, a whole hour, as marked by a clock striking.

strick'le (strĭk''l), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strīcan.* See STRIKE.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a.**

2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle; also, a straightedge fed with an abrasive for sharpening knives arranged helically on a cylinder.

3. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, or part of a mold in sand or (more usually) loam; a former, strike, or sweep. The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called a *sweepboard* or *striking board.* Cf. LOAM BOARD.

4. *Carp. & Masonry.* A template; a pattern.

5. An instrument used in dressing flax. *Dial. Eng.*

strick'le, *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle, as a loam mold in founding.

strict (strĭkt), *a.;* STRICT'ER (strĭk'tĕr); STRICT'EST. [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature; also, tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber.

2. Of a frost, hard; severe. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

3. Narrow; constricted; *Zoöl.*, well-defined; not diffuse. *R.*

4. Intimate; close; as, a *strict* relation. *Obs. or R.*

5. Exact; accurate; precise; undeviating; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; free from latitude; as, to keep *strict* watch or *strict* silence; *strict* construction of a law.

6. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath; *strict* discipline. "Through the *strict* senteries." *Milton.*

7. *Bot.* Of upright, erect habit, as a stem or plant; straight and not lax or drooping, as an inflorescence.

Syn. — Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; harsh, hard, gloomy, forbidding; inflexible, inexorable, relentless, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, "I will call him to . . . *strict* account" (*Shak.*); "keeping *strictest* watch" (*Milton*); "Rules as *strict* his labored work confine" (*Pope*); "*strict* and literal interpretation" (*Sterne*); "the . . . old *strictness* as to theaters, dancing, and such things" (*M. Arnold*); a *severe* criticism, punishment; "a big lighthouse . . . a *severe* parsonic light, which reproves the young and giddy floaters, and stares grimly out upon the sea" (*Dickens*); "a *severe*, uncompromising sense of duty" (*J. A. Symonds*); "naked and *severe* simplicity" (*Shelley*); cf. "that pure *severity* of perfect light" (*Tennyson*). AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, "My common conversation I do acknowledge *austere*, my behavior full of rigor" (*Sir T. Browne*); "looks as *austere* and unpropitious as those of a Saracen's head" (*De Quincey*); "the nakedness of *austere* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence" (*W. Pater*); "one of the *sternest* of those iron proconsuls" (*Macaulay*); "the devilish suggestions of his senses, which would have maddened him, if he had relaxed the *stern* wakefulness of his reason for a single moment" (*Coleridge*); "the *stern* old stuff of Puritanism" (*Hawthorne*); "correct — nay, *stern* — in his taste" (*Boswell*). ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial; as, "monastic austerity, or . . . *ascetic* privations" (*Scott*); "He has something puritanical, something *ascetic* in his appearance" (*Hazlitt*); See RIGID, SCRUPULOUS, TENSE, NARROW, HERMIT; cf. LAX.

strict construction, *Law*, the construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning. — **strict constructionist,** *Law*, one who favors giving a strict construction of any given document or instrument; specif., one who favors a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. — **s. counterpoint.** *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT **b.** — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. fugue.** *Music.* See FUGUE. — **s. observance,** *R. C. Ch.*, observance of the rule of a religious order strictly; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to such observance among the Observantine Franciscans as characterized the Recollects and some other congregations (hence called *Friars of the Strict Observance*). See OBSERVANTINE **a,** & RECOLLECT, *n.* — **s. settlement,** *Eng. Law*, a settlement in which in general there is a limitation of lands to a person for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees to preserve contingent remainders, thus entailing the estate to the limit permitted by law; — contrasted with a *trader's settlement.* For a technical definition of a strict settlement the cases (as 8 *L. J.* ch. 55, 12 *L. J.* ch. 293) and text-books must be consulted, the matter being too involved for exact statement here.

strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely; rigorously; stringently; without latitude; positively.

stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere*, *strictum*, to draw tight: cf. F. *stricture.* See STRICT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Strictness. *Shak.* **b** A spark. **c** A stroke; trace; sign.

2. An adverse criticism; critical remark; censure.

[I have] given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage *Hammond.*

3. A binding or contraction; specif., *Med.*, a localized

[*Strephon* + *-ade.*] A love song or sentimental song.

strep'i-tant (strĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *strepitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *strepitare*.] Strepitous *R.*

strep'i-tate, *v. i.* [L. *strepitare.*] To make a noise loudly or repeatedly. *Obs.*

‖ **strep'i-to'so** (strĕp'ĭ-tō'sō; strĕ'pē-), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Noisy; impetuous.

strep'i-tous (strĕp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *strepitus* noise, din.] Clamorous; noisy.

Strep-sic'er-os (strĕp-sĭs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strepsiceros*, Gr. *στρεψίκερως*; *στρέψις* a turning round + *κέρας* horn.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the koodoos.

strep-sip'ter-on (-sĭp'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strepsipteran.

strepto. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strep'to-coc'cal (strĕp'tō-kŏk'kăl), *a. Bacteriol.* Streptococcic.

strep'to-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a. Zoöl.* Streptoneurous.

stresse diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.

stresse. † DISTRESS.

stress'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

stress group. *Phon.* A division of speech, from one zero of stress to the next. *R. J. Lloyd.*

stress'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **stress'less-ness,** *n.*

stress sheet. = STRAIN SHEET.

stret (strĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAIT, *a., n., & v.*

stretcher bond. A bond with all the bricks or ashlars laid as stretchers breaking joint.

stretch modulus. The common modulus of elasticity; Young's modulus. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.

stretch'y (strĕch'ĭ), *a. Colloq.* **1.** Apt to stretch, esp. too much or too easily, as a material.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self, as when just awakened.

strete. † STREET. [STRETTO.

‖ **stret'ta** (strĕt'tä), *n., fem. of* **streught.** † STRAIGHT.

streume. † STREAM. [STRIVE.

streven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of **strew'ment,** *n.* Act of strewing; anything strewn. *Obs.* [STREW.

strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p. p.* of **strey** (*dial* strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.

streyne. † STRAIN.

streynthe. † STRENGTH.

streyt. † STRAIT, STREET.

streyves. † STRAYS.

stri, strie, *n.* [OF. *estrie*, fr. L. *striga.*] A crone; a hag. *Obs.*

stri'al (strī'ăl), *a.* Striate. *R.*

stri-a'tum (strī-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS STRIATUM.

stri'a-ture (strī'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura.*] Striation.

strich. *n.* [Cf. L. *strix*, *strigis*, a screech owl.] An owl. *Obs.*

stricht. † STRAIGHT. [STRICT.

strick (strĭk). Scot. var. of **strick.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE.

strick'ler (strĭk'lĕr), *n.* One that strickles; a strickle.

strick'n. Stricken. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **stric'ti ju'ris** (strĭk'tī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] *Law.* Of or by strict law. See STRICTUM JUS and FORMULA, 6.

stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio.* See STRINGENT.] A constricting; constriction.

‖ **stric-tis'si-mi ju'ris** (strĭk-tĭs'ĭ-mī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] Of or by the strictest law; with the law least favorably construed.

stric'tive (strĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *strictivus.*] Gathered or cropped with the hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

strict'land, *n.* An isthmus.

strict'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **stric'tum jus** or **jus.** [L.

morbid contraction of any passage of the body, as of the esophagus or urethra; also, the contracted part; a constriction. Cf. ORGANIC STRICTURE.
Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

stric'tured (strĭk'tūrd), *a.* *Med.* Having a stricture.

stride (strīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd''n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride, perh. also, to strive; perh. akin to LG. *striden*, OFries. *strīda* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan*; cf. Icel. *strīðr* strong, stubborn, severe; orig. uncert. Cf. STRADDLE.] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long and measured steps, as a man or horse in a race.
2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. *Now R.*

stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*
2. To straddle; to bestride; hence, to ride.
I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

stride, *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step or the distance measured by a long step; as, a masculine *stride.*

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill; as, a *strident* voice. — **stri'dent-ly,** *adv.*

stri'dor (strī'dŏr; -dôr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere* to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specif., *Zoöl.*, to make a creaking or musical sound, usually very high-pitched, such as is made by the males of many insects and, in fewer cases, by the females. Katydids stridulate by scraping a filelike structure at the base of one fore wing with the edge of the other. In crickets both fore wings have a filelike area on the lower surface. The ordinary grasshoppers rub the fore wings with the femurs of the hind legs, or with the edges of the hind wings as they fly. The sound-producing organs of cicadas are very complex, and contain vibrating membranes.

strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.* See STRIDENT.]
1. Making a shrill, creaking sound; squeaky.
The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, stridor.
stridulous laryngitis, *Med.*, a form of croup, or laryngitis, in children, associated with dyspnœa, occurring usually at night, and marked by crowing or stridulous breathing.
— **strid'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **strid'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving; earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either intellectual or physical.
3. Altercation; violent contention; conflict; fight.
Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.* *Shak.*
4. That contended against; occasion of contest. *Obs.*
Syn. — Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strig'i-dæ (strĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* **a** A family including all the owls. **b** In restricted senses: (1) A family consisting of the barn owls. *Aluconidæ* is a synonym. (2) = BUBONIDÆ.

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to graze, scrape.] **1. a** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **b** A flesh brush or similar device. *Obs.*
2. One of a group of undulating or slightly curved vertical channels, reedings, or flutings, often carved on flat surfaces as ornament, esp. in Roman architecture.

strig'i-la'tion (-ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See STRIGIL.] Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin as by a strigil.

strig'i-lis (strĭj'ĭ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., strigil.] *Zoöl.* A comblike organ on the first tarsal joint of a fore leg of a bee, used for cleaning the antennæ.

strig'il-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. STRIGIL, STRIGOSE.] *Bot.* Finely strigose.

stri'gose (strī'gōs; strĭ-gōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux*, and L. *strigosus* lean, lank, E. STRIGATE, STRIGIL.]
1. *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles, or strigæ, as a leaf; hispid.
2. *Zoöl.* Covered with strigæ; marked with fine, closely set grooves.

strike (strīk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRICK'EN (strĭk''n), *Obs.* STROOK (strŏŏk), STRUCK'EN (strŭk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, flow, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen*, OHG. *strīhhan*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but perh. not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, a furrow. Cf. STREAK, *n.*, STROKE.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to; as, to *strike* one with a whip.
2. To strike against; to come in collision with; as, the ship *struck* a reef; he was *struck* by lightning.
3. To give or inflict, as a blow.
Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*
4. To impel or dash, as with a blow; to dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; also, to smear; daub.
They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two sideposts. *Ex.* xii. 7.
5. To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.*
6. To afflict; assail; attack; punish, as if with blows.
Now the red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome! *Shak.*
7. To cause or produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce or effect suddenly and with or as if with force; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart.
Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*
8. To cause to ignite by striking, rubbing, or the like; as, to *strike* a match.
9. To impress with a die or dies, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal, a type, etc.; to mint; coin.
10. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.
11. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror. Also, of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; to impress; as, it never *struck* me before that he was old.
12. To affect in some particular manner by a blow, or something acting in a manner suggestive of that of a blow; as, he was *struck* dead by fright; to *strike* one blind.
13. To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; to indicate by sounding; as, to *strike* up a march; the clock *strikes* two.
14. To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; to meet with; find; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail. Cf. TO STRIKE OIL. *Chiefly Colloq.*
15. To fight or wage (battle). *Obs.*
16. a To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. **b** To strickle, as a mold in founding; — often with *out* or *up.* **c** *Leather Manuf.* To scrape and rub (skins, pelts, etc.) smooth with a blunt knife; — sometimes with *out.* **d** *Wood Working.* To form (moldings) by planing. **e** *Electroplating.* To form the first perceptible uniform deposit of metal upon (an article in the bath).
17. *Masonry.* To dress and smooth, or shape, as with a trowel (a mortar joint between bricks or stones). Such a joint is called a *struck joint.*
18. To balance (a book of accounts); also, to make to fit, as the halves of a notched tally; hence, to unite, as in interest or affection. *Obs.*
19. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain.
☞ Perh. in imitation of the L. *fœdus ferire*, to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.
20. To lower; to let or take down or apart; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender.
21. *Arch. & Engin.* To lower gradually and finally to remove (an arch or vault centering) so as to permit the arch or vault to reach safely its final state of equilibrium.
22. To remove, efface, cancel, or the like, with or as with a stroke of the pen; — usually with *from, off*, or *out.*
23. To assume (a posture, an attitude, or the like); to fall into or take up, as a gait, one's stride, or the like.
24. To take, as money, forcibly or fraudulently. *Old Slang.*
25. To borrow of; to make an urgent demand or request of; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars or a job. *Slang.*
26. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*
27. To tap, as a cask. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
28. To advance; — only in *p. p.* "*Struck* in years." *Shak.*
29. To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling*, to hook (a fish).
30. To mark out (a line) as with the compasses or by twanging a stretched chalked string on a surface.
31. *Bookbinding.* To cause (a hot tool) to make an impression in tooling. See TOOL, *v. t.*
Syn. — STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term; HIT, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar, and colloq., but it has also special senses (as in "*hit* the mark"); SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical. See BLOW.
strike me luck *or* **lucky,** an interjection used in making a bargain, an agreement, or the like. *Now Only Vulgar, Chiefly Eng.* — **to s. a balance,** to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account.— **to s. a docket,** *Bankruptcy Practice*, to enter a creditor's affidavit and bond. *Eng.* — **to s. a-hull,** *or* **a hull,** *Naut.*, to lie a-hull. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. a jury,** *Law*, to select a struck jury. — **to s. a lead** (lēd). **a** *Mining.* To find a vein of ore. **b** Fig.: To find a way to fortune or success, esp. financial. *Colloq.* — **to s. an arc,** *Elec.*, to cause an arc to form, as between the carbon electrodes of an arc lamp, by moving the electrodes apart a suitable distance after bringing them into electrical contact. — **to s. below,** *Naut.*, to lower into a vessel's hold, or below, by a tackle. — **to s. camp,** to take down the tents or huts of a camp. Cf. STRIKE, *v. t.*, 20. — **to s. dumb,** to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.— **to s. from,** to separate or remove from, with, or as with, a blow; as, the shackles were *struck from* him. — **to s. hands,** to clasp hands; hence, to make a contract, compact, or the like; sometimes, to unite in interest; agree to act in concert. — **to s. it rich,** to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. — **to s. off. a** To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To impress; to print; as, *to strike off* a thousand copies of a book. **c** To separate by a blow or a sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head; *to strike off* what is superfluous. **d** To improvise; as, *to strike off* an epigram. — **to s. oil,** to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, fig., to make a lucky hit financially. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. on,** *Mach.*, to put into gear, as a machine. — **to s. out. a** To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out.*" *Pope.* **c** To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. **d** *Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *to strike out* **c**, under STRIKE, *v. i.* **e** *Sugar Manuf.* To run out into a pan, as massecuite to crystallize. **f** To stretch (sole leather) by working with a tool or rolling. — **to s. root,** to send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, to become fixed, or established, as an opinion.— **to s. sail,** to lower the sails of a vessel suddenly, as, formerly, in saluting, or in sudden gusts; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. *Archaic.* — **to strike the flag,** to haul it down, in token of salute, or, in an engagement, of surrender.— **to s. twelve,** to reach one's highest mark; to act up to one's highest capacity; also, to score a brilliant success.
We are all poor, weak, fallible things. Which of us can hope *to strike twelve* every time? *G. W. Curtis.*
— **to s. up. a** To begin to sing or play; as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To raise or emboss (sheet metal, etc.), in making dishes, pans, etc., as by blows or pressure in a die. **c** To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — **to s. work,** to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To go; advance; proceed; to take a course; as, to *strike* into the fields.
2. To pass quickly or sharply; to dart; penetrate.
Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii. 23.
3. To strike, or come upon, something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. *Naut.* To run aground, as on a rock or bank; to strand.
5. To touch; impinge; glance. *Now Rare.*
6. To deliver a stroke or thrust; to give a blow; hence, to deal blows; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country.
7. To make an attack; to aim a blow.
8. To hit; collide; dash; clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.
9. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows.
10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.
11. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 14.
12. To steal, esp. money. *Old Slang, Eng.*
13. To become fixed to something; — said of oyster spat.
14. *Hort.* To take root; — said esp. of cuttings of plants.
15. Formerly, in the United States army, to act as a striker (in sense 1 **e**). *Rare. Colloq.*
16. *Rowing.* To stroke. *Now Rare.*
to strike at, to aim a blow at; to attack. — **to s. back. a** To return a blow or blows. **b** = BACK-FIRE, *v. i.*, 2. — **to s. for,** to start suddenly on a course for; to make for hastily. *Colloq.* — **to s. home,** to give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect; as, the realization of his peril *struck home.*— **to s. in. a** To enter or begin suddenly. **b** To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. **c** To interpose; interrupt; as, *to strike in* with a comment. **d** To join in something begun. **e** To make a sudden or energetic move or effort; — usually with *for*; as, *to strike in* for some benefit. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. into. a** To turn, or go, suddenly into; as, *to strike into* a bypath. **b** To enter suddenly upon; to break into; as, *to strike into* a laugh; *to strike into* reputation. — **to s. in with,** to conform to; to suit itself or one's self to; to side with; to join with. *South.* — **to s. out. a** To start suddenly; as, *to strike out* for home; to make a sudden move or excursion; as, *to strike out* into a new course of life. **b** To strike, esp. with the fist and straight from the shoulder. **c** *Baseball.* To be put out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, 18. — **to s. up. a** To commence to play, sound, or sing. "Whilst any . . . drum *struck up.*" *Shak.* **b** To meet or become acquainted; to fall in (with). *Colloq.*

strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking.
2. A strickle for leveling, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding; also, a broad smooth stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc.
3. A dry measure, varying locally from two pecks to four bushels. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality.
Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike.* *Scott.*
5. *Sugar Manuf.* **a** The contents or product (of sugar or sirup) in or from one pan for a single operation, as of boiling or crystallization; as, to boil a *strike.* **b** The operation or act of emptying the *striking teache* (the last of a series of, usually, from three to five teaches) into the coolers.
6. *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip.
7. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. *Obs.*
8. *Iron Working.* A puddler's rabble.
9. *Type Founding, etc.* The copper plate with the impression made by driving the punch into it, used, after being trimmed up (justified), as a matrix for the face of type.
10. A striking mechanism, as for a clock.
11. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
12. = STRICK, *n.*, **a**. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
13. *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time.
14. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. Cf. LOCKOUT.
15. Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill (**strike bill**) which would be harmful to a person or corporation if enacted into law, in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it.
16. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; hence, any sudden success or good fortune, esp. financial.
17. *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *double spare.* See TENPINS.
18. *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out; hence, any of various acts or events which are ruled as equivalent to it, as failing to strike at a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it. Cf. 1st BALL, 5.

Strict law; the law by its letter without considering equities.
strid (strĭd). † STRIDE.
strid'dle (strĭd''l), *n. & v.* [For the v., freq. of *stride.* Cf. STRADDLE.] Stride; straddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stride'leg' (strīd'lĕg'), **stride'legs'** (-lĕgz'), *adv.* Astride. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [strides.]
strid'er (strīd'ēr), *n.* One that
stri'dha'na (strē'dŭn'ȧ; 147), *n.* Also **stri'dhan** (strē'dŭn), **stri'dha'num** (-dŭn'ŭm). [Skr. *strīdhana*; *strī* woman + *dhana* property.] *Hindu Law.* Any property belonging to a woman, esp. that absolutely at her disposal and going to her heirs upon her death intestate.
strid'ing com'pass (strīd'ĭng). A compass on a theodolite for orientation. [Stridulating.]
strid'u-lant (strĭd'ū-lănt), *a.*
strid'u-la'tor (-lā'tēr), *n.* [NL.] One that stridulates.
strie, *v. t.* [AS. *strēgan.*] To strew; to scatter. *Obs.*
strie. † STRI.
striem. † STREAM.
strier. † STROYER.
strife'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
strig (strĭg), *n.* **a** The footstalk of a leaf or flower. *Rare.* **b** The rachis of a hop strobile. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To remove the stalk from. *Dial. Eng.*
stri'ga (strī'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* STRIGÆ (-jē). [L., swath, furrow.]
1. A striation.
2. *Bot.* A pointed, appressed, rigid, hairlike scale or bristle.
3. *Arch.* A flute in a column.
stri'gate (strī'gāt), *a.* Having strigæ.
Stri'ges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *strix.* See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of Raptores, or, now usually, of Coraciiformes) consisting of all the owls.
stright. † STRAIT, *n.*
stright (*dial.* strīt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
Strig'i-for'mes (strĭj'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIGES; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order consisting of all the owls.
strig'i-late (strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *a.* Having a strigilis. [or curry. *Obs.*]
strig'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To comb
strig'i-lose (-lōs). Var. of STRIGILLOSE.
strig'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Strigillose.
Stri-gi'næ (strĭ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Strigidæ (in a broad sense) consisting of the barn owls, equiv to Aluconidæ and Strigidæ **b** (1).
stri'gine (strī'jīn; -jĭn; 183), *a.* [See STRIGES.] Owl-like; pertaining to the Strigidæ.
strig'ment (strĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Obs.*
stri'gous (strī'gŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Strigose. *Rare.*
strig'u-lose (strĭg'ū-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Strigillose.
strik. † STRECK; STREEK, to stretch. [of STIRK.]
strik (strĭk). Obs. or Scot. var.
strike. † STREAK.
strike (*dial.* strĭk.) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREEK.
strike'-a-light', *n.* A piece of flint, or a device including one, to be struck by steel or pyrites to obtain sparks.
strike bill. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15.
strike block. *Carp.* A plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint.
strike boat. = DRIVEBOAT.
strike breaker. A workman who takes the place of a striker.
strike fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.
strike figure. *Cryst.* = PERCUSSION FIGURE.
strike joint. *Geol.* A joint whose direction is the same as that of the strike.
strike knife. *Bricklaying.* A long, broad, beveled straight-edge with handles on one side.
strike measure. = STRUCK MEASURE.
strike'-or-si'lent, *n.* A device for putting the striking mechanism of a clock in or out of gear. *Cant.*
strike'-out', *n.* *Baseball.* Act or fact of striking out a batter.
strike pan. *Sugar Manuf.* A cylindrical vacuum pan with

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strikes, in any sense; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's helper; the hammerman who uses the sledge in forging; hence, an assistant, in any of various occupations. **b** A harpooner; rarely, a harpoon. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.* **e** In the United States army, formerly, an enlisted man detailed as an officer's servant. Such employment of an enlisted man was forbidden by act of Congress of July 15, 1870. **f** (1) In breech-loading firearms using a metallic cartridge, that part of the mechanism which immediately delivers the blow to the primer. (2) In certain torpedoes, a small plunger intermediary between the firing pin and the primer which ignites the torpedo charge. **g** A reciprocating projecting piece in a loom used to actuate a finger periodically to deliver the pick. **h** *Masonry.* A special tool used in striking a joint. **i** *Mach.* A device for putting a machine or part in gear with a driving mechanism. **j** *Brickmaking.* A workman who dresses off the clay bricks with a strike in molding.

2. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.

3. A wencher; a lewd or dissolute man. *Obs.*

4. *Fisheries.* The man who manages a driveboat.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIKE. Hence: *a.* That strikes. Specif., fig.: **1.** Attracting attention through conspicuous qualities; very noticeable; remarkable; surprising; as, a *striking* image; a *striking* likeness. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.*

2. *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a device for striking on, or putting in gear, a machine or part of a machine.

striking angle, *Ballistics,* the angle between the horizontal and the direction of the projectile's flight at the moment of striking. — **s. board.** *Founding.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 3. — **s. distance,** the distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object. — **s. pin.** *Leather Manuf.* = PIN, *n.*, 7. — **s. plate.** **a** *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**. **b** A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it. — **s. reed.** *Music.* See REED, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s. solution,** *Electrometal.*, a weak solution of silver cyanide with a large proportion of potassium cyanide, used in silver plating. — **s. stile,** the stile of a door containing the lock. — **s. teache.** *Sugar Manuf.* See STRIKE, *n.*, 5.

— **strik'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

string (strĭng), *n.* [ME. *string, streng,* AS. *streng;* akin to D. *streng,* G. *strang,* Icel. *strengr,* Sw. *sträng,* Dan. *stræng;* prob. fr. the adj., E *strong* (see STRONG); or perh. orig. meaning, twisted, and akin to E. *strangle.*] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding, fastening, or tying things; a cord larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe *string.*

2. A thread or cord strung with a number of objects or parts in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread; a succession; chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of arguments. Also, the horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner; a stud (so called because often driven or led in single file for exercise).

3. A strip, as of leather, securing the covers of a book.

4. The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin; specif.: *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra (which see). The number of transverse vibrations per second of a stretched string, such as are produced by drawing a violin bow across it or by striking it with a piano hammer, is inversely as the length or the diameter of the string, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of the density of the material of the string, and hence inversely as the square root of the mass of the string per unit length. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the higher is the note produced.

5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.

6. A fiber, as of a plant; a little fibrous root.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs. Mark* vii. 35.

8. *Mining.* A small, stringlike vein; a stringer.

9. The tough fibrous substance that unites the valves of the pod in beans and their allies.

10. *Shipbuilding.* An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake and bolted to it.

11. **a** *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. Hence, a similar member, whether a support or not. See CLOSE STRING, OPEN STRING, etc.

12. *Woolen Manuf.* A length of ten feet.

13. **a** In various indoor games, a score or tally, sometimes, as in American billiard games, marked by buttons threaded on a string or wire. **b** In various games, competitions, etc., a certain number of turns at play, of rounds, etc.

14. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play as by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — called also *string line.* **b** Act of stringing for break.

15. *Printers' Cant.* **a** The proofs of matter set by one compositor arranged consecutively to facilitate measurement of his work. **b** In newspaper offices, a similar arrangement of proofs of any contributed matter.

16. A hoax; a trumped-up or "fake" story. *Slang.*

to have, lead, *etc.,* **in,** *or* **by, a string,** to have under one's control, at one's command, or the like. "She *hath* her thoughts *in a string.*" *Lyly.* — **to have a s. to it,** of a gift, to be limited in some way that leaves more or less control in the hands of the giver. *Colloq.* — **to have two strings to one's bow,** to have a means or expedient in reserve in case the first fails.

string (strĭng), *v. t.; pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd): *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin.

2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense, lit. or fig. "Toil *strung* the nerves." *Dryden.*

3. To thread on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.

4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.

5. To tie, hang up, fasten, or the like, with a string.

6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* the cables of a suspension bridge; also, to extend in a string, or succession; as, waitiug cabs *strung* in a long line

7. To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*

to string up, *Wire Drawing,* to pull (a wire) through the various dies, etc., of a drawbench.

string (strĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings, or to become stringy, as a substance which is stretched.

2. To move or progress in a string, or series; as, the fugitives *strung* across the bridge.

3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

string band. *Music.* A band using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments. See under ORCHESTRA, 4.

string beans. The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.

string block. A block of wood in a pianoforte, holding the studs to which are looped the ends of the strings opposite the tuning pins.

string'board' (strĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n. Arch.* A board or built-up facing used in stair building to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string.

string'course' (-kōrs'; 201), *n. Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work. Cf. BLOCKING COURSE.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. "*Stringed* noise." *Milton.*

2. Tied, fastened, or the like, with a string or strings.

strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor; as, the *stringency* of Nelson's discipline. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.

‖ **strin-gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See 2d STRAIN.] **1.** Binding or drawing tight. *Obs.*

2. Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe.

They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure *Macaulay.*

3. Tight; characterized by absence or scarcity of money to be loaned or invested; as, a *stringent* stock market.

— **strin'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **strin'gent-ness,** *n.*

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; esp., one who makes or provides strings, as for bows.

2. A libertine. *Obs. Slang.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A streak of planking or plating carried round the inside of a vessel, secured horizontally on top of the deck beams or brackets.

5. *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. **b** A string in stair building; a stringpiece. **c** A tie in a truss, etc.

6. *Geol. & Mining.* A narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material.

string galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer for measuring oscillating currents by the lateral motions of a silver-plated quartz fiber traversed by the current and stretched under adjustable tension perpendicular to the lines of force in the field of an electromagnet.

string'halt' (strĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [See SPRINGHALT.] An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically, causing excessive flexure in locomotion. The cause is not known.

string organ. *Music.* A reed organ having a set of vibrators or free reeds joined by rods with wires or strings, which are thus made to vibrate with them, giving tones resembling those both of the harmonium and pianoforte.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n. Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal. Specif.: **a** The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier. **b** A temporary horizontal timber used in shoring, etc. See NEEDLE, 3 **e**. **c** = STRING, 11 **b**.

string plate. The metal plate in a pianoforte which carries the string block, now usually cast solid with the frame.

string quartet *or* **quartette.** *Music.* A quartet of performers on stringed instruments, regularly a first and second violin, a viola, and a violoncello.

string'wood' (strĭng'wo͝od'), *n.* An extinct euphorbiaceous tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the island of St. Helena; —so called from its pendent staminate spikes of red flowers.

string'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.

2. Capable of being drawn out to form a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.

3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long; sometimes, wiry. *Colloq.*

string'y-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus capitellata, E. macrorhyncha,* and *E. eugenioides,* with inner fibrous bark. Also, either of the peppermint trees (*E. piperita* and *E. amygdalina*), the tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), or *E. obliqua* or *E. tetradonta.*

strip (strĭp), *v. t.;* STRIPPED or, *Rare,* STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [ME. *stripen, strepen, strupen,* AS. *strȳpan* in *besträpan* to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen,* MHG. *stroufen,* G. *streifen;* cf. also Fries. *ofstrippen* to divest of clothes, to skin, *strippen* to strip (in sense 3), D. *strippen* to stem (tobacco).] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* one of his clothes; to *strip* a beast of his skin.

They *stripped* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

2. *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.

3. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow; also, in fish culture, to press the eggs or milt out of (a fish).

4. In technical senses: **a** *Agric.* To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips. **b** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into "hands;" also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). **c** (1) *Mining.* To remove the overburden from (a mineral deposit). (2) *Metal.* To bare (an ingot of steel) by removing the mold. **d** *Carding.* To remove fiber, flock, or lint, from (the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged). **e** To remove the metal coating from (a plated article), as by acids or electrolytic action. **f** To remove the sericin, or silk glue, from (raw silk) by working in a soap bath. **g** *Mech.* To drawfile, as file blanks, so as to remove the rough edges and burr after grinding. **h** *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut). **i** *Agric.* To remove the seed or grain from (grass, as rye grass) by forcing or picking it out of the heads or panicles, as with a comblike implement; to get (the seed) in this way.

5. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, a film from a photographic plate, the bark from a tree; to *strip* away all disguises. Hence, to snatch away; to plunder.

For all the temporal lands . . .
Would they *strip* from us. *Shak.*

6. *Dyeing.* To remove (a dye or part of the color) from yarn or fabric by boiling or treating with some chemical.

7. *Soap Making.* To cut up (bar soap) into slices, preliminary to drying and milling. See MILLING.

8. [Perh. a different word, of uncert. orig.] To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. *Obs.*

When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory *Chapman.*

strip (strĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* To fail in, or lose, the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut. **b** *Gun.* To undergo strip; — said of a projectile or its soft metal band. See STRIP, *n.*, 3.

strip, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *stripe,* n., and *strip,* v.] **1.** A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.

2. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining.* A trough for transporting and settling particles of ore suspended in water.

3. *Gun.* A shearing off of the rotating ring of a projectile, causing irregularity in flight.

4. Destruction; mutilation, as of buildings and fences.

5. *Pattern Making.* Draft or taper of a pattern.

6. A stripling; a slip. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*

7. A tobacco leaf without the stem; — chiefly *pl. Cant.*

8. *Theat.* A narrow piece of wood or metal on which electric-light bulbs, usually four to six, are arranged in line, and which is temporarily placed where needed.

9. A shallow cast ingot of brass for rolling into sheets.

stripe (strip), *n.* [OD. *strijpe* a stripe, streak; akin to LG. *stripe,* D. *streep,* Dan. *stribe,* G. *streif, streifen,* MHG. *streifen* to glide, march.] **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe.*

2. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with such stripes, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground

3. A strip attached to something of a different color or material; as, a red *stripe* of silk sewed upon a garment.

4. A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like; hence, such a stroke or blow; also, formerly, any damaging blow or stroke.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut.* xxv. 3.

5. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe.*

6. *pl. Mil.* A chevron. *Now Rare.*

7. *Mining.* A long, rectangular buddle. *Cornwall, Eng.*

8. A strip. *Now Rare.* "A *stripe* of land." *Cooper.*

stripe, *v. t.;* STRIPED (stript); STRIP'ING (strip'ĭng). **1** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.

2. To beat; lash; strike; also, *Obs.*, to thrust. *Rare.*

striped (stript; strip'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.

Striped Bass. 1/12

striped bass, an anadromous serranoid fish (*Roccus lineatus*), native of the Atlantic coast of the United States, but common also on the Pacific coast, where it has been introduced. It is olivaceous above, yellowish silvery on the sides and below, and marked with numerous longitudinal black stripes. It is highly esteemed as a game fish and as food, frequently reaching 20 and occasionally 100 pounds in weight. — **s. dogwood,** the striped maple. — **s. gillyflower,** a striped variety of carnation. — **s. gopher,** a striped spermophile. — **s. grass,** ribbon grass. — **s. grunt.** See GRUNT, *n.*, 3. — **s. head,** the Hudsonian curlew. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. maple,** a maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) of the northeastern United States and the Allegheny Mountains. It has striped bark and large thin leaves, 3-lobed at the apex. — **s. mullet.** See 2d MULLET, 1. — **s. muscle,** striated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. perch.** **a** The ruff. **b** The yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1. — **s. snake,** a garter snake. — **s. spermophile.** See SPERMOPHILE. — **s. squirrel.** **a** Any squirrel with stripes on the back; esp., a chipmunk. **b** The striped spermophile. — **s. surf fish,** a Californian surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) striped with bright orange. — **s. surmullet.** See 2d MULLET, 2.

strip'-leaf', *n.* Tobacco stripped of stalks before packing.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

strip'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strips; as: **a** *Mach.* A metal plate in a punching machine, or either of two plates one on each side of the punch, to prevent the work from being dragged up with the punch on the upstroke. See 6th PUNCH, *2d Illust.* **b** A machine for smoothing down files for subsequent recutting. **c** In a capstan, a metal point to clear away the cable as it unwinds. **d** *Woolen Manuf.* In the fearnaught, carding machine, scribbler, etc., any of various small card-covered rollers that strip the wool from

steam coils for increasing the rate of evaporation at will.

strike pay. An allowance to a striking workman out of the funds of his union [3 b.]

strike plate. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 b.

strik'er-boat' (strīk'ẽr-), *n.* = DRIVEBOAT. *U. S.*

strik'er-out', *n. Rackets, Tennis, etc.* The player who receives the service.

striker plate. = KEEPER, 3 b.

strike valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley parallel to the strike of associated rock beds.

strik'le. Var. of STRICKLE.

strincate. † STRINKET.

strind, *n.* [AS. *strīpd.*] *Obs.* **a** Strain; generation; race; kindred. **b** Offspring; progeny. **c** A disposition or cast common to a kindred or race.

strinde, *n.* Stream. *Obs.*

strine, *v.* [AS. *strīnan,* = STREONE, beget. *Obs.*

string'i-ness (strĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

string'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1** Lines of inlay in buhl. [silk.]

2. Act or process of glossing

stringing course. A stringcourse.

string'less, *a.* See -LESS.

string line. *Billiards & Pool* See STRING, *n.*, 14 **a**.

string pea. The sugar pea.

string pump. *Mining.* A pump operated by an engine at a distance by means of stringers.

string stop. *Music.* A stop producing tones imitating those of a stringed instrument.

string tie. A narrow necktie.

string'y-bark' pine (strĭng'ĭ-). One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris parlatorei*).

strin'kle, *n.* [Cf. STRENKLE.] A sprinkler. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strinth. † STRENGTH.

stri'o-la (strī'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL dim. See STRIA.] *Biol.* A faint or minute stria.

stri'o-late (-lāt), **stri'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a* Having small striæ, or striolæ; minutely striate.

stri'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* A striola.

strip count. *Lumber Trade.* Measurement of dressed timber in terms of the size of the rough material from which it is made. Thus 1½-inch boards are reckoned as though 1¼ inches thick.

stripe. Scot. var. of STRIP.

stripe (strīp), *n.* Rivulet. *Scot.*

one cylinder or roller and carry it to another, esp. from the workers to the swift. **e** A device for peeling the bark from osiers. **f** In fish culture, one who strips fishes.
2. A cow that has nearly stopped giving milk, so that it can be obtained from her only by stripping.

strip′ping (strĭp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIP. Hence, *n.* **1**. Act of one who strips.
2. That which is stripped from anything; specif.: **a** *pl.* The last milk drawn at a milking. **b** = OVERBURDEN, 2.
stripping film, *Photo-eng.*, a sensitized gelatin film, backed with paper or the like, designed to be transferred from the backing to a glass plate or sometimes subsequently to another backing, as of gelatin, for printing.

strip′y (strīp′ĭ), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.

strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV′EN (strĭv′'n), or *Rare*, STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV′ING (strīv′ĭng). [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin, and prob. akin to G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe*, Sw. *sträfva*. Cf. STRIFE.] **1**. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive.
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*
2. To struggle in opposition or contention; to contend; contest; struggle; battle; — followed by *against* or *with* before a person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth. *Chaucer.*
My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.
Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*
3. To vie; compete; to be a rival. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Contend, vie, struggle, endeavor, aim.

Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., a screech owl; cf. Gr. στρίξ a screaming night bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls, formerly extensive, but in usual modern use restricted to the barn owls. In the A. O. U. nomenclature it now replaces *Syrnium.*

strob (strŏb), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of angular velocity, being a velocity of one radian per second.

strob′ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Physics.* Resembling a top.
2. Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.
strobic disks, *Optics*, disks marked with sets of concentric rings, toothed wheels, or the like. When such a disk is moved in a circular path, without causing it to revolve on its own axis, the figures appear to revolve on their axes.

stro-bi′la (strō̇-bī′lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. στροβίλη a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone; cf. στρόβιλος anything twisted, a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* **a** In certain Scyphozoa, a stage following the scyphistoma, in which the body elongates and divides into segments which develop into ephyras and finally into medusæ. **b** The chain of segments (proglottides) forming the body of a tapeworm.

Strobila of the Jellyfish, *Aurelia flavidula.*

strob′i-la′ceous (strŏb′ĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See STROBILA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a strobile or cone; also, bearing strobiles.

strob′i-late (strŏb′ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* *Zoöl.* To become a strobila; to undergo strobilation.

strob′i-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many cœlenterates and worms.

strob′ile (strŏb′ĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* Also *strobil.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος: cf. F. *strobile.*] **1**. *Bot.* In general, a conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses (Lycopodiales), horsetails (Equisetales), etc.; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. **b** In seed plants, the spikelike pistillate inflorescence of the hop, composed of persistent membranous imbricated bracts.
2. *Zoöl.* A strobila.

strob′i-lif′er-ous (strŏb′ĭ-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strobile* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing strobiles.

stro-bil′i-form (strō̇-bĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.

strob′o-graph (strŏb′ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. στροβος a whirling + *-graph.*] An instrument for making a photographic or other record, in the form of a curve, of periodic vibrations.

strob′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-scope.*] An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted; also, an instrument for producing, on the same principle, the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed in rapid succession. Cf. ZOËTROPE.

strob′o-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or on the principle of, the stroboscope.
stroboscopic disk. *Physics.* **a** A disk with alternate open and closed sectors, which when revolving gives successive instantaneous views of a moving object or of a series of pictures. **b** A disk carrying a series of pictures showing the successive phases of a motion or scene, as for use in the stroboscope. — **s. fork**, a tuning fork each prong of which carries a diaphragm with a slit, the object to be studied being viewed periodically through the two slits. It is used for measuring speed, as of a dynamo, which, when the fork has the proper frequency, apparently stands still.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok*, *strook*, *strak*, fr. *striken* (cf. pret. *strac*, *strok*). See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1**. Act or fact of striking; an impact; a blow; hit; knock; esp., an intentional blow or impact, commonly violent, powerful, or hostile, made with the arm or hand or with an instrument or weapon; as, the *strokes* of a sledge hammer; a *stroke* of a billiard cue; he won a kingdom without a *stroke.*
2. The result or effect of a striking; injury; hurt. "Healeth the *stroke* of their wound." *Is.* xxx. 26.
3. A sudden action, process, or the like, resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action or process; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; as, a sun*stroke;* a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis.
A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff. *Tennyson.*
4. An effort, esp. a vigorous or energetic effort, by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort or as the result of some quality or process acting as the equivalent of effort; a feat; as, a *stroke* of work; a *stroke* of policy; a *stroke* of genius; to put the finishing *strokes* to an essay.
5. Power; influence. *Obs.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
6. Ability in a certain line; capacity, esp. for eating or drinking; appetite. *Obs.* *Swift.*
7. A characteristic; a distinguishing feature. *Now Rare.*
8. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock.
9. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*
10. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.
11. Hence, *Rowing:* **a** The character of the stroke (in sense 10); the rate or manner in which the oars are moved; as, a long, powerful, etc., *stroke*; to set the *stroke*. **b** A rower who pulls the oar, oars, or one of the oars, nearest the stern, in single-banked boats usually on the port side, and sets the stroke for all the rowers.
12. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, more or less like the sweeping movement of a sword in striking; esp., any of a series of to-and-fro movements of this kind; as, a *stroke* of a pen, painter's brush, pendulum, file, engraving tool, etc.
13. A mark or dash made by, or appearing as if made by, a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, brush, or the like; as, an up *stroke;* a blurred *stroke;* also, of an artist, the characteristic manner in which such strokes are made.
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope*
14. *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; also, the entire distance passed through in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke;* a *stroke* of two feet.
15. A caressing touch or movement; a stroking. *Rare.*
Syn. — See BLOW.
a stroke above, a degree above, or superior to. *Colloq.*

stroke (strōk), *v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK′ING (strōk′ĭng). [ME. *stroken*, *straken*, AS. *strācian*, fr. *strīcan* to go over, pass. See STRIKE, *v. t.;* cf. STRAGGLE.] **1**. To rub gently in one direction; esp., to pass the hand gently over in kindness or tenderness; hence, to soothe.
Ye mote with the plat sword again
Stroken him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*
2. To affect in some way, esp. to smooth, by rubbing gently in one direction.
3. *Masonry.* To give a finely fluted surface to.
4. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.
to stroke the wrong way (of the hair), fig., to irritate or annoy by offending the tastes or prejudices of, esp. unwittingly.

stroke, *v. i.* *Rowing.* To row at a certain number of strokes a minute; as, the crew was *stroking* at 32.

strok′er (strōk′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who strokes; specif.: *Obs.* **a** One who pretends to cure by stroking.
Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker.* *Bp. Warburton*
b A flatterer; toady. *W. Dunbar.*
2. *Print.* A kind of paper folder, usually of wood faced with metal, used by the feeder to bring forward the sheets toward the grippers in a printing press. *Eng.*

strok′ing (strōk′ĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *strācung.*] **1**. Act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.
2. *Needlework.* Act of laying gathers in regular order.
3. *pl.* Strippings of a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Smollett.*

stroll (strōl), *v. i.;* STROLLED (strōld); STROLL′ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TROLL, *v.*, or dial. *stroddle* to stroll, to straddle (cf. STRADDLE); prob. not connected with Dan. *strygge* to *stroll*, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to ramble, Sw. dial. *strykel* one who strolls about.] To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: **a** To ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter. **b** To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like, habitually or as a mode of life; as, a *strolling* musician.
Syn. — Rove, roam, range, stray. See SAUNTER.

stroll, *n.* **1**. A strolling; an idle and leisurely walk; ramble.
2. A stroller; a strolling player. *Now Rare.*

stroll′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; specif., a strolling player.

stro′ma (strō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. στρῶμα a couch or bed.] **1**. *Anat.* **a** The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ; as, the *stroma* of the kidney. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.
2. *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the mass of mycelium supporting the perithecia, or in which they are embedded.

stro-mat′ic (strō̇-măt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a stroma.

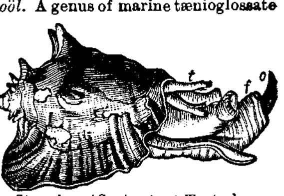
Stro′ma-top′o-ra (strō′mȧ-tŏp′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, bed, covering + πόρος pore.] *Paleon.* A genus of corals, probably hydrozoans, forming thick concentric laminæ of reticulated calcareous tissue with scattered tubules for the zooids. It is the type of a family, **Stro′ma-to-por′i-dæ** (strō′mȧ-tō̇-pŏr′ĭ-dē), and a higher group, **Stro′ma-top′o-roi′de-a** (-tŏp′ō-roi′dē̇-ȧ), whose members form extensive beds in certain Paleozoic rocks, esp. in the Devonian. — **stro′ma-top′o-roid** (-tŏp′ō-roid), *a. & n.*

stromb (strŏm; strŏmb), *n.* A mollusk or shell of the genus *Strombus* or family Strombidæ.

Strom′bi-dæ (strŏm′bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of mollusks of which *Strombus* is the type. — **strom′bi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

strom-bu′li-form (strŏm-bū′lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *strombulus*, dim. of *strombus* + E. *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1**. *Geol.* Formed or shaped like a top. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.

Strom′bus (strŏm′bŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of spiral snail, fr. Gr. στρόμβος.] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having a heavy obconical shell with a short conical spire, and, usually, a much expanded outer lip. The operculum is horny and clawlike and the animal has a narrow foot, long snout, and long eye peduncles. The conch shell, or fountain shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies is an example. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus; a wing-shell. — **strom′boid** (-boid), *a. & n.*


Strombus (*S. gigas*). *t* Tentacle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

2. [*l. c.*] A spirally coiled fruit, as the legume of *Medicago.*

stro′mey′er-ite (strō′mī′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer*, German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, $(Ag.Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 6.15–6.3.

strong (strŏng; 205), *a.;* STRONG′ER (strŏŋ′gẽr); STRONG′EST (-gĕst). [AS. *strang*, *strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, Icel. *strangr* strong, severe, Dan. *streng*, Sw. *sträng* strict, severe. Cf. STRENGTH, STRETCH, STRING.] **1**. In various obsolete senses: **a** Strict; rigorous. **b** Great; remarkable. **c** Difficult; hard. **d** Of sleep, profound; deep.
2. Having great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous.
That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. *Ps.* cxliv. 14.
3. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.
4. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, force, endurance, vigor, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor.
A great soul will be *strong* to live, as well as to think. *Emerson.*
5. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party.
6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*
7. Effective or efficient, esp. in a specified or characteristic direction; powerful in producing an effect or accomplishing a result; as, a *strong* colorist; a *strong* voice.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*
8. Vigorous; forceful; vehement; adapted to make a deep impression, esp. on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, *strong* arguments; a *strong* example; a *strong* contrast.
9. Having a particular quality in a great degree; intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid (see also AVIDITY, 2); *strong* tea; a *strong* light, color, scent, etc.; a *strong* liking or dislike.
10. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* tide or wind.
11. Ardent; eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig or Tory.
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*
12. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; as, *strong* liquors.
13. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.
14. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress.
15. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.
16. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; not irregular or depressed; firm; as, a *strong* market.
17. *Gram.* As opposed to *weak:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel); as in the verbs *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* See ABLAUT. **b** Applied to noun and adjective forms in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc. (characteristically vowel stems), which retain the old declensional endings. Thus: stan, *-es*, *-e*, *pl.* stan*as*, *-a*, *-um.*
18. *Phon.* **a** Uttered with forcible breath impulse; accented, as a syllable. **b** Designating the more sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *a*, *o*, *u*. Cf. WEAK.
19. Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank; as, *strong* butter; a *strong* breath. *Colloq.*
20. Of wool, broad-haired or coarse-fibered; — the opposite of *fine.* Also, of sheep, having such wool. *Australia.*
21. *Mining.* Large; important; — said of veins, dikes, etc.
Syn. — Vigorous, forceful, powerful, firm, vehement;

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strip′pet, *n.* A streamlet. *Obs.*
strip survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.
stript. Stripped. *Ref. Sp.*
strip′u-lose (strĭp′ū-lōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with coarse decumbent hairs.
stritchel † STRICKLE.
striv′a-bly, *adv.* [Cf. STRIVE.] Violently. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*]
strive (strīv), *n.* Strife; trouble.
strived (strīvd). Obs pret. & p. p. of STRIVE. [STRIVE.]
striv′en (strĭv′'n), *p. p.* of STRIVE.
striv′er (strīv′ẽr), *n.* One who strives.
striv′ing (strīv′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIVE. — **striv′ing-ly**, *adv.*
strivis. Obs. pl. of STRIFE.
striv′n. Striven. *Ref. Sp.*
strivous, *a.* [OF. *estriveus.*] Contentious. *Obs.*
strix (strĭks), *n.* [L *strix*, *strigis.*] A fluting of a column.
stro (*dial* strō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stroak. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STROKE. [stroll *Dial. Eng.*]
stroam. Var. of STROME, stride,
stroan. Scot. var. of STRONE.
stro-bil′i-an, *a.* Strobiline. *Obs.*
strob′i-line (strŏb′ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Strobilaceous.
strob′i-li-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.* = STROBILATION.
strobill. Aphetic for DISTROUBLE. *Obs.*
strob′i-loid (strŏb′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*strobile* + *-oid.*] Resembling a strobile or strobiles: conelike.
strob′i-lus (strŏb′ĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl* -LI (-lī). [L., pine cone.] A strobile. [STROCKLE.]
stro′cal (strō′kȧl). Var. of STROCKLE.
strocken. Obs. p. p. of STRIKE.
strock′le (strŏk′'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *strockle* a strickle, and E. STROKE.] *Glass Manuf.* A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc.
stro′cle. Var. of STROCKLE.
strod′dle (strŏd′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STRADDLE.
strode. † STRUDE.
strode, *pret.* of STRIDE.
strodle. † STRADDLE.
strof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
strogelen. strogle. † STRUGGLE.
‖ **Stroh′bass′** (shtrō′bäs′), *a. & n.* [G.] = STRAW-BASS.
stroil (stroil), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* 1. Capability; power; dexterity. 2. The couch grass (**a**); long matted grass.
stro′kal (strō′kȧl). Var. of STROCKLE.
stroke. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
stroke (strōk), *v. t.* = STREEK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stroke (strōk), *n. & v.* [Cf. STRIKE, *v.*] Stride; strut; walk. *Dial. Eng.*
stroke′hall′, *n.* *Fishing.* Any instrument or device used for the purpose of foul hooking any fish; a snatch. *Eng.*
stroke oar *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** = STROKE, *n.*, 11 b. Also, **stroke oarsman**, **strokes′man** (strōks′mȧn).
stro′kle (strŏk′'l). Var. of STROCKLE.
strol. Stroll. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*]
strolld, strold. Strolled. *Ref.*
strom. † STORM, STREAM.
strom (strŏm). Var. of STRUM, a strainer.
Stro′ma-te′i-dæ (strō′mȧ-tē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Stromateus*, a generic name (fr. Gr. στρωματευς a flat fish marked with different colors; cf. στρωματεύς a coverlet) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of acanthopterygian fishes, as the harvest fish and dollar fish, having a short, compressed body, smooth scales, feeble spines, and a series of toothlike processes in the esophagus behind the pharyngeal bones. — **stro-mat′e-oid** (strō̇-măt′ē̇-oid), *a. & n.*
stro-mat′i-form (strō̇-măt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a stroma.
stro′ma-tol′o-gy (strō′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, a bed + *-logy.*] The history of the formation of stratified rocks. *Rare.*
stro′ma-tous (strō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Stromatic
strom′bu-lif′er-ous (strŏm′bū-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. fr. *strombus*) + E. *-ferous.* See STROMBUS.] *Bot.* Bearing spirally coiled pods.
strome (strōm), *n. & v.* Stride; stroll. *Dial. Eng.*
strom′mel. † STRAMMEL.
strompet. † STRUMPET.
strond † STRAND.
strond, *n.* [Cf. STRAND shore.] A lake or inland sea. *Obs.*
strone (strōn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael *strothan* a streamlet.] Spout; stream; — applied esp. to urinating. *Scot & Dial Eng.*
strong, *v. t. & i.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

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lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular, hale, vigorous, sound. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, whether active or passive — strength to do or strength to endure; as, *strong* as a horse, a *strong* arm, a *strong* constitution (so, fig., a *strong* mind, a *strong* appeal, a *strong* case). STOUT adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness (see STOUT); in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality (cf. STANCH); as, a *stout* stick; "an old man, *stout* of heart, and *strong* of limb" (*Wordsworth*); "a *stout* and resolute heart" (*Burke*); "as a boy at school takes his flogging, *stoutly* and in silence" (*Thackeray*); *stout* resistance. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, together with a toughness as of oak; it often emphasizes power of endurance; as, a *robust* physique; "His preaching was ingenious and pithy, like the preaching of the English church in its *robust* age" (*G. Eliot*); "the immense learning and *robust* sense of Selden" (*Coleridge*); "his [Johnson's] . . . innate *robustness* of soul" (*Frederic Harrison*). STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, "a square and *sturdy* little urchin" (*Hawthorne*); "How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke" (*Gray*); "*sturdy* patriots" (*G. Borrow*). STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing allegiance or partisanship; as, "a *stalwart* man, limbed like the old heroic breeds" (*Lowell*); a *stalwart* farmer, a *stalwart* Republican. See POWERFUL, COGENT.

by *or* **with a** *or* **the strong arm** *or* **hand**, by force rather than of right or by reason; by overmastering power; as, to govern *by the strong arm;* to put down discontent *with a strong hand*. Cf. STRONGHAND, *n.*, in *Vocab.* — **s. box**, a chest or case for money or valuables, made very strongly, as of steel or with metal bindings. — **s. conjugation**, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *a.*, 17 **a**); — disting. from the *weak*, or *regular*, *conjugation*, and formerly called also *old*, or *irregular*, *conjugation*. — **s. drink**, intoxicating liquor. — **s. man's weed**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. room**, a room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglar proof. — **s. sand**, molders' sand with an admixture of loam to increase its adhesiveness. — **s. water**. See STRONG-WATER, in *Vocab.*

strong (strŏng; 205), *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — chiefly in combinations, as *strong*-tempered.

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has strong hard brown wood streaked with orange. Its berries are edible, and an infusion of its bark is used as a beverage in the Bahamas.

strong'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Violence; force; power. Cf. *by the strong hand*, under STRONG. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often fig.

strong'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stranglice.*] In a strong manner.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine, or, by extension, dissatisfied with, or not conforming to, the manner of life and class of interests regarded as especially feminine. — **strong'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

strong'-wa'ter, *n.* **1.** An acid; specif., aqua fortis. **2.** Chiefly *pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Now Rare.*

strong'-weak', *a. Gram.* Designating a verb or conjugation having features of both strong and weak conjugations.

stron'gyle (strŏn'jĭl), *n.* Also *strongyl.* [See STRONGYLUS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of certain roundworms (nematodes) constituting the family Strongylidæ. They are parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Among the well-known examples are those of the genus *Agchylostoma* (hookworms), the giant strongyle, the gapeworm of poultry, etc. See also STRONGYLUS. **2.** A rod-shaped biradiate sponge spicule with blunt ends.

stron'gy-lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of *Strongylus.*

Stron'gy-lus (strŏn'jĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρογγύλος round.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic roundworms, type of a family **Stron-gyl'i-dæ** (strŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē) (see STRONGYLE, 1). The type species is *S. equinus*, a common parasite of the horse, but the name has been broadly or incorrectly used as the generic name of many or most other members of the family. esp. of *Hæmonchus contortus* (parasitic in sheep) and its near allies. — **stron'gy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti-ar if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strontian* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding strontian.

stron'ti-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, an orthorhombic, pale green, white, gray, or yellowish mineral, in masses of radiating needle-shaped or spear-shaped crystals, in fibrous massive forms, etc. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.68-3.71.

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A bivalent metallic element of the calcium group, always naturally combined, chiefly in strontianite (carbonate) and celestite (sulphate). It is isolated, by electrolysis of the fused chloride, as a yellowish metal, similar to calcium, but harder. When pure it is silver-white. Symbol, *Sr;* at. wt., 87.63. Strontium compounds color the test flame carmine, and some, as the nitrate, are used in fireworks.

strontium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white solid dissolving in water to form a decidedly alkaline solution, and forming with eight molecules of water a crystalline hydrate. See STRONTIUM PROCESS.

strontium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless salt, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot strong solutions in anhydrous octahedra, and from cold solutions in prisms containing four molecules of water. It is used in fireworks. See STRONTIUM.

strontium process. A process of refining sugar by adding a solution of strontium hydroxide to the molasses, precipitating strontium sucrate, which is removed, washed, and decomposed into sugar and strontium hydroxide.

strontium yellow. Strontium chromate, $SrCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It has little body.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif.: **a** A strap for sharpening a razor. **b** *Naut.* = STRAP, 3 **b** (1).

strop, *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

stro-phan'thin (strō-făn'thĭn), *n.* [*Strophanthus* + *-in.*] A bitter, white, crystalline, and very poisonous glucoside extracted from species of *Strophanthus*, as *S. hispidus*, used as a cardiac stimulant. On decomposition it yields the bitter crystalline substance **stro-phan'thi-din** (-thĭ-dĭn).

Stro-phan'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στροφή a turning + ἄνθος a flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees and shrubs having handsome flowers with a glandular calyx and a tubular corolla with five appendaged and twisted lobes. The seeds are tipped with a long plumose beak; those of several African species yield arrow poison. See INÉE. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the seeds of *S. hispidus*, in moderate doses a valuable cardiac stimulant, but in larger doses a violent poison.

stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.; pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [NL., fr. Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn; perh. akin to E. *strap.*] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra. **2.** *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; — sometimes used also of a stanza of modern verse. See ODE, 1. **3.** *Bot.* A genetic spiral. *Obs.*

stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; 277), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, strophes. — **stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stroph'i-o-late (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt; strō'fĭ-), *a. Bot.* Furnished with a strophiole.

stroph'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. στρόφιον, dim. of στρόφος a twisted band: cf. F. *strophiole.*] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge. The strophiole may be considered as a slightly developed true aril, proceeding from the hilum; the caruncle, as a form of arillode, developed at the micropyle. Many, however, use *strophiole* and *caruncle* as synonymous.

stroph'oid (strŏf'oid; strō'foid), *n.* [F. *strophoïde*, fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band, a twisting. See -OID.] **a** *Geom.* A plane nodal cubic curve, the path of a focus of a conic of which the directrix and two tangents are given. **b** *Math.* The path of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities.

stroph'u-lus (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants; red gum or white gum.

strow (strō), *v. t.; pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.* "*Strown* with blemishes." *M. Arnold.*

struck (strŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

struck joint. *Masonry.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 17. — **s. jury**. *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48 taken by the sheriff indifferently from those qualified to act as special jurymen, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. Special juries are so selected in some States in the United States and, sometimes, in England. — **s. measure**, a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle; — in distinction to *heaped measure*. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.

struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to structure or a structure; affecting structure; used in building structures; constructional; as, a *structural* error. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; *structural* peculiarities. **3.** *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the attitudes and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys. **structural botany**. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, color produced or greatly modified by the structure of colorless parts. Thus, the feathers of many yellow birds contain no pigment, but owe their color to an arrangement of minute ridges having the effect of a diffraction grating. Iridescent or metallic color in feathers is always structural, being produced by a transparent coating which overlies pigment (usually black) and has a prismatic effect. — **structural engineering**. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **s. formula**. *Chem.* See FORMULA, *b.* — **s. geology**. See GEOLOGY. — **s. iron**, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **s. shape**, *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material. Hence, *Colloq.*, any steel or iron member of such shape, as channel irons, **I** beams, **T** beams, etc., or, sometimes, a column, girder, etc., built up with such members. — **s. steel**. **a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel, suitable for structural shapes.

struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to arrange, build, construct; perh. akin to E. *strew:* cf. F. *structure*. Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.] **1.** Act of building; construction. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Manner of building; form; make; construction. **3.** Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge; esp., a building of some size; an edifice.

> There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

4. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock, animal, or plant; the *structure* of a sentence. **5.** Specif.: *Petrog.* The arrangement of a rock mass as regards the larger features, such as jointing, columnar and platy parting, bedding, etc.; — distinguished from *texture*. **6.** *Astron.* Any separate portion of the sun's corona, or of a comet or nebula, or detail of lines in a spectrum.

Syn. — See BUILDING.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v. i.;* STRUG'GLED (-'ld); STRUG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *strogelen*, *struglen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, to beat, to flog, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, G. *strauchelu* to stumble.] To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with adversity.

> The brave men . . . who *struggled* here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. *A. Lincoln.*

Syn. — Strive, contend, labor, endeavor.

strug'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. "He there *struggled* down the last of his emotion." *Stevenson.* **2.** To struggle over. *Rare.* "The justices long *struggled* the point." *Blackstone.*

strug'gle, *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion, as to obtain an object, avert an evil, or the like; act of earnest striving; as, a *struggle* with disease; a *struggle* for liberty. **2.** Contest; contention; strife.

Syn. — Endeavor, effort, contest, labor, difficulty.

Struld'brug (strŭld'brŭg), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a class among the inhabitants of Luggnagg composed of those few who happen to be born with a circular mark in the forehead, which indicates that they can never die. When they are 80 years old, at which age they become dead in law, they have become most wretched.

strum (strŭm), *n.* A strainer, as of wickerwork for straining malt, or of metal for a suction pipe of a pump.

strum, *v. t. & i.;* STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. THRUM.] To play on a stringed instrument of music, or as on one, in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

strum, *n.* Act or sound of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1** *Med.* **a** Scrofula. **b** Goiter. **2.** *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling on any organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

stru-mat'ic (strōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

stru-mec'to-my (-mĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*struma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

stru'mose (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *strumosus:* cf. F. *strumeux.*] **1.** *Med.* Strumous. **2.** *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

stru'mous (strōō'mŭs), *a. Med.* Having, pertaining to, or connected with, struma. — **stru'mous-ness**, *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *strumpet, strompet;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. & F. *stupre* debauchery, L. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery, Gael. & Ir. *striopach* a prostitute.] A prostitute; harlot.

strum'pet, *v. t.* **1.** To debauch. *Obs.* *Shak.* **2.** To brand as a strumpet; hence, to belie; slander.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.;* STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. [ME. *struten*, *strouten*, to swell; akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte.*] **1.** To swell; to bulge out. *Obs.* *Dryden.* **2.** To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; esp., to walk with pomposity or affected dignity. **3.** To make a disturbance; wrangle. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

Syn. — STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, "Dr. Goldsmith . . . went . . . *strutting* away, and calling to me with an air of superiority" (*Boswell*); "When the peacock vein rises, I *strut* a Gentleman Commoner" (*Lamb*); "He . . . scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground, but *swaggered* like a lord about his hall" (*Dryden*); "What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for" (*Goldsmith*).

strut, *n.* [For sense 3 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid. See STRUT, *v.*]

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strong'back'. Var. of STRONG-BARK.

strong'back', *n. Naut.* **a** A spar lashed from one boat davit to the other, to which the boat is secured at sea. **b** Any heavy timber for taking a strain.

stronge. + STRANGE.

strongere. + STRANGER.

strong'ful-ly, *adv.* Strongly; stoutly. *Obs.* [what strong.]

strong'ish (strŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat strong. *R.*

strong'ness, *n.* Strength. *R.*

stron'gy-late (strŏn'jĭ-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* = Like a strongyle (spicule). **b** Having strongyles.

stron'gy-lon (-lŏn), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strongyle (spicule).

stront, *n. i* To rant. *Obs.* —

stront'er, *n. Obs.*

strontian yellow. Strontium chromate or a pigment of the same color. [PROCESS.]

strontia process. = STRONTIUM PROCESS.

stron'ti-on (strŏn'shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ionic strontium, Sr^{++}. [Strontic.]

stron-tit'ic (strŏn-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

strontium oxide. See STRONTIA **a**.

strood (strōod). Var. of STROWD.

stroof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE

strook. + STROKE.

strook (*dial.* strōōk) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of STRIKE.

strooke. Obs. pret of STROKE.

strook'en (*dial.* strōōk'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

stroop. Var. of STROUP

stro-pha'ic (strō-fā'ĭk), *a.* Strophic.

stroph'i-o-lat'ed (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt'ĕd; strō'fĭ-), *a.* Strophiolate.

Stroph'o-me'na (strŏf'ō-mē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf Gr. στρεφειν to twist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician brachiopods having a long hinge, rudimentary brachial supports, and concavo-convex shell. It is the type of a family, **Stroph'o-men'i-dæ** (-mĕn'ĭ-dē), existing from the Ordovician to the Permian. — **stroph'o-men'id** (-mĕn'ĭd), *a. & n.*

strossers. + TROUSERS

strot. + STRUT. [medley. *Obs.*

strot, *adv.* Confusedly; in a

stroth (strōth), *n. & v.* Also **stroth'er** (strŏth'ẽr). Hurry; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

strou. + STURB.

stroud (strōōd) Var. of STROWD. *Scot*

stroud (stroud), *n.* [Cf. E. dial *stroud, strood*, a suit of clothes, a complete set. a worn-out shoe.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.

stroud'ing. *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.

strougle + STRUGGLE.

strounge (strōōnj; strōōnzh), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *strunk* proud, stiff, Sw. *strunk* haughty.] Harsh; morose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stroup (strōōp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *strupe* gullet, throat, Dan *strube.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Windpipe. **b** A spout.

strout. + STRUT.

strout'er (strout'ẽr). Obs or dial. var. of STRUTTER.

strove (strōv). Pret. & obs or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIVE.

strow (strō), *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; strife; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strowbill. + STRUBLE, *a.*

strowd (strōōd), *n.* A senseless, stupid song *Scot.*

strowl. + STROLL.

strown (strōn), *p. p.* of STROW.

strowp. + STROUP.

strowt. + STRUT, *v.* [*Obs.*]

stroy, *v. t. & i.* To destroy. [*Obs.*]

stroy'all', *n* [*stroy*, v. + *all.*] Spendall. *Obs.*

stroy'er, *n* A destroyer. *Obs.*

stru. + STROY.

strub (strŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. STRIP, *v. t.*] To rob; to strip or despoil. *Dial. Eng.*

struble, *v. t.* [Cf DISTURB, TROUBLE.] To trouble. *Obs.* — *a.* Troublesome. *Obs.*

strub'len (strŭb'lĕn; strŏbb'-), **strub'lens** (-lĕnz), *n.* Disturbance; vexation; trouble. *Scot.*

struction, *n.* [L. *structio*: cf. OF. *struction*] An ostrich. *Obs.*

struck'en (strŭk'n; strōōk'n). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

struc'tur-al-ize (strŭk'tŭr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To give a structural form to. — **struc'tur-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* **struc'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* of STRUCTURAL. See -LY.

struc'ture, *v. t.* To form into an organized structure. *Rare.*

struc'ture-less, *a.* Without definite structure or organization; specif., *Biol.*, devoid of cells; homogeneous.

struc'tur-ist (strŭk'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* A builder; a constructor. *Rare.*

strude, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Obs.* [who struggles.]

strug'gler (strŭg'lẽr), *n.* One

struglen. + STRUGGLE.

struler. + STROYER

struls'ale (strŭls''l), *n. & v.* Struggle. *Scot.* [STRUMA.]

stru'mæ (strōō'mē), *n., pl.* of

stru-mif'er-ous (strōō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*struma* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a struma or strumæ.

stru'mi-form (strōō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a struma.

stru-mi'tis (strōō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *struma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a goiter.

strum'mel. + STRAMMEL.

strum'mel, *a.* Stumbling; tottering — *n.* One who stumbles or totters. *Both Obs.*

strum'mer. *n.* One who strums.

strum'per-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ly, *adv.* As a strumpet or harlot. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ry, *n.* Harlotry.

strum'strum' (strŭm'strŭm'), *n.* A rude musical instrument somewhat like a cittern. *Rare.*

stru'mu-lose (strōō'mŭ-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. *strumose.*] *Bot.* Having a slight or small struma.

strund. strunde. + STRIND.

strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.

strunt, *n.* Liquor. *Obs. or R.*

strunt (strŭnt; strŏnt), *n. & v.* Pique. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

strunt (strŭnt; strŏnt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *strunt* short stubble.] The stump of a tail; anything cut short. *Scot.& Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To dock (a tail). *Dial.Eng.*

strunt, *v. i.* To strut. *Scot.*

strunt'y (strŭn't ĭ; strŏn't ĭ), *a.* Pettish; sulky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial Eng.*]

strunt'y, *a.* Stunted; short.

strupte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strust, strustl. + TRUST, TRUSTY.

strut (*dial.* strŭt, strōōt), *a.* [See STRUT, *v. i.*] **a** Protuberant. *Obs.* **b** Fixed; firm. *Dial. Eng.*

strut, *v. t.* To cause to protrude, bulge, distend, or the like. *Obs.*

v. i.] **1.** The act of strutting; a pompous **step** or **walk**; also, formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general.
2. Strife; contention. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
3. *Engin., Arch., etc.* Any bar or piece designed to resist pressure, or compressive stress, in the direction of its length, as a member in a frame, structure, or machine; — opposed to *tie* or *stay*. Cf. BRACE, *n.*, 12; SHORE, *n.*; SHORING, *Illust.*
4. An implement of bone or wood formerly used to shape the folds of ruffs.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.* To provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart, with or as with a strut or struts.

stru'thi-form (stro͞o'thĭ-fôrm), **stru'thi-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [See STRUTHIO; -FORM.] Ostrichlike.

Stru'thi-o (-ō), *n.* [L., an ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίων.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds including the African ostriches. Either alone, or, in older classifications, with the rheas and sometimes other ratite birds, it constitutes a family, **Stru'thi-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

Stru'thi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Ratitæ. **b** In a narrower sense, a group including only the African ostriches.

Stru'thi-on'i-for'mes (-ŏn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group coextensive with *Struthio*. **b** = CRYPTURI. — **stru'thi-on'i-form** (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Strut'hi-op'ter-is (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρουθίων* ostrich + *πτερίς* fern.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of polypodiaceous ferns having fronds usually of two kinds, of which the fertile are contracted, and bear sori in a continuous band near the midrib. The species are mostly natives of the south temperate zone; the only North American species, *S. spicant*, is the deer fern. **b** Syn. of MATTEUCCIA.

stru'thi-ous (stro͞o'thĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthius, strutheus.*] Of or pert. to the Struthiones (in either sense); ratite.

strut'ting (strŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRUT. Hence: *n.* Struts collectively, whether detached or built into position. Specif.: *Arch.* = BRIDGING. — **strutting piece.** **a** = STRAINING PIECE. **b** = STRUT, *n.*, 3. — **strut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

strych'nic (strĭk'nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning. — **strychnic acid.** *Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_3N_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, got by heating strychnine with alcoholic soda; — called also *strychninic acid, strychnol*, and *igasuric acid*. **b** An amorphous acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_3N{\cdot}H_2O$, got by oxidizing strychnine with potassium permanganate.

strych'nine (-nĭn; -nēn; 277), *n.* Also **strych'nin, strych'ni-a, strych'ni-na**. [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. *στρύχνος*: cf. F. *strychnine*.] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$, obtained from various species of plants, esp. of the genus *Strychnos*, as from the seeds of the St. Ignatius's bean (*S. ignatia*) and from nux vomica. It is a white crystalline substance, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a powerful neurotic stimulant and also for its tonic action on the heart. Its chemical constitution is complex and imperfectly known.

strych'nin-ism (strĭk'nĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine, and marked by symptoms resembling those of tetanus.

strych'nin-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The production of strychninism.

Strych'nos (strĭk'nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical loganiaceous trees and shrubs, the latter often tendril climbers. They have 3-5-nerved leaves and cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and a 2-celled ovary becoming in fruit a berry with a thick rind. Many species yield valuable drugs. See STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARE, 1; NUX VOMICA, ANGOSTURA BARK.

Stu'art (stū'ĕrt), *n.* Also *Stewart*. A member of a family royal in Scotland and England. Robert II. was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and Charles I., Charles II., and James II. were the other reigning members of this house in England. Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and Anne, who were daughters of James II., reigned as queens of England, but by virtue of act of Parliament rather than by right of succession.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [ME. *stubbe*, AS. *stub*, akin to AS. *styb*, also to D. *stobbe*, LG. *stubbe*, Dan. *stub*, Sw. *stubbe*, Icel. *stubbr, stubbi*; cf. Icel. *stūfr*, Gr. *στύπος*.] **1.** That part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down; a stump. *Chaucer.*
2. Fig.: A blockhead; dolt. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, any short, thick, projecting part; a stump; as, the *stub* of a pencil, candle, etc.
4. In a check book, receipt book, etc., a small part of each leaf permanently attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. Also, by extension, any similar counterfoil, as the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket.
5. Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail; an old horseshoe nail; also, stub iron. **c** *Carp.* A stub tenon. **d** A stub file. See FILE, tool. **e** The rough butt end of a plank. Cf. STUB SHORT. **f** *Locks.* A stationary detent in a lock for engaging with the slots of the tumblers.

stub (stŭb), *v. t.*; STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up roots.
2. To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land.
3. To shape like a stub. *Rare.*
4. To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, stone, or other object; — esp. in the phrase, *to stub one's toe*. *U. S.*

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; stŭbd; 151), *a.* **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; short and blunt or truncated.
2. Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby.
A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood *R. Browning.*
3. Hardy; rugged. "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions." *Berkeley.*

stub'ble (stŭb'l), *n.* [ME. *stobil, stoble*, OF. *estouble, estuble*, F. *éteule*, LL. *stupla, stupula*, L. *stipula*, stubble, stalk, prob. akin to E. *stiff*; cf. D. & G. *stoppel*, OHG. *stupfila*, fr. L. Cf. STIPULE.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping.
2. A rough surface or growth resembling stubble, as of a beard of a few days' growth.

stub'bled (stŭb'ld), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble.
2. Stubbed; as, *stubbled* legs. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

stub'bly (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble; stubbled.
2. Resembling stubble; as, *stubbly* hair.

stub'born (-ẽrn), *a.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn*; prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub. See STUB.] **1.** Hardy; vigorous; sturdy. *Obs.*
Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie *Chaucer*
2. Coarse; rough; rude; harsh; esp., coarse in quality; as, *stubborn* fare or garments. *Obs.*
3 Fixed, resolute, or unyielding in purpose or mental attitude; unyielding; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; — said of persons and things; as, a *stubborn* will; a man *stubborn* in his heroism; a *stubborn* child; *stubborn* attention. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.*
4. Performed, carried on, or the like, in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner; as, *stubborn* strife.
5. Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, a *stubborn* ore or stone; facts are *stubborn* things.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs.
2. Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub iron. Iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, used esp. in making gun barrels.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stub short *or* **shot.** **a** The part of the end of a sawn log or plank beyond the end of the saw kerf which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. **b** Either end of a wood turning, containing a center.

stub twist. Material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece; akin to AS. *stycce*. See STOCK.] Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; esp., a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work; hence, stuccowork. In modern building, *stucco* is generally an exterior coating in which cement is largely used.

stuc'co, *v. t.*; STUC'COED (-ōd); STUC'CO-ING (-ō-ĭng). To overlay or decorate with stucco. — **stuc'co-er** (-ō-ẽr), *n.*

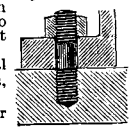
stud (stŭd), *n.* [ME. *stod, stood*, AS. *stōd*; akin to OHG. *stuota*, G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stōð* stud, Lith. *stodas* a herd, Russ. *stado*, and to E. *stand*. The sense is properly, a stand, an establishment. See STAND; cf. STEED.] **1.** A collection of horses, kept for breeding, racing, riding, etc.; — sometimes applied also to dogs.
2. The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding.
3. A studhorse.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, Icel. *stoð* a post, *styðja* to prop, and prob. ultimately to E. *stand*; cf. D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze*. See STAND.] **1.** A stem; a trunk; also, rarely, a post or pillar. *Obs.*
2. *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights in the framing for lath-and-plaster partitions, and furring, upon which the laths are nailed, or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings, hoardings, etc.
3. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; a boss.
4. A detachable buttonlike device, made in various forms, to be inserted through one or more buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc.
5. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* (1) A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal; also, a short live spindle or mandrel, as in the change gear for a screw-cutting lathe. (2) A stud bolt. **b** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. **c** *Pattern Making.* A projecting pin or dowel on a loose piece. **d** *Founding.* A chaplet with a base plate and a disk top. **e** *Horol.* (1) A metal piece to which is attached the outer or upper coil of a balance spring. (2) Any of various fixed projecting pieces for bolding or supporting something, or for serving as a spindle on which something turns.
stud and mud, *Building*, a framework of woven rods and twigs plastered with clay or mud.

stud, *v. t.*; STUD'DED; STUD'DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props, as supports; as, a low-*studded* room
2. To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs.
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*
3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects to set thickly, as with studs; as, a plain *studded* with farms.
4. To be situated at intervals over, like studs; to dot; as, rocks *stud* the field.
5. *Mech.* To secure with studs.

stud block *or* **box.** *Mech.* A device, turned with a spanner, for screwing home a stud bolt. It is a rectangular block with a blind hole tapped to fit loosely on the bolt.

stud bolt. *Mach.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut on the other; — called also *standing bolt*.


Stud Bolt.

stud'book' (stŭd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud'ding sail (sāl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a light yard and its outer clew is hauled out to the end of a small spar (the **studding-sail boom**). See SHIP, *Illust.* — **studding-sail halyard bend** *and* **tack bend.** See 2d KNOT, 1.

stud'dle (stŭd''l), *n.* [ME. *studul, stodul*; cf. Icel. *stuðill*, akin to E. *stud*. See 2d STUD.] **1.** A prop in or about a loom. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* A prop, or stud, in timbering; esp., a distance piece or corner post separating the frames, rings, or sets used in timbering a mine shaft.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning; a learner; a scholar; esp., one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from teachers or books; as, the *students* of an academy or a university, a medical *student*; a hard *student*.
2. One who studies or examines in any manner; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life.
Syn. — See DISCIPLE.

student lamp. A reading lamp usually having an Argand burner connected with an oil reservoir by a metal tube, adjustable in height on a vertical supporting rod.

stu'dent-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a student
2. A scholarship or fellowship. *Rare in U. S.*

stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several American killifishes of the genus *Fundulus*, esp. *F. catenatus*, common in the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River.

stud'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study.
2. Well versed in some branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, well *studied* in geometry. *Now Rare.*
3. Premeditated; planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult.
4. Intent; inclined. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **stud'ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio*, properly, study. See STUDY.] The working room of a painter, sculptor, or, by extension, one engaged in any more or less artistic employment, as in photography, designing, etc.

stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus*: cf. F. *studieux*. See STUDY.] **1.** Given to or pursuing study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books; as, a *studious* man or life.
2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. Diligent in attention; devoting thoughtful consideration to one's actions or to some object; carefully earnest; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of*; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies.
4. Planned with study; deliberate; studied. *Now Rare.*
The frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness. *Rambler.*
5. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation. *Poetic.* "The *studious* cloister's pale." *Milton.*
— **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

stud'work' (stŭd'wûrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs, as brickwork interlaid with studding, or leatherware set with studs.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [ME. *studie*, L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study: cf. OF. *estudie, estude*, F. *étude*. Cf. ÉTUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v. i.*] **1.** A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject to be learned or investigated; application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.
Study gives strength to the mind *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge or information of a particular subject; as, the doctor made a *study* of his patient; a *study* of fishes.
3. Zealousness; earnestness. *Obs.*
4. Considered endeavor towards some object; earnest and reasoned effort; as, his *study* is to do right.
5. Mental absorption; profound thought or meditation; endeavor to arrive at a mental conclusion; — often with *brown*; as, he was in a brown *study*.
6. Pretense; cover. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
7. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration.
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*
8. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the informa-

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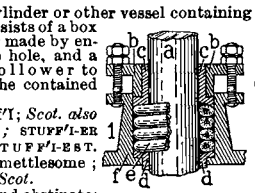
strut beam. A beam used as a strut; a collar beam (which see).
strute, *a.* Stuffed full; drunken. *Obs. Scot.* [Struthious.]
stru'thi-an (stro͞o'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Struthious.]
stru'thi-in (-ĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *struthion* soapwort, Gr. *στρουθίον.*] *Chem.* Saponin; — formerly so called
stru'thi-old (-oid), *a.* [*Struthio* + *-oid.*] Ostrichlike [thious.]
stru'thi-o'nine(-ō'nĭn), *a.* Struthious.
strut'ter, *n.* One who struts.
struye. † STROY
stry, *n.* [OF. *estrie.*] A hag. *Obs.*
stry (strī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESTROY.] To destroy; spoil; waste. Cf. STROY. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
stry, *n.* Destruction *Obs.*
strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Strychnine.
strych'ni-dine (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **din.** A crystalline, diacid base, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got by electrolytic reduction of strychnine.
strych-nin'ic (strĭk-nĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID **a.**
strych'nol (strĭk'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID **a.**
strych'no-line (-nō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2$, obtained by reduction of strychnine
stryfull † STRIFEFUL.
stryne Obs. or Scot. of STRAIN
strynth. † STRENGTH
stryph'nic (strĭf'nĭk), *a.* [Gr *στρυφνός* astringent.] *Chem.* Designating a bitter, astringent, nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_3O_2N$-, got by action of acetic acid and potassium nitrite on uric acid, as a yellow crystalline substance.
St Tr. *Abbr.* State Trials.
stu'a-can' (stō͞o'ă-kăn'). *n.*, [Ir. *stuacán.*] One blinded or foolish; a half-blind fool. *Irish.*
stuard. † STEWARD.
Stuart architecture. Jacobean architecture. See JACOBEAN, *a.*
Stu-ar'ti-a (stū-är'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STEWARTIA
stubb (stŭb), *n.* = FOGDOG.
stub'bed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stub'bi-ness (stŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [goose. *Local, Brit.*]
stubble goose. The graylag
stubble quail. An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*)
stubble rake. A long-toothed rake for gleaning in stubble.
stubble spurge. The spotted spurge. [-WARD]
stub'ble-ward (-wẽrd), *a.* See stub'born, *v. t.* To make stubborn, in any sense. *Rare.*
stub-boy' (stŭb-boi'), *interj.* A cry used variously to call, urge on, drive, or otherwise direct domestic animals, or to incite a dog to attack *Dial*
stub'-bred', *a.* Stump-bred.
stüb'chen (stüp'kĕn), *n.* [G. dial., dim. of G. *stübich* a vat] See MEASURE.
stub end. *a Mach.* The big end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened. b= BOLT END.
stub feather. A pin feather.
stub file See FILE, tool.
stubill, *a.* Sturdy. *Obs. Scot.*
stub'l. Stubble. *Ref. Sp.*
stub mortise. *Carp.* A mortise not passing clear through the timber.
stub pen. See STUB, *n.*, 5 **a.**
stub switch. *Railroading.* A switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails. [fit a stub mortise.]
stub tenon *Carp.* A tenon to
stub tooth. *Mach.* A short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity.
stub track. = SPUR TRACK.
stucche. † STICCHE.
stuc'co-work', *n.* Work done in stucco. — **stuc'co-work'er,** *n.*
stuc'co-yer (stŭk'ō-yẽr). Var of STUCCOER. [of STOOK.]
stuck (stŏok) Dial. Eng. var.
stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK [A thrust. *Obs.*]
stuck, *n.* [See STOCK a thrust.]
stuck'ling (stŭk'lĭng), *n.* Apple pie or turnover. *Dial. Eng.*
stuck'-up', *a.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. *Colloq.*
stud. † STEAD.
stud. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND
stud (stŭd; stōd), *n.* & *v.* Study. *Dial. Eng.*
stud box. = STUD BLOCK.
stud chain. A chain having links braced with studs. See 2d STUD, 5 b. [for keeping a stud. *Obs.*]
stud'der-y, *n.* Var. of STUDDY.
studdie. † STEADY.
stud'die (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
stud'ding, *n.* Unsteady. *Obs.*
studding bolt. = STAY BOLT. *U. S.*
stud'dle (stŭd''l), *v. t.* To stir up so as to muddy. *Dial. Eng.*
stud'dy (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STUDDY. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stude. † STEAD.
stude (*Scot.* stūd) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of *stood*, pret.
studefast. † STEADFAST
stude meir. † STUDMARE.
student parsnip. One of a race of parsnips having a gutterlike depression at the summit of the root. Also, the root itself.
stu'dent-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of students. *R.*
studevest † STEADFAST.
stud'flow'er (stŭd'flou'ẽr), *n.* Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*).
studful, *n.* A drove. *Obs. Scot.*
studgi. † STUD. [POKER.]
stud'horse' pok'er. = STUD
studiable, *a.* See -ABLE
stu'di-ant, *n.* [See ESTUDIANT.] A student. *Obs.*
studie. † STUDY.
stu'di-ent, *a.* Studious. — *n.* A student. *Both Obs.*
stud'i-er (stŭd'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who studies; a student. *Rare.*
studiless, *a.* Without study. *Obs.*
studite, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the Acœmeti Their most famous monastery was the Studium at Constantinople, founded by Studius, a Roman noble.
‖ **stu'di-um im-ma'ne lo-quen'di.** [L.] An immense desire for talking. Adapted from *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, V. 678).
stud'mare', *n.* A brood mare.
stud'-pink', *n.* = STUDFLOWER.
stud poker. See 3d POKER.
stud print *Pattern Making.* A print with a projecting pin to fit into a hole in a pattern.
stud rivet = SCREW RIVET.
studul. † STUDDLE.
stud wheel. *Mach.* A wheel journaled on a stud.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). † Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tion, instruction, or assistance of the **maker**; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful and detailed investigation or observation; as, a *study* of remorse; a *study* in New England types.
9. *Music.* A piece for special practice. See ÉTUDE.
10. One who memorizes something, as a part in a play; — used with qualifying adjectives; as, an actor is a quick or slow *study*. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*
11. A building or room devoted to study or literary work.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [ME. *studien*, OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier*. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; to acquire knowledge by investigation, reading, memorizing, or the like.
2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; also, to muse; ponder; meditate.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*
3. To endeavor with thought and planning; to make well-considered efforts; to be intelligently zealous. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.
stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to; to read and examine so as to learn and understand or memorize; as, to *study* law or languages; to *study* a lesson, a part, or a song.
2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; to make a study of; as, to *study* nature, mankind.
3. To make an object of study with a view to action; to devise with deliberation; as, to *study* variety in composition; to *study* a benefaction.
For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv. 2.
stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe*; of uncert. orig. Cf. STUFF, *v. t.*] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture or out of which anything is to be or may be formed; hence, any material, substance, or aggregation of matter, regarded indefinitely; as, lava is curious *stuff*.
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence.
Time is the *stuff* which life is made of *Franklin.*
3. Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash.
4. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; sometimes, specif., worsted fiber.
What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*
5. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*
6. In various technical uses: **a** Paper stock ground ready for use. Cf. HALF STUFF. **b** *Naut.* = SLUSH, 3. *Rare.* **c** Wood for use in carpentry. **d** *Engin.* The working fluid in an engine cylinder. **e** A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather.
7. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense!
Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
8. Supply; amount. *Obs.*
9. Grain or pulse of any kind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stuff, *a.* Made of stuff, or fabric. See STUFF, *n.*, 4.
stuff gown, a gown of stuff, esp. that which in England forms the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. Cf. SILK GOWN. Hence, **stuff'gowns'man**, *n.* — **s. hat**, a hat of superior quality made of fur fixed on a waterproof foundation, in imitation of beaver.
stuff, *v. t.*; STUFFED (stŭft); STUFF'ING. [ME. *stoffen*, *stuffen*, to stuff, to suffocate; perh. really orig. two words; cf. OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, to put stuff in, to stuff, to line (see STUFF, *n.*); also, OF. *estouffer* to stifle, F. *étouffer*, of uncert. orig.] **1.** To fill by crowding something into it; to cram with something; to load the interior of, often to excess; as, to *stuff* a hall with people; to *stuff* a purse.
Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*
2. Specif.: To fill the cavity of with a particular material to secure some end; as: **a** To fill with a comparatively soft packing in order to furnish a yielding support; as, to *stuff* a bedtick, a sofa cushion, a pincushion. **b** *Cookery.* To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey. **c** To fill the skin of, usually when mounting as a specimen in lifelike form.
3. To crowd or fill with items of information, thoughts, ideas, emotions, etc.; as, to *stuff* a pupil with historical dates; to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang*, to hoax by a falsehood.
4. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.*
5. To fill by being pressed or packed into it.
6. To thrust or crowd in; to press; to pack.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, . . . and they retain smell and color *Bacon.*
7. To obstruct by filling up; to choke up, as with a cold.
I 'm *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell *Shak.*
8. To stock; supply; furnish; equip. *Obs.*
9. *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it.
stuff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram. *Swift.*
stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; esp., a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing. **b** *Leather Manuf.* Act or process of coating leather with a mixture of oil and tallow; also, the material applied. **c** *Wool Dyeing.* Process of boiling with a dyestuff material afterward to be mordanted. Cf. SADDENING.
stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.



Stuffing Boxes, 1 in section; 2 partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c*, *d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* stōōf'ĭ), *a.*; STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STUFF'I-EST. **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Scot.*
2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. Ill-ventilated; close.
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf STULM.] A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.
stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm, akin to E. *stull*, *stand*.] An approximately horizontal passageway in a mine; an adit. See ADIT, 1.
stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STUL'TI-FIED (-fīd); STUL'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *stultus* foolish + E. *-fy*.] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*
2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. *Rare. Hazlitt.*
3. *Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.
stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb; cf. F. *vin muet* stum. Cf. STAMMER, STOOM.] Unfermented grape juice or wine, or partly fermented grape juice, esp. when fermentation has been arrested by an antiseptic; wine revived by the admixture of must; must.
stum, *v. t.*; STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.
stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; STUM'BLED (-b'ld); STUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*; akin to Fries. *stummeln*, and prob. to E. *stammer*. See STAMMER.] **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step. *Chaucer.*
2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to act or perform anything blunderingly or confusedly; as, to *stumble* through an apology.
He *stumbled* up the dark avenue *Scott.*
3. To trip morally; to fall into sin or error; to err.
4. To come or happen without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.
Ovid *stumbled* . . . upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
stum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.
2. To confound; perplex; to cause to err.
One thing more *stumbles* me. *Locke.*
stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running.
2. A blunder; failure; slip; a false step.
stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.
stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe*, *stompe*; akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, Icel. *stumpr*, Dan. & Sw. *stump*, G. *stumpf* blunt, dull, OHG. *stumbal* stump, piece cut off, G. *stummel*, and G. ver*stümmeln* to mutilate; cf. Lith. *stambas*, *stambras*, stalk, stump of a plant.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub.
2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting part or object remaining after the rest of it is removed; as, the *stump* of a leg, a tooth; a remnant, esp. the butt of a cigar or cigarette; a stub.
3. *pl.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. *Slang.*
4. *Cricket.* Any of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form with the bails a wicket; also, the single rod, or bowling stump, used in single wicket to indicate the bowling crease. See CRICKET, GAME; WICKET, *n.*
5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.
6. A pin in a tumbler lock which forms an obstruction to throwing the bolt, except when the gates of the tumblers are properly arranged, as by the key; a fence; also, a pin or projection in a lock to form a guide for a movable piece.
7. A platform for political speaking, often in early days and in newly settled districts a tree stump; hence, public speaking, esp. political; as, to take, or go on, the *stump*; — also often attrib.; as, *stump* speakers, oratory. *U. S.*
8. A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous. Cf. STUMP, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq., U. S.* "An Indian never takes a *stump*." *Atlantic Monthly.*
up a stump, blocked in one's efforts; nonplused; cornered; up a tree. *Slang, U. S.*
stump, *v. t.*; STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMP'ING. **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.
2. To remove the tree stumps from, as cleared land.
3. To strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub. *Colloq.*
4. To block the progress or efforts of, as by stumps or other obstacles in the road; also, to nonplus; to foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring, esp. as a test of pluck or spirit. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*
5. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Cricket.* **a** To put out (a batsman) by the wicket keeper displacing a bail with the ball (see CRICKET, game); — sometimes with *out*. **b** To hit (the wicket) with the ball as in stumping (in the preceding sense).
7. Hence, fig., to ruin or cause disaster to; — usually in passive; as, *stumped* by the panic. *Obs. or Slang & Dial.*
8. In crayon drawing, etc., to tone or treat with a stump.
to stump up, to pay or hand over (money). *Colloq., Eng.*
stump (stŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To walk clumsily, as if on the stumps of legs or on wooden legs; to hobble.
2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*
to stump it. **a** To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. *Slang.* **b** To make electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to s. up**, to pay cash; to hand over money. *Colloq., Eng.*
stump'age (stŭm'pĕj), *n.* Timber in standing trees, often sold at a fixed price per tree or per stump, the stumps being counted when the land is cleared; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut, regulated by the price of lumber. *Local, U. S.*
stump'er (stŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that stumps, in any sense.
stump'-root'ed, *a. Hort.* Having an elongated taproot of which the upper fleshy edible portion terminates abruptly; — said of certain varieties of radishes, carrots, etc.
stump'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short, thick tail.
stump-tailed lizard, a singular Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form.
stump tracery. *Arch.* Tracery in late German Gothic style, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, stumps.
2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq. J. C. Harris.*
stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, to resound, F. *étonner* to astonish. AS. had *stunian* to make a loud sound, which is prob. akin to L. *tonare* to thunder, E. *thunder*, and so to *stun*. See ASTONISH.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.
2. To overpower or confound one's hearing with noise.
And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*
3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion, as of grief, astonishment, etc.; to benumb the mind of; stupefy.
4. To bruise, as building stone, so as to cause spalls in the surface, as by careless cutting; also, to scratch or tear (a surface), as by coarse sand under the saw in the kerf.
stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns; a stupefying blow, shock, or the like.
Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [Russ. *shtundist*, prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters founded, about 1860, in the village of Osnova, near Odessa, by a peasant, Onishchenko, who had apparently been influenced by a German sect settled near there. They zealously practice Bible reading and reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*
stun'ner (stŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that stuns, as with astonishment; hence, *Slang*, a person or thing extraordinary, esp. for beauty, excellence, or the like.
stunner hitch. *Naut.* A double Blackwall. See 2d KNOT, 1.
stun'ning (-ĭng), *p. a.* Overpowering consciousness or the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry. — **stun'ning-ly**, *adv. Chiefly Slang.*
stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [Cf. STINT a task.] A feat or performance striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required; hence, any feat or performance. *Colloq.*
He does not try to do *stunts* *L Hutton*
stunt, *v. t.*; STUNT'ED; STUNT'ING. [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth, progress, development, or the like; to dwarf; cramp; check; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant; to *stunt* the growth of a nation's power.
stunt, *n.* A check in growth; hence, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing; specif., *Whaling*, a whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.
stunt'ed, *p. a.* Dwarfed; checked in growth or development. — **stunt'ed-ness**, *n.*
stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.
stupe, *v. t.*; STUPED (stūpt); STUP'ING (stūp'ĭng). To foment with a stupe.
stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pĕ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. Cf. STUPEFY.] Stupefying; stupefactive. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.
stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfaction*. See STUPEFACIENT.] Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.
stu'pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v. t.*; STU'PE-FIED (-fīd); STU'PE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make, akin to *facere*. See STUPID, FACT; cf. STUPEFACIENT.] **1.** To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.
The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*
2. To deprive of material mobility. *Obs.*
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied*. *Bacon.*
stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing, *adv. Both Rare.*
stul'ti-lo'qui-ous (stŭl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stultiloquent *Rare.*
stul-til'o-quy (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium*.] Foolish talk; babble. *Rare.*
stul-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stultitia* folly.] Foolish. *Obs.*
‖ **Stul-to'rum fe'ri-æ** (fē'rĭ-ē). [L.] See FERNAX, I.
stul'ty, *a.* [L. *stultus* foolish.] Foolish; silly. *Obs.*
stum'ac, stum-ach'ic, etc Stomach, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
stum'act. Stomached *Ref. Sp.*
stum'bler (stŭm'blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles. *[bling*, p. pr.]
stum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *stumbling*.
stum'bling-stone', *n.* A stumblingblock. *Rare.*
stum'bly (stŭm'blĭ), *a.* Given to stumbling; apt to stumble.
stum'mer (*dial.* stōōm'ẽr, -ẽ), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel., Norw., & Sw. dial. *stumra*, Dan. dial. *stumre*.] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stum'mock. † STOMACH
stump, *v. t.* To stumble. *Obs.*
stump'-bred', *a. Hunting.* Bred or living in lairs made in bushes or stumps instead of underground.
stump'i-ness (stŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.
stump joint. A hinged butt joint, as of a carpenter's rule, opening one way only.
stump jumper. A plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land; — called also **stump'-jump'** (*or* **-jump'ing**) **plow** (*or* **plough**). *Australasia.* [*Rare.*
stump'ling, *n.* A little stump.
stump mortise. Stub mortise
stumpt. Stumped. *Ref. Sp.*
stump tenon. Stub tenon.
stump tree. Kentucky coffee tree.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *n. Naut.* A pole-masted Thames barge.
stump'y, *n.* Money; cash. *Slang, Eng.*
stun (stŭn). Dial. var of STONE.
stunay † STONY, *v.*
stunch. † STENCH.
stund. † STOUND.
stung (stŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STING [STINK.]
stunk (stŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of
stunk'ard (stŭnk'ărd), *a* Stubborn; sullen. *Scot.*
stun'poll' (stŭn'pōl'), *n.* A stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
stun'sail (stŭn's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.
stunt. † STOUND, time.
stunt (stŭnt; *dial. also* stōōnt), *a.* [AS. See STINT, *v.*] Foolish; stupid. Hence: **a** Stunted; undersized; curtailed; blunt. **b** Stubborn; abrupt; angry. — **stunt'ly**, *adv. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stunten. † STINT.
stunt'i-ness (stŭn'tĭ-nĕs), *or* **stunt'ness**, *n.* Stuntedness. *R.*
stun'pa (stōō-pä'), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*.] = TOPE.
stun'pa (stŭ'pä), *n.* [L.] **1.** = 1st STUPE.
2. *Bot.* A tuft of matted filaments *Obs.*
stupe † STOOP, *v.*
stupe (*dial* stūp, stiūp), *n.* [See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stupefact, *a.* Stupefied. *Obs.*
stu'pe-fac'tive (stū'pĕ-făk'tĭv), *a. & n.* [Cf F. *stupéfactif*, LL. *stupefactivus*.] = STUPEFACIENT. [-NESS.]
stu'pe-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See
stu'pe-fied (stū'pĕ-fīd), *a* Having been made stupid. — **stu'pe-fied'ness** (-fīd'nĕs), *n.*
stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n* One that stupefies. [stupefied. *R.*]
stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To become
stu-pend', *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*
stu-pen'di-ous, *a.* Stupendous. — **stu-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
stu-pend'ly, *adv.* Stupendously. *Obs*

stue. † STEW, a bath, etc
stuerne. † STERN.
stuf. Stuff. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **stu'fa** (stōō'fä), *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth
stufe. † STUPE.
stuff. † STUFF.
stuf-fa'ta, *n.* [It. *stufato*.] A kind of meat stew. *Obs.*
stuff engine. A machine for grinding stuff (paper stock)
stuff'er, *n.* One that stuffs
stuff'et. *n.* A groom; a lackey *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.]
stuff'i-ness (stŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
stuff'ing-box' re-cess'. *Shipbuilding.* See TUNNEL, *n.*
stuft. Stuffed. *R. Sp.* [*Scot.*]
stug (stŭg; stōōg), *n.* A thorn.
stug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Short; thickset; sturdy; stodgy. *Dial. Eng.*
stui'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D.] A stiver; — the Dutch spelling. Specif., a coin in South Africa worth a cent or a halfpenny.
stuk, *a* [Cf. STOCK a block.] Short. *Obs.* — **stuk'ness**, *n. Obs.*
stull (stŭl), *n* [Cf. Fries. *stulle* a piece, lump, G. *stolle* a roll, slice of bread and butter.] A large piece, esp. of something edible. *Dial Eng.*
stull. † STOOL.
stulp (*dial.* stōōlp), . . . [Cf. Icel. *stölpi*, Dan., Sw., & OD. *stolpe*] A post. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
stulth. † STEALTH.
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.
stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia*; *stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babble. *R.*
stul-til'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *stultiloquus*.] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **stul-til'o-quent-ly**,

p. future pass. of *stupere* to be astonished at. Cf. STUPID.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile, sum.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*

Syn. — See MONSTROUS.

— **stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow; cf. L. *stuppeus* made of tow. Cf. STUPOSE.] Like tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments; stupose.

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr *stupere* to be stupefied: cf. F. *stupide*.] **1.** Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied or deadened as to the faculties.

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Very dull of mind; sluggish in understanding; slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer or speaker; men usually are *stupid* when self-conscious.

3. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity or mental dullness; dull; heavy; foolish; witless; — said of things; as, a *stupid* book, play, suggestion, act.

Syn. — Simple, insensible, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, dull, heavy, clodpated. See BLUNT.

stu'pid, *n.* A stupid person.

stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stupiditas*: cf. F. *stupidité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass foolishness.

2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. *Rare.*

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be struck senseless. Cf. STUPID.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.

2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

stu'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended or affected with stupor.

stupp (stŭp; stōōp), *n.* [G.] A black deposit obtained in distilling mercury ores, consisting of a mixture of soot, hydrocarbons, mercury and its compounds, ore, dust, etc.

stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; STU'PRAT-ED (-prāt-ĕd); STU'PRAT-ING (-prāt-ĭng). [L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. *Now Rare.* *Heywood.*

stu-pra'tion (stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity; rape.

stu'prum (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] **1** Stupration.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Any sexual intercourse between a man and a woman (not a slave), otherwise than in concubinage, the woman being unmarried; illicit intercourse; unchastity (of a woman).

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *a. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; STUR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); STUR'DI-EST [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, F. *étourdi*, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, F. *étourdir*; of uncertain origin. The sense has probably been influenced by E. *stout*.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate or set; stubborn; obdurate; hence, stern; harsh. "A *sturdy*, hardened sinner." *Atterbury.*

2. Resolute, in a good sense; firm; unyielding; — used chiefly of things and qualities; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism; a *sturdy* defense.

3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *sturdy* lout; *sturdy* blows.

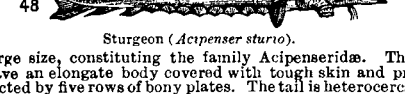
4. Stiff; stout; firm; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*

5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = STURDIED. **b** Stupid; giddy.

Syn. — Hardy, stout, firm, robust. See STRONG.

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction. Cf. STURDY, *a.*] *Veter.* Gid.

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *sturio*, G. *stör*, akin to AS. *styria*, *styriga*.] Any of certain ganoid fishes, mostly of



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

large size, constituting the family Acipenseridæ. They have an elongate body covered with tough skin and protected by five rows of bony plates. The tail is heterocercal, the head is prolonged, and the toothless, protrusile mouth is on its under surface. They are mostly of the genus *Acipenser*, widely distributed in the north temperate zone, and live in fresh water or in the sea, entering rivers to spawn. Their flesh is eaten; their roe is made into caviar and their air bladder into isinglass. The common sturgeon of the Atlantic coast region of Europe and North America is *Acipenser sturio*. See also STERLET, HAUSEN. North American species are *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast and *A. rubicundus* of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region.

stu'rine (stū'rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin**. [*sturgeon* + protam*ine*.] *Chem.* The specific protamine in sturgeon's spermatozoa, yielding arginine, lysine, and histidine on decomposition.

Sturm's theorem (shtōōrmz). *Math.* A theorem (named after its discoverer, the Swiss mathematician Jacques C. F. Sturm) by which are determined the number and position of the real roots of an algebraic equation.

Stur'ni-dæ (stûr'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sturnus* starling + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World starlings, having ten primaries and characters somewhat intermediate between the crows and the American blackbirds. The typical subfamily, **Stur-ni'næ** (stûr-nī'nē), includes the common starling and its close allies. — **stur'ni-form** (stûr'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.*; STUT'TERED (-ĕrd); STUT'TER-ING. [Freq. of *stut*, ME. *stoten*; prob. of D. or LG. orig.; cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, D. *stooten* to push, to strike; akin to G. *stossen*, Icel. *stauta*, Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *stöde*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tud* to thrust. Cf. CONTUSE, OBTUSE.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer. Technically, stuttering is a defect in vocalizing, or giving voice to sounds, the organs being otherwise under control; thus, a consonant like *b* is articulated properly, but there is difficulty in giving it its proper vocal sound or in uttering the following vowel sound, which may cause simply hesitancy or repetition of the consonant. Cf. STAMMER, *v. i.*, 1.

Syn. — See STAMMER.

stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

stut'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* Act of one who stutters. See STUTTER, *v. i.*

stut'ter-ing, *p. a.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering.

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu*, akin to Icel. *stía* sty, kennel, Sw. *stia* sty, pen for geese, MHG. *stīge* pen for small cattle, and perh. to E. STY to ascend. Cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. "A sensual *sty*." *Milton.*

sty, *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty. *Shak*

sty, *v. i.* [ME. *stien*, *stīzen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, Icel. *stīga*, Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, Goth. *steigan*, OIr. *tīagaim* I walk, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. στείχειν to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP, VESTIGE.] To ascend; mount; climb; soar; aspire. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

sty, *n.* Also *stye*. [For older *styan*, *styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend*; akin to LG. *stieg*, *stige*, Fries. *stiger*, Norw. dial. *stig*, *stigje*; orig. uncert.; perh. akin to E. STY to ascend.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid; hordeolum.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*, the Styx, Gr. Στυξ.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal; rarely, deathly. See STYX.

Upon those rosaute lips a *Stygian* hue. *Wordsworth.*

style (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression; prob. for *stiglus*, meaning, a pricking instrument, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. STILETTO. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: **a** A pen; esp., an author's pen. *Dryden.* **b** A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The tracing point applied to the record of a phonograph. **e** [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON, 1 **a**. **f** A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument. **g** *Zoöl.* A slender, bristlelike process, as those borne on the anal region of some insects. **h** = STYLUS, 3 **b**. **i** *Zoöl.* A central calcareous process in the gastropores (sometimes also in the dactylopores) of corals of the family Stylasteridæ.

3. Mode of expressing thought in language, oral or written; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression, as of a nation, period, person, or school; as, a terse or diffuse *style*; Italian, archaic, Byronic, or epic *style*.

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

4. Hence: **a** Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts; as, genre *style*; Renaissance *style*; *styles* in costume. **b** *Law.* The particular forms or method of arrangement observed in the papers or proceedings of a court.

5. *Print.* The manner or plan followed in any particular office or case in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, preparation of copy, display, and the like, which can be regulated by rule and in regard to which customs or opinions may differ, as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., often embodied in a book called a **stylebook**.

6. Manner or method of acting or performing; esp., a distinctive or characteristic manner or method; as, the Italian *style* of singing; a cricketer's *style* of play.

7. Mode or manner which is deemed elegant or in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, or the like; fashion; fashionable elegance; as, they dined in *style*; a woman of *style*; the frock is out of *style*.

8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; an official or distinctive designation or address; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty; the trade name or *style* of a business firm.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a . . . foe. *Burke.*

9. *Chron.* A mode of reckoning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style*. See CALENDAR, 1.

10. *Calico Printing.* The method of producing the colored design; as, steam *style*; oxidation *style*.

11. [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. It is often the conspicuous portion of the pistil, as in a lily. In many plants it is wanting, the stigma being then sessile on the ovary.

12. *Zoöl.* Any of several small cusps or elevations of the cingulum of a molar tooth. The *parastyle* is just anterior to the paracone, the *mesostyle* is between the metacone and the paracone, the *metastyle* is just posterior to the metacone, and the *hypostyle* is between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.

Syn. — See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

style (stīl), *v. t.*; STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). **1.** To entitle; to term, name, or call; denominate; characterize. *Milton.*

2. To write of as with a style; to describe; record. *Obs. or R.*

style branch. *Bot.* A division or branch of the style in various flowers. The difference between the style branches in certain composites forms a basis of classification.

style curve. *Math.* A curve that exhibits an author's style graphically by its ordinates laid off according to the numerical values of various characteristics, as the average length of words and of sentences, the relative frequency of nouns, verbs, adjectives, particles, questions, etc.

styled (stīld), *a. Bot.* Having a style or styles; — used only in composition; as, one-*styled*.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto*. See STYLE, STILETTO.] **1.** A small poniard; a stiletto.

2. *Surg.* **a** An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, for passing setons, etc.; a probe; — called also *specillum*. **b** A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or like instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.

3 *Zoöl.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style, or conformity to an accepted standard, esp. of fashion; highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. στυλιτης, fr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars; — also *pillarist*, *pillar saint*. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics, who existed down to the 12th century.

styl'ize (stīl'īz), *v. t.* To conventionalize. *Encyc. Brit.*

sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the styloid process of the temporal bone*; as, *stylo*hyal, *stylo*mastoid, *stylo*maxillary.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, Gr. στυλοβάτης; στῦλος a pillar + βάτης one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported; esp., the uppermost **step** of the stereobate supporting a peristyle. See SUB-BASE.

sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*stylo-* + *glossal*.] *Anat.* Connecting the styloid process and tongue; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle (the **sty'lo-glos'sus** [-ŭs]) so situated.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.

stylographic pen, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*style* + *-graphy*.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument on cards or tablets.

sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'ăl), *n.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* An element of each side of the hyoid arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal which appears as a distinct element of the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in many mammals. See STYLOID PROCESS.

sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *a.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the styloid process and hyoid bone; designating, or pert. to, (1) a slender muscle connecting the back part of the styloid process and the body of the hyoid bone, or (2) a ligament connecting the tip of that process with the lesser cornu of that bone. — *n.* The stylohyoid muscle.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*style* (in this case prob. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar) + *-oid*: cf. F. *styloïde*, Gr. στυλοειδής.] Styliform; *Anat.*, pert. to or designating certain bony processes.

styloid process. **a** A long, slender process from the lower

stu-pen'du-ous, *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*

stu'pent (stū'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *stupere*.] Stupefied; dumfounded. *Rare.*

stuphe, *n.* [It. *stufa*. See STOVE, *n.*] A hot bath or bathhouse; *pl.*, stews. *Obs.*

stu-pid'i-ous (stū-pĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

stupiditrie, *n.* Stupidity. *Obs.*

stu'pid-ly, *adv.* of STUPID

stu'pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stu'pi-fac'tion, **stu'pi-fy**, etc. Vars of STUPEFACTION, STUPEFY, etc

stu'pose (stū'pōs, stū-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

stupre, *n.* Stupration. *Obs.*

stu'prous, *a.* Given to stupration or lechery. *Obs*

stu'pu-lose (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr *stupose*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with fine short hairs.

stur, + STOUR, *n* & *v.*

stur (*dial.* stûr) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STIR.

sturb, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.*

sturb'ing, *n.* [See DISTURB.] Tumult; disturbance. *Obs.*

sturblance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

stur'ble, *v. t.* [See DISTURB; cf TROUBLE.] To disturb; distress. *Obs.* [STURDY.

stur'di-ly (stûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

stur'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sture. + STIR.

sture. [guide.]

sture. Obs. pret. of STEER, to

sture. Scot. var. of STOUR, *a.*; obs or dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

sturfe Obs pret. of STARVE.

sturie. + STROY

sturion. + STURGEON.

Stur'ri-o'nes (stŭr'rĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *sturio*. See STURGEON.] *Zoöl* The Chondrostei. — **stur'ri-o-nine** (stŭr'rĭ-ō-nĭn; -nĭn; 184), *a* [of STIRK.]

sturk (stĕrk, stŭk). Dial. Eng.

Sturm'i-an (stōōr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Swiss mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).

‖ Sturm' und Drang' (shtōōrm' ōōnt drăng'). [G.] Storm and stress. See under STORM.

sturne + STERN

Stur-nel'la (stûr-nĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *sturnus* starling.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the American meadow larks.

stur'nine (stûr'nĭn; -nĭn; 184), *a.* [Cf. L *sturninus* like a starling.] Of or pert. to starlings.

sturnil + STERNLY.

stur'noid (stûr'noid), *a.* [L. *sturnus* starling + E. *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the starlings.

Stur'nus (stûr'nŭs), *n.* [L., starling.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Sturnidæ, including the common starling. *Obs.*

stur'ry (stûr'ĭ), *a.* Stour.

stut (stŭt; *dial.* stĕt, stŏt), *n.* & *v.* [See STUTTER.] Stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

stuth. + STUD.

stut'ter, *n.* A stutterer. *Obs.*

stut'terd Stuttered. *Ref. Sp.*

stut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of STUTTERING

Stutt'gart pitch (stŭt'gärt; *G.* shtōōt'gärt). See 5th PITCH, 12.

stuward. + STEWARD.

stuwe. + STEW, a bath, etc.

sty (stĭ; *dial. also* stē), *n.* [Dial. also *stee*; cf. AS. *stig* a narrow path, *stige* a going up or down. Cf. STAIR.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A path or lane; a road.

2. A ladder; steps; stair; stile.

sty'an (*dial.* stĭ'ăn, stīn), *or* **sty'an-y** (*dial* stĭ'ăn-ĭ), *n.* [See STY a boil.] A sty on the eye. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

sty'ca (stĭ'kă; *A.-S. pron.* stū'kä), *n. Numis.* A small coin of a base metal, chiefly copper, current in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century.

sty-cer'ic (stĭ-sĕr'ĭk; stīs'ĕr-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, C_6H $(CHOH)_2$-CO_2H. It is a phenyl derivative of glyceric acid.

styc'er-in (stĭs'ĕr-ĭn; stĭ'sĕr-), *n.* Also **styc'er-in-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), [*styryl* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A phenyl derivative of glycerin got from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy substance

stye (stī) Var. of STY, a boil.

styf + STIFF. [*Rare.*]

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Stygian.

styke + STICK.

sty'la-gal-ma'ic (stī'lă-găl-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στῦλος a column + ἄγαλμα image.] *Arch.* Serving as a column; — said of figures, as a caryatid. [a style.

sty'lar (stī'lär). Of or pert. to

Sty-las'ter (stī-lăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + ἀστήρ star.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of delicate, usually pink, hydroid corals closely related to the millepores. It is the type of a family. **Sty'las-ter'i-dæ** (stī'lăs-tĕr'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any coral of this genus or family.

sty'late (stī'lāt), *a.* **a** Styliform; specif., *Bot.*, having a persistent style. **b** Styliform. *Rare.*

style. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of STILE.

style'book', *n.* See STYLE, *n.*, 5.

style'wort' (stīl'wûrt'), *n.* [Gr. στυλο- pillar + *wort* a plant.] Any plant of the Sty'lidium.

Sty-lid'i-a'ce-æ (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYLIDIUM.] *Bot.* Syn of CANDOLLEACEÆ.— **sty-lid'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sty-lid'i-um (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar. For the sense cf. STYLEWORT.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANDOLLEA.

sty-lif'er-ous (stī-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*style* + *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing one or more styles.

sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a style.

sty'line (stī'lĭn; -līn), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a style.

sty-lis'tics, **sty-lis'tic** (stī-lĭs'tĭks, -tĭk), *n.* Art of, or a work on, writing. [TIC.]

sty-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of STYLISTIC

sty'list-ism (stī'lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The devotionalism of a stylite.

sty'lo-go-nid'i-um (stī'lō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + *gonidium*.] Stylospore.

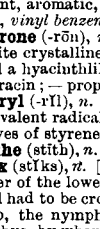
sty'lo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stylographic. — **sty'lo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sty'lo-hy-oi'de-an (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* Stylohyoid.

side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other mammals. **b** An oblique conical projection at the outer part of the distal end of the radius. **c** A projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the ulna, extending a little beyond the head of the bone. **d** A conical projection at the back part of the upper end of the fibula.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος a column + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs. A single column is due, in some cases, to the slipping, under vertical pressure, of a part capped by a shell, through adjacent parts not so capped; but one or more layers may be affected by stylolitic structure throughout, where there is no capping object. — **sty'lo-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sty'lo-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a foramen (the termination of the aqueduct of Fallopius) on the lower surface of the temporal bone between the styloid and mastoid processes, also the artery and vein traversing it.



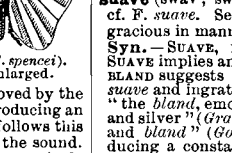
Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra (stī-lŏm'ă-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος column + ὄμμα eye + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata in which the eyes are situated at the tips of the tentacles, which are retractile. It includes the common land snails and slugs, and is equivalent to Geophila. — **sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

sty'lo-pized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* Infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a related genus. — **sty'lo-pi-za'tion** (-pĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-ȧ). [NL. See STYLE, sense 11; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.

One of the Stylommatophora (*Urocoptis costata*).

Sty'lops (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** See STREPSIPTERA. **b** [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus *Stylops* or family Stylopidæ.



Stylops (*S. spencei*). Much enlarged.

sty'lo-spore (-lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος pillar + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a spore abjointed from a sterigma within a pycnium. Cf. CONIDIUM.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*, or better *stilus.*] **1.** An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.*, 1.

2. In a phonograph, a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, a blunter piece which follows this record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** A style or stylet. **b** A uniradiate sponge spicule sharp at one end.

sty'mie (stī'mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my**. [Orig. uncertain.] *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green such that, being more than six inches apart, one ball lies directly between the other and the hole at which the latter must be played; also, the act of bringing the balls into this position.

sty'mie, *v. t.* Also **sti'my**. *Golf* To bring into the position of, or impede by, a stymie.

styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Gr. στύφειν to contract.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3{\cdot}C_6H{\cdot}(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcin, and otherwise. It is a trinitro derivative of resorcin, and resembles picric acid, but is not bitter.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στύψις a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, fr. στύφειν to contract: cf. F. *styptique*, OF. also *stiptique.*] Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent.

styptic bur, a West Indian verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*), the calyx of which is beset with small hooked bristles. — **s. collodion,** collodion containing an astringent, as tannin. — **s. colloid,** *Med.*, a preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use. — **s. weed,** the stinking weed.

styp'tic, *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

styp'ti-cin (stĭp'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* The hydrochloride of cotarnine, occurring in commerce as a yellow crystalline substance, and used as an internal hæmostatic and analgesic. It is frequently administered subcutaneously.

Sty'ra-ca'ce-æ (stī'rȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYRAX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), comprising 6 genera and about 100 species, of wide distribution; the storax family. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. *Styrax*, *Mohrodendron*, and *Symplocos* are the principal genera. — **sty'ra-ca'ceous** (stī'rȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.*

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, storax or the tree yielding it, Gr. στύραξ. Cf. STORAX.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs and trees typifying the family Styracaceæ. They have pubescent or scurfy leaves and flowers in pendulous racemes, the petals distinct or slightly united. *S. benzoin* and *S. officinalis* yield resins (see STORAX, 1). Several species are cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] Storax.

sty'rene (stī'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenyl ethylene*, *vinyl benzene*, *styrol*, *styrolene*, and *cinnamene.*

sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* [G. *styron.* See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, having a sweet taste and a hyacinthlike odor, obtained by the decomposition of styracin; — properly called *cinnamic* or *styryl alcohol.*

sty'ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCH_2$, found in certain derivatives of styrene, etc. — **sty-ryl'ic** (stī-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*

stythe (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στυξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The principal river of the lower world, which flowed round it seven times and had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead; also, the nymph of the river, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty**(-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade, fr. *suadus* persuading, persuasive; akin to *suavis* sweet: cf. OF. *suasion.* See SUAVE; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE.] Persuasion; as, moral *suasion.*

sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Persuasive; suasory. "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — **sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*

suave (swāv; swȧv; 277), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant: cf. F. *suave.* See SWEET; cf. SUASION.] Blandly pleasing; gracious in manner; bland. — **suave'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, *suave* and ingratiating manners, the *suavity* of a diplomat; "the *bland*, emollient, saponaceous qualities both of sack and silver" (*Gray*); "His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*" (*Goldsmith*); "Mr. Pickwick was . . . producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles" (*Dickens*). OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, "rills of *oily* eloquence" (*Cowper*); "a man of harsh temper and *oily* manners" (*Trollope*); "Oft at Bible meetings . . . he did his holy *oily* best" (*Tennyson*); "The look [of benevolence] was, perhaps, *unctuous*, rather than spiritual, and had, so to speak, a kind of fleshly effulgence. . . He . . . smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "that kind of *unction* which is nearly [allied] to cajolery" (*Scott*); "He was bedaubing one of those worthies with the most *fulsome* praise" (*Smollett*). SMUG, as here compared, implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, "It is edifying to behold him, fresh shaved and with *smug* face, singing out 'Amen' at early chapel" (*Thackeray*); "the *smug* conviction which every man seems to cherish that he is in the secret" (*T. E. Brown*). See CIVIL, SMOOTH, FAWN, INGRATIATE.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swā'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *suavitas*: cf. F. *suavité.*] **1.** Sweetness of taste or odor. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being blandly pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. *Glanvill.*

3. That which is suave; as, the *suavities* of society.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis: see Guide to Pron.*, § 87). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. ὑπό, Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. The *s* perh. represents a prefixed *ex.* The original sense was perh., from under up to. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying, in general, *under*, *below*, *beneath*. Hence, specif.: **1. a** In many words, mostly of Latin origin, *sub-* has the sense of *under*, *beneath*, *below*, *down*; as in *subscribe*, to write under; *sub*merge, to plunge down; *sub*bronchial, *sub*lingual. Cf. INFRA-, INFERO-. **b** In many English formations, esp. in terms in biology, medicine, etc., and in a few words of Latin origin, *sub-* expresses *in an inferior degree*, *an imperfect* or *partial state*, *somewhat*, *slightly*, *less than usual or normal*, *almost*, *nearly*; as in *sub*acid, slightly acid; *sub*globular, almost globular; *sub*ovate, *sub*rigid, *sub*sessile, *sub*orbicular. **c** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, classification, etc., *sub* indicates a rank, title, or position, or the like, *next lower than*, *subordinate to*, or *inferior to*, that denoted by the subjoined word; as in *sub*lieutenant, *sub*deacon, *sub*genus, *sub*freshman, *sub*species. Hence *sub-* in various words implies an idea of *repetition*, so as to form subordinate parts or features, as in *sub*classify, *sub*diversify, etc. **d** In numerous words from the Latin the force of *sub-* is obscure, and often quite unfelt in English by those unfamiliar with Latin. *Sub*junctive, *sub*tend, *suf*frage, *sug*gest, *sup*press, are familiar examples.

2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount*; as, *sub*iodide, *sub*sulphide, *sub*oxide, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*; as, *sub*acetate, or *basic* acetate.

3. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio*, indicating the *inverse of the ratio*; as *subduple*, *subduplicate*, etc.; *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.

☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, and *sup-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c*, *p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*. Nearly all of the words showing these variant forms of *sub-* are to be classed under 1 **d**.

☞ The reference "See SUB-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *sub-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *subacidus.* See SUB-; ACID.] Moderately acid or sour; as, *subacid* juices. — *n.* A substance moderately acid. — **sub'a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb'ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub'a-ē'ri-al (sŭb'ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Beneath the sky; in the open air; specif.: **a** *Geol.* Pert. to, or taking place on, the land surface. **b** *Bot.* Situated or growing at or just above the surface of the ground. — **sub'a-ē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

sub'a'gen-cy (sŭb'ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

sub'a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

su'bah (sōō'bȧ), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *cūbah* province, in Hind. also governor, fr. Ar. *cūbah* a collection, hence the sense collection of districts, province.] *India.* **a** A province or division of the Mogul Empire, or its government. **b** The ruler of such a province; — short for *subahdar.*

su'bah-dar', **su'ba-dar'** (-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *cūbahdār*, Per. *cūbah* a province (see SUBAH) + *dār* holding, keeping.] *India.* **a** A viceroy; a governor of a subah. **b** The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain.

sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below timber line.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn *or*, *esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'; 277), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alternus* alternate. Cf. ALTERNATE.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specif., *Mil.*, beiug below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.

2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition.

subaltern genus, *Logic*, a genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus *quadruped*, which is a species of *mammal.* — **s. opposition.** *Logic.* = SUBALTERNATION, 2.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn; 277), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition; a subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nant (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nănt), *n.* *Logic.* A universal proposition regarded as a ground for the inference of a corresponding subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Now R. Evelyn.* **3.** *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite, as the secondary nerves in a pinnate leaf.

sub'al-ter'nate, *n.* *Logic.* A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one of like quality and identical terms, with reference to which it is regarded as following by immediate inference. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

sub-al'ter-na'tion (sŭb-ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.

2. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

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sty'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lär), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ligament connecting the styloid process (**a**) and the angle of the lower jaw.

sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος column + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

Sty-lom'ma-ta (-ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STYLOMMATOPHORA. — **sty-lom'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Sty'lo-nu'rus (stī'lō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + οὐρά tail.] See EURYPTERIDA.

sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the styloid process (**a**) and the pharynx; designating a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-us** [-ŭs]) connecting the base of that process and side of the pharynx.

Sty-lop'i-dæ (stī-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Stylops* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family coextensive with Strepsiptera.

sty'lo-pod (stī'lō-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A stylopodium. *Rare.*

Sty'lo-san'thes (-săn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers in small terminal or axillary clusters. They are natives of the warmer regions of America, Africa, and North America.

sty-los'po-rous (stī-lŏs'pō-rŭs; stī'lō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a stylospore.

sty'lo-ste'gi-um (stī'lō-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + στέγος cover.] *Bot.* The inner corona in certain asclepiads, as *Stapelia.*

sty'lo-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος a pillar + στήμων warp.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen. *Obs.*

styme (stīm). Var. of STIME, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

Stym-pha'li-an (stĭm-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to Lake Stymphalis (now Zaraka) in Arcadia, haunted by man-eating birds; **Stym-pha'li-des** [stĭm-făl'ĭ-dēz]) slain by Hercules (which see).

styngill. † STINGLE.

stynyst, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*

Sty-phe'li-a (stī-fē'lĭ-ȧ; -fēl'-yȧ; 7), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στυφελός rough; — from the stiff hairs of the corolla tube.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian epacridaceous shrubs having small axillary flowers, with the calyx and corolla usually colored alike.

styp'ti-cal (stĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Styptic. — **styp'ti-cal-ness**, *n. R.*

styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stypticité.*] Astringency. [*Rare.*]

styp'tic-ness, *n.* Stypticity.

styr'a-cin (stĭr'ȧ-sĭn; stī'rȧ-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, extracted from storax and Peru balsam. It is the cinnamyl ester of cinnamic acid.

sty'ra-col (stī'rȧ-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *guiacol.* Cinnamic acid is got from species of *Styrax.*] Guaiacol cinnamate, used in medicine for its antiseptic properties, esp. in intestinal disorders and tuberculosis.

sty'ro-gal'lol (stī'rō-găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [G. See STYROL, GALLIC (acid), 2d -OL.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_8O_5$, got by heating cinnamic acid and gallic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

sty'rol (stī'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [G. *styrol.* See STYRAX; 2d -OL.] *Chem.* Styrene.

sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G *styrolen.*] Styrene.

styryl alcohol. See STYRONE.

stythe, *n.* A sty. *Obs.*

styward. † STEWARD.

stywe. † STEW, a bath, etc.

su. † SUE.

su (sōō). Var. of SHU.

sua. † SO.

Sua'a-da (sū'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sua'bi-an. Var. of SWABIAN.

‖ **su'a cul'que sunt vi'ti-a** (vĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Every one has his own vices.

‖ **su'a cul'que vo-lup'tas.** [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.

suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere*: cf. OF. *suader.*] To persuade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suad'i-ble (swād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadibilis.*] Suasible. *Obs.*

Su-æ'da (sū-ē'dȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] Syn. of DONDIA.

suagat. † SOGATE.

suage, swage (swāj), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSUAGE.] To abate; soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

suage, *n.* Assuagement *Obs.*

Sua'ah (sū'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sua-he'li. Var. of SWAHILI.

suaif. *a. & adv.* [Cf. SUAVE.] Sweet. *Obs. Scot.*

suaille. † SOIL, *n.*

suain. † SWAIN.

suaits, n. [Cf. AS. *swātan* beer.] Thin ale or beer. *Obs Scot.*

Sua'kin gum (swā'kĕn) [From *Suakin*, Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.] An exceedingly brittle variety of gum arabic.

sualm. † SWALLOW.

sualm. † SWALM.

Sua-lo'cin (swā-lō'sĭn). [From the reversed letters of the name *Nicolaus* Venator, Latinized form of Niccolo Cacciatore, Italian astronomer.] See STAR.

suan. † SWAN. [SWINK.]

suanc. † SWANK, *pret.* of

Sua-ni'tian (swā-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = SVAN.

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. *suan*⁴ *pan*³.] The Chinese abacus. See ABACUS, 2. [WANT.]

su'ant (sū'ănt). Var. of SEA-

su'ant (sū'ănt; sū'ănt), *a.* [Cf. SUE to pursue.] a Smooth; even; regular; steady. b Equable; agreeable. c Placid; quiet; grave; demure. — **su'ant-ly**, *adv. Both Dial.*

suar † SWARE, speech. [SURE.]

su'ar (shōō'ăr). Dial. Eng. of

suare. † SQUARE, SWIRE.

suar'row nut (sōō-ăr'ō). Var. of SOUARI NUT.

suart. † SWART.

sua'si-ble (swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sua'so-ry (swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Persuasive. *Obs.*

‖ **su'a spon'te**, *or* **spon'te su'a.** [L.] Of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.

suas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

suatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

sua-vas'ti-ka. See SWASTIKA.

sua've-o-lence (swā've-ō-lĕns), *n* Fragrance. *Obs.*

sua've-o-lent, *a.* [L. *suaveolens.*] Of a sweet odor. *Obs.*

sua'vi-a'tion (swā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suaviatio.*] Osculation. *Obs.*

suav'i-fy (swăv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*suave* + *-fy.*] To make suave.

sua-vil'o-quence (swā-vĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *suaviloquentia*; *suavis* sweet + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetness or agreeableness of speech. *Obs.* — **sua-vil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a. Obs.*

sua'vi-lo'qui-ous (swā'vĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Suaviloquent. *Obs.*

sua-vil'o-quy (swā-vĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n* [L. *suaviloquium.*] Suaviloquence. *Obs.*

‖ **sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re** (swăv'ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

suav'o-lent, *a.* Suaveolent. *Obs.*

suay. † SO.

sub, *v. i.* To act as a substitute, esp. for a compositor. *Cant.*

Su'ba (sū'bȧ). *Bib.*

sub'ab-dom'i-nal, *a. Zoöl.* a See SUB-, 1 a. b Nearly far enough back to be abdominal, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub-ac'e-tate (sŭb-ăs'ē-tāt), *n. Chem.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'a-cid'u-lous, *a.*, **sub-ac'rid,** *a.*, **sub-ac'ro-drome',** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a-cro'mi-al (sŭb'ȧ-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* See SUB-, 1 a.

Sub-act', *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, p. p. of *subigere* to subdue; *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce; to subdue. *Obs.* — **sub-ac'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sub-act', *a.* Subacted. *Obs.*

sub'a-cu'mi-nate, *a.*, **sub'a-cute',** *a*, **sub'a-cute'ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

su'ba-dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.

sub'a-dore', *v. t.* To adore in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

Sub-A'dri-at'ic. *a.* Designating or pert. to a secondary race not quite so tall as, and less brachycephalic than, the Adriatic, but having lighter hair and eyes; — so called by Deniker. It isfound in parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy.

sub'a-dunc'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ad'vo-cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

Su'ba-el (sū'bā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Sub'-Af-to'ni-an (-ăf-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

sub-ag'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *subagitare* to lie with illicitly.] To solicit; to copulate with. *Obs.* — **sub-ag'i-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sub'a-grest', *n.* [L *subagrestis.*] A rustic or boorish fellow. *Obs.*

su'bah-dar'y (-där'ĭ), **su'bah-ship** (sōō'bȧ-shĭp), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a subahdar.

Su'ba-i (sū'bā-ī; -bĭ). *Bib.*

sub-aid', *v. t.* To aid secretly. *R.*

sub-a'late, *a.* See SUB, 1 b.

sub-al'bid, *a.* [L. *subalbidus.*] Whitish. *Obs.* [moner.]

sub'al'mon-er, *n.* An under al-

sub'al-ter'nal, *n.* A subaltern. *Obs.* [by turn. *Obs.*]

sub'al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* Turn

sub-al'ter-nat'ing, *a.* Subalternate; successive.

sub′ant-arc′tic (sŭb′ănt-ärk′tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

Sub–Ap′en-nine (sŭb-ăp′ĕ-nīn), *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene period.

sub-ap′os-tol′ic (-ăp′ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the age immediately following that of the apostles.

sub′a-quat′ic (sŭb′ȧ-kwăt′ĭk), *a.* **1**. Subaqueous. **2**. *Zoöl.* Somewhat aquatic.

sub-a′que-ous (sŭb-ā′kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet. **2**. *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub′a-rach′noid (sŭb′ȧ-răk′noid), *a.* *Anat.* Under the arachnoid membrane; specif., designating the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater and the fluid which is contained therein.

sub-arc′tic (sŭb-ärk′tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

sub-ar′id (-ăr′ĭd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid; characterized by, or designating, a climate somewhat deficient in moisture; — sometimes practically equivalent to *subhumid.*

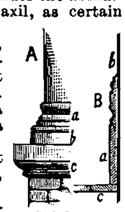
sub-as′tral (sŭb-ăs′trăl), *a.* Beneath the stars; terrestrial.

sub′at′om (sŭb′ăt′ŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom; an atomicule. See ATOMIC THEORY. — **sub′a-tom′ic** (sŭb′ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*

sub′au-di′tion (sŭb′ô-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

sub′au-di′tur (sŭb′ô-dī′tŭr), *n.* [L., there is understood, pres. pass. 3d pers. sing. of *subaudire* to understand, supply.] Something understood or implied in connection with what is expressed.

sub-ax′il-la-ry (sŭb-ăk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Under the axilla. **2**. *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil, as certain buds; — opposed to *supra-axillary.*



Sub-base
A Part of a Column on a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Subbase.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

sub′–base′, *n.* Another base, foundation, or the like, placed below that which ordinarily forms the base; sometimes, that which forms the lowermost part of a base. Specif.: *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.

sub′–base′ment, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

sub′–bass′ (-bās′), *n.* *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass.

sub-cal′i-ber, -bre (sŭb-kăl′ĭ-bẽr), *a.* **a** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *subcaliber* projectile, formerly attached to a sabot fitting the bore, now fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice in order to save ammunition. **b** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, *subcaliber* practice; a *subcaliber* gun.

sub′can′tor (sŭb′kăn′tŏr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [See SUB-; CANTOR.] *Music.* A subchanter; a succentor.

sub′car′bide (-kär′bīd; -bĭd), *n.* Also **-bid**. *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$, a compound which according to Arnold is a constituent of commercial iron.

sub′car′bon-ate (-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic carbonate.

Sub-car′bon-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a. & n.* Also **Sub–Car′bon-if′er-ous**. *Geol.* Mississippian (which see).

sub-car′ti-lag′i-nous (-kär′tĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a**. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub′cau-les′cent (sŭb′kô-lĕs′ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a very short stem; nearly acaulescent.

sub′ce-les′tial (sŭb′sē-lĕs′chăl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

sub′cel′lar (sŭb′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub-cen′tral (sŭb-sĕn′trăl), *a.* **1**. Under the center. **2**. Nearly central; not quite central.

sub′chant′er (sŭb′chȧn′tẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* A succentor.

sub-che′la (-kē′lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. See SUB-; 2d CHELA.] *Zoöl.* A grasping organ of the limbs of certain crustaceans (as *Squilla*) in which the terminal segment folds back against the next one.

sub-che′late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Imperfectly chelate. **b** Ending in a subchela.

sub-chel′i-form (-kĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Subchelate **a**.

sub′chlo′ride (-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury (mercurous chloride).

Sub-clam′a-to′res (sŭb-klăm′ȧ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Clamatores.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of passerine birds consisting only of the broadbills (Eurylæmidæ).

sub′class′ (sŭb′klȧs′), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

sub′clause′ (-klôz′), *n.* A subordinate clause. See CLAUSE, 2.

sub-cla′vi-an (sŭb-klā′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.
subclavian artery, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. In man it is regarded as extending from its point of origin to the level of the first rib, from which point its continuation is known as the *axillary artery;* the one on the right side arises from the innominate artery, while the one on the left arises from the arch of the aorta. Two types of the subclavian arteries are distinguishable in vertebrates, a *dorsal* and a *ventral*, so named from their embryological development, in relation to the branchial arteries. That of man and most mammals is dorsal. — **s. groove**, *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subclavius. — **s. triangle**. *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. — **s. vein**, *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm from the end of the axillary vein, at the level of the first rib, to its junction with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein.

sub-cla′vi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBCLAVIAN.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

sub-coast′al (-kōs′tăl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Below the coast; — applied to submerged plains of the continental shelf.

sub′col-lat′er-al (sŭb′kŏ-lat′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a convolution of the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum lying external to the collateral fissure.

sub′co-lum′nar (-kō-lŭm′nȧr), *a.* Imperfectly columnar.

sub′com-mit′tee (-kŏ-mĭt′ē; *see* SUB-), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee. *Milton.*

sub′con-choi′dal (sŭb′kŏŋ-koi′dăl), *a.* Imperfectly or indistinctly conchoidal.

sub-con′scious (sŭb-kŏn′shŭs), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; — a designation applied to certain phenomena seemingly of the same nature as the phenomena of conciousness, though not revealed to introspection; as, *subconscious* reasoning; memory seems to involve the presence of *subconscious* ideas. **2**. Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the "margin" of consciousness, or to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

sub-con′stel-la′tion (-kŏn′stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate asterism or constellation.

sub′con′tract (-kŏn′trăkt; *see* SUB-), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub′con-tract′ (-kŏn-trakt′), *v. t. & i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract.

sub′con-tract′ed (-trăk′tĕd), *a.* Contracted after or under a former contract; *Obs.*, betrothed for the second time.

sub′con-trac′tor (-trăk′tẽr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub-con′tra-ri′e-ty (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rī′ē-tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* The relation of subcontrary propositions; that relation of two propositions with identical terms which is such that both may be true, but both cannot be false. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

sub-con′tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specif.: **a** *Geom.* Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a circular section of a conicoid as related to another circular but not parallel section; also, designating two similar triangles having a common angle, the opposite sides not being parallel. **b** *Logic.* Denoting the relation of subcontrariety.

sub-con′tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn′trȧ-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition. See OPPOSITION, 1.

sub-cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Below the ribs. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the primary vein of an insect's wing next behind the costal vein.
subcostal cell, one of the cells between the costal and subcostal veins of an insect's wing. — **s. muscles**, *Anat.*, the infracostal muscles.

sub-cos′tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A subcostal muscle. **b** A subcostal vein or cell.

sub-crep′i-tant (-krĕp′ĭ-tănt), *a.* Partially crepitant.

sub′crus-ta′ceous (sŭb′krŭs-tā′shŭs), *a.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

sub-crust′al (sŭb-krŭs′tăl), *a.* *Geol.* Situated or occurring below the crust of the earth.

sub′cu-ta′ne-ous (sŭb′kū-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* **a** Situated beneath the skin. **b** To be used or introduced under the skin; hypodermal; as, a *subcutaneous* needle. **c** Living beneath the surface of the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* parasite.
subcutaneous operation, *Surg.*, an operation without opening the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section.
— **sub′cu-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′cu-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

sub′dea′con (sŭb′dē′k′n), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon:* cf. L. *subdiaconus.*] *Eccl.* **a** An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order (since the 12th century a major holy order) next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and to sing the epistle; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels and to guard the gates of the bema during the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** The epistoler in the Communion service. **c** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by subdeacons until the epistle at the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*

sub-dea′con-ry (-rĭ), **sub-dea′con-ship**, *n.* *Eccl.* The order or office of subdeacon.

sub′dean′ (sŭb′dēn′), *n.* [*sub-* + *dean:* cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

sub′de-riv′a-tive (-dē-rĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative* from "friendly," which is derived from "friend."

sub′de-ter′mi-nant (-dē-tûr′mĭ-nănt), *n.* *Math.* The determinant left after erasing an equal number of rows and columns of a determinant. Its order depends upon the number of rows and columns erased.

sub′di-chot′o-my (sŭb′dī-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. *Rare.*

sub′di-vide′ (-dĭ-vīd′), *v. t.;* -DI-VID′ED (-vīd′ĕd); -DI-VID′ING (-vīd′ĭng). [L. *subdividere; sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided. — *v. i.* To separate or be separated into subdivisions.

sub′di-vi′sion (-dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* [L. *subdivisio:* cf. F. *subdivision.*] **1**. Act of subdividing. **2**. A part of a thing made by subdividing.
In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

sub-dom′i-nant (sŭb-dŏm′ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic, as F in the scale of C; — so called as being next below the dominant in a scale.

sub-duce′ (-dūs′), **sub-duct′** (-dŭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *subducere, subductum; sub* under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] **1**. To withdraw; draw aside; take away. *Milton.* **2**. To subtract arithmetically. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1**. Act of subducting, or taking away. *Bp. Hall.* **2**. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-due′ (sŭb-dū′), *v. t.;* SUB-DUED′ (-dūd′); SUB-DU′ING

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sub′al-ter′ni-ty (sŭb′ăl-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subaltern quality or state.
subaltern's butter. Avocado.
sub′a-mare′, *a.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*
sub-a′nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′an-de′an (sŭb′ăn-dē′ăn; sŭb-ăn′dē-ăn), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-an′gled (sŭb-ăŋ′g′ld), *a.* *Math.* Subangular; with very obtuse angles.
sub-an′gu-lar, -an′gu-late, -an′gu-lat′ed, *a.* Somewhat angular.
Su-ba′no (sōō-bä′nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs). One of a pagan tribe of Indonesians, somewhat mixed with Malays, of the Sibuguey Peninsula, Mindanao.
sub-ap′i-cal (sŭb-ăp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Below or near the apex. [1 **a**.
sub-ap′o-neu-rot′ic, *a.* See SUB-,
sub′ap-par′ent, *a.*, **sub′ap-pressed′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub′a-qua′ne-ous, *a.* [L *subaquaneus.*] Subaqueous. *Obs*
sub-ar′ach-noi′dal (-ăr′ăk-noi′dăl), **sub-ar′ach-noi′di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Subarachnoid.
subarbe. † SUBURB. [1 **b**.
sub-ar′bo-res′cent, *a.* See SUB-,
sub′arch′, *n.* *Arch.* A subordinate arch, esp one of two or more grouped in a larger arch.
sub-arc′u-ate (-är′kū-āt), **sub-arc′u-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [division of an area.
sub′a′re-a, *n.* *Biogeog.* A sub-
sub′a-re′o-lar, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the areola of the breast.
sub′ar′mor, *or* **sub′ar′mour**, *n.* Armor or a piece of armor worn under the outer armor.
sub′ar-rha′tion, -ar-ra′tion (sŭb′ă-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *arrha, arra*, earnest.] Betrothal by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens upon the woman. [1 **a**.
sub-ar′y-te′noid, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-as′per-ous, *a.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*
sub′as-sem′blage, *n.* *Math.* An assemblage contained in another.
su-bas′si. † SUBBASSA.
sub′as-trag′a-lar, sub′as-trag′a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′as-trin′gent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-aud′ (sŭb-ôd′), *v. t.* [L. *subaudire.*] To understand or supply in an ellipsis. *Rare.*
sub-au′ral (-ô′răl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the ear. *Rare.*
sub′au-ric′u-lar (sŭb′ô-rĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Situated below the ear.
sub-ax′il-lar (sŭb-ăk′sĭ-lȧr), *a.* Subaxillary.
subbarbe. † SUBURB.
sub-bas′al (sŭb-bās′ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Near the base.
sub′–base′, *n.* = SUB-BASS.
sub-bas′sa, -si, *n.* [Turk *çūbāshi*, lit., water chief.] A Turkish official governing a village; a constable. *Obs.*
sub′bea′dle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-bour′don, *n.* = SUB-BASS.
Sub-brach′i-a′les (sŭb-brăk′ĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-; BRACHIAL.] *Zoöl.* A division of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins beneath the pectoral fins, or nearly so. *Obs.* — **sub-bra′chi-al** (-brā′kĭ-ăl; -brăk′ĭ-ăl), *a.* — **sub-bra′chi-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **sub-bra′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*
sub-brach′y-ceph′a-ly (-brăk′ĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-brach′y-ce-phal′ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* [phylum.
sub′branch′, *n.* *Zoöl.* A sub-
sub-bran′chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**. [within a breed.
sub′breed′, *n.* A race or strain
sub′brig′a-dier′, *n.* *Mil.* Formerly, in the British army, an officer in the Horse Guards ranking as cornet
sub-bron′chi-al (sŭb-brŏŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.*, **sub-cæ′cal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′cæ-ru′le-ous, *a.* [L. *succaeruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.* [1 **b**.
sub′cal-ca′re-ous, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-cal′ca-rine, *a.* *Anat.* Below the calcarine fissure. — **subcalcarine convolution** *or* **gyrus**, a convolution between the calcarine and collateral fissures and extending forward into the hippocampal portion of the limbic lobe. [See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cam-pan′u-late, *a.* *Bot.*
sub-cap′su-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Within a capsule.
sub-car′bu-ret′ed, sub-car′bu-ret′ted (sŭb-kär′bū-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2. *Obsoles.*
sub-car′di-nal, *a.* *Embryol.* Designating a vein extending along the lower surface of the Wolffian body.
sub-car′i-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cat′e-go-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-cau′dal (sŭb-kô′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail. — *n.* A subcaudal plate or shield.
sub-cau′date (-dāt), *a.* Having an imperfect tail-like process. [cellarer. *Obs.*
sub′cel′lar-er, *n.* An under-
sub′cen′ter, sub′cen′tre, *n.* A secondary center. [CENTRAL.
sub-cen′tral-ly, *adv.* of SUB-
sub-charge′, *n.* A second course; dessert. *Obs.*
sub′chief′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′chord′, *n.* *Math.* A chord shorter than the unit length.
sub-chord′al (sŭb-kôr′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the notochord.
sub-cho′roid, **sub′cho-roi′dal**, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the choroid (between it and the retina).
sub′cinc-to′ri-um (sŭb′sĭŋk-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* Succinctorium.
sub-cin′er-i′tious (sŭb-sĭn′ē-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subcinericius.*] Under the ashes. *Obs.* — **sub-cin′er-i′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub-cin′gu-lum (sŭb-sĭŋ′gū-lŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.
sub-cir′cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cir′ni-cle, *n.* [LL. *subcerniculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*
sub′clan′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-cla′vate (sŭb-klā′vāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [1 **a**.
sub′cla-vic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-com′men-da′tion, *n.*, **sub′com-mend′ed**, *a.*, **sub′com-mis′sion**, *n.*, **sub′com-mis′sion-er**, *n.*, **sub′com′pa-ny**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′com-pressed′, *a.*, **sub-con′cave**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′con-cealed′, *a.* Hidden beneath. *Obs.*
‖ **sub con-di′ti-o′ne** (sŭb kŏn-dĭsh′ĭ-ō′nē). [L.] Under the condition.
sub′con-form′a-ble, *a.*, **sub-con′i-cal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [1 **a**.
sub-con′junc-ti′val, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-con′nate (sŭb-kŏn′āt; sŭb′kŏ-nāt′), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-con′se-quen′tial-ly, *adv.* As a secondary consequence. *Obs*
sub′con-tig′u-ous (sŭb′kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* Almost touching.
sub′con′ti-nent, *n.* A land mass of great size but smaller than any of the six usually recognized continents; as, the Antarctic *subcontinent.*
sub-con′ti-nen′tal, *a.*, **sub′con-tin′u-ous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-con′vex, *a.*, **sub-con′vo-lute**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cor′a-coid, *a.* *Anat.* See
sub-cor′date, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-cor′di-form (sŭb-kôr′dĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Subcordate.
sub-co′ri-a′ceous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub-cor′ne-ous (sŭb-kôr′nē-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Under a horny part or layer. **b** Partially horny.
sub-cor′ti-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cos′ta (sŭb-kŏs′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] The subcostal vein of an insect's wing.
sub-cra′ni-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cre′nate, *a.*, **sub-crep′i-ta′tion**, *n.*, **sub′cres-cen′tic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cru-re′al (sŭb′krōō-rē′ăl), *n.* *Anat.* Under the crureus; designating, or pert. to, a small muscle, the **sub′cru-re′us** (-ŭs), arising from the front of the lower part of the femur and inserted into the upper part of the capsular ligament of the knee.
sub-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.*, **sub-cul′trate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′cul′ture, *n.* *Bacteriology.* A culture derived from another.
sub′cu-tic′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-cu′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The deeper portion of the cutis.
sub′cy-lin′dri-cal, **sub′cy-lin′dric**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
subdane. † SUDDEN.
sub′da′ta-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub′dean′er-y, *n.* Office or rank of subdean.
sub-dec′a-nal (sŭb-dĕk′ȧ-năl; sŭb′dē-kā′năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a subdean or subdeanery.
sub-dec′i-mal (sŭb-dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* Resulting from division by a multiple of ten.
sub-dec′u-ple (-dĕk′ū-p′l), *a.* Containing one part of ten.
sub′de-duc′i-ble (sŭb′dē-dūs′ĭ-b′l), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′del′e-gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. — **sub-del′e-gate**, *v. t.*
sub-del′e-gate, *a.* Subdelegated. *Obs.* — **sub-del′e-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sub′de-lir′i-um, *n.* *Med.* A mild form of delirium.
sub′del-ta′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-del′toid, *a.*, **sub′del-toi′dal**, *a.*, **sub-den′tate**, **sub-den′tat-ed**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [neath.
sub-dent′ed, *a.* Indented be-
sub′den-tic′u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [1 **c**.
sub′de-part′ment, *n.* See SUB-,
sub′de-pos′it, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′de-pressed′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-der′i-so′ri-ous, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *derisorius.* See DERISORY.] Moderately derisive. *Obs.*
sub-der′mal, *a.* Subcutaneous.
sub′di-ac′o-nal (sŭb′dī-ăk′ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subdeacon or a subdeaconry.
sub′di-ac′o-nate, *n.* The office or rank of a subdeacon.
sub-di′al (sŭb-dī′ăl), *a.* [L. *subdialis* in the open air.] Of or pert. to the open air; under the open sky. *Rare.*
sub′di′a-lect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-di′a-phrag-mat′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′die′, *n.* *Mech.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub′di-lat′ed, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′di-min′ish, *v. t.* To debase (coinage). *Obs.*
‖ **sub di′o.** Var. of SUB DIVO.
sub-dis′tich-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′dis-tin′guished, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. *Rare.*
sub′dis′trict, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
subdit, *a. & n.* [L. *subditus*, p. p.] Subject. *Obs.* *Scot.*
sub′di-ti′tious (sŭb′dĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subdititius, subditicius*, fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Rare.*
sub′di-ver′si-fy, *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Rare.* [divides.
sub′di-vid′er, *n.* One that sub-
sub′di-vine′, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub′di-vis′i-ble (sŭb′dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.
sub′di-vi′sion-al (-vĭzh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subdivision. [divide. *Obs.*
sub′di-vi′sion-ate, *v. t.* To sub-
sub′di-vi′sive (sŭb′dĭ-vī′sĭv), *a.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.
‖ **sub di′vo.** [L.] Under the open sky; in the open air.
sub-dol′i-cho-ceph′a-ly, *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-dol′i-cho-ce-phal′ic**, *a.*
sub′do-lous (sŭb′dŏ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *subdolus; sub* + *dolus* deceit.] Somewhat sly; crafty; cunning; artful. — **sub′do-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′do-lous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
sub-dor′sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Nearly on the dorsal surface.
sub-dou′ble (sŭb-dŭb′′l), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 1 to 2.
sub′drain′, *n.* An underground drain. — *v. t.* To drain by a subdrain or subdrains. Hence, **sub′drain′age**, *n.*
sub-du′a-ble (sŭb-dū′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Able to be subdued. [duing.
sub-du′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of sub-
sub-duct′, *v. t.* To subduce. *Rare.* [subduce. *Obs.*
sub-duc′to-ry, *a.* Tending to
sub-due′, *n.* Subjugation. *Obs*
sub-dued′ness (sŭb-dūd′nĕs), *n.* State of being subdued.

(-dū′ĭng). [ME. *soduen*, OF. *soduire* to seduce (L. *seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with L. *sub* under; see SEDUCE), but confused prob. in AF. either with L. *subducere* (mistaken as meaning to subdue), or, more likely, with L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue. L. *subdere* is fr. *sub* under + (prob.) a word akin to Gr. *τιθέναι* to put and E. *do*.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; to reduce under dominion; also, to conquer; vanquish; crush.

Where Charles the Great, having *subdued* the Saxons,
There left behind and settled certain French. *Shak.*

2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means; to bring under influence or into submission or obedience; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a willful child. **3.** To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever. **4.** To reduce; lower; hence, to reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices, light.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

5. To make mellow; to break, as land.
Syn. — Overpower, overcome, surmount. See CONQUER.

sub-du′pli-cate (sŭb-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a. Math.* Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios; as, $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ is the *subduplicate* ratio of a to b.

sub-du′ral (-dū′răl), *a. Anat.* Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane; as, the *subdural* space. — **sub-du′ral-ly**, *adv.*

sub'ed'i-tor (sŭb′ĕd′ĭ-tẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical. — **sub-ed′i-to′ri-al** (-ĕd′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

sub-e′qua-to′ri-al (-ē′kwā-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Approximately equatorial; designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su′ber-ane (sū′bĕr-ān), *n. Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, obtained indirectly from suberone and regarded as composed of a ring of seven methylene groups; — hence called also *heptamethylene* and *cycloheptane*.

su′ber-ate (-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

su-be′re-ous (sū-bē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

su-ber′ic (sū-bĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérique*.] Of or pertaining to cork; specif., *Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}(CO_2H)_2$, homologous with oxalic acid and obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty oils.

su′ber-if′er-ous (sū′bĕr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Chem.* Producing suberin or cork.

su′ber-in (sū′bĕr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérine*.] *Bot. & Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue. Combined with cellulose it forms adipocelluloses. See SUBERIZATION. Cf. CUTIN.

su′ber-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n. Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin; — commonly taking place in exposed tissues, as when a callus forms over a wound. Suberized cell walls are impervious to water. Cf. CUTINIZATION, LIGNIFICATION.

su′ber-ize (sū′bĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su′ber-one (-ōn), *n. Chem.* A cyclic ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, obtained by the distillation of calcium suberate with lime, as a colorless liquid having a pleasant peppermint odor.

su′ber-ose (-ōs) } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Hav-
su′ber-ous (-ŭs) } ing a corky texture; suberized.

sub'ex-haust' (sŭb′ĕg-zôst′), *n. Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.

sub'fac-to′ri-al (-făk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *n. Math.* Any of a succession of integers formed, each succeeding $(n + 1)$th one, by multiplying the preceding nth one by n and then adding or subtracting 1, according as n is even or odd; thus, starting from 1, $1 \times 1 - 1 = 0$ = 1st subfactorial, $0 \times 2 + 1 = 1$ = 2d subfactorial, $1 \times 3 - 1 = 2$ = 3d subfactorial, $2 \times 4 + 1 = 9$ = 4th subfactorial, etc.

sub'fam'i-ly (-făm′ĭ-lĭ; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus. Subfamily names in zoölogy are derived from the name of some genus, and in recent classifications end in *-inæ*, as *Turdinæ*, from *Turdus*.

sub-flu′vi-al (sŭb-flōō′vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* **1.** Situated, taking place, or formed, at the bottom of a river or, sometimes, of any body of water; as, *subfluvial* cables. **2.** Situated under a river, or the like, as a tunnel.

sub-fus′cous (sŭb-fŭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*, *suffuscus*. See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous; duskish; dusky.

sub'ge-ner′ic (sŭb′jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus. — **sub'ge-ner′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'ge′nus (-jē′nŭs; *see* SUB-), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn′ẽr-ă). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. The name is often placed in parentheses between the generic and specific names, thus: *Ursus* (*Euarctos*) *americanus*.

sub-gla′cial (sŭb-glā′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla′cial-ly**, *adv.*

sub-gle′noid (-glē′noid), *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

sub'grade' (sŭb′grād′), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a layer next under the uppermost principal one, or the surface on which this principal layer is supported.

sub'grade', *n.* A subgrade layer, stratum, surface, etc.; specif., the surface on which is laid the top wearing stratum of a road or pavement or the ballast of a railroad.

sub'group' (sŭb′grōōp′; see SUB-), *n.* A subordinate group; as: **a** *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. **b** *Math.* A set of operations constituting a group, but only part of a set constituting a larger group.

sub'head' (sŭb′hĕd′), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.

sub-he′dral (sŭb-hē′drăl), *a.* [*sub-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] *Cryst. & Petrog.* Partly faced; incompletely bounded by crystal planes.

sub'hy-me′ni-al (sŭb′hī-mē′nĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Situated below or beneath the hymenium.

subhymenial layer, in fungi, the hypothecium.

su-bic′u-lum (sū-bĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *subex* an underlayer, a support.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, the peculiar cushion or base bearing the perithecia. It consists of modified tissue of the host plant.

sub'i-ma′go (sŭb′ĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A stage in the development of certain insects, as the May flies, between the pupa and imago. In this stage the insect is able to fly, but later sheds a skin before becoming mature. — **sub'im-ag′i-nal** (-ĭ-măj′ĭ-năl), *a.*

sub-in′dex (sŭb-ĭn′dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_2, x_n have 0, 1, 2, n as *subindices*.

sub-in′di-cate (-ĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [*sub-* + *indicate*: cf. L. *subindicare*.] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate slightly or imperfectly. *Rare.* — **sub-in′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **sub'in-dic′a-tive** (sŭb′ĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv), *a.*

sub'in-feu'date (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). To make subinfeudation of.

sub-in′feu-da′tion (sŭb-ĭn′fū-dā′shŭn), *n. Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. See STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.

sub'in-feu′da-to-ry (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dă-tō-rĭ), *n. Feud. Law.* A tenant holding as feudatory of another feudal tenant.

sub'in-gres′sion (sŭb′ĭn-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Secret entrance. *R.*

sub-in′vo-lu′tion (sŭb-ĭn′vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus. — **sub-in′vo-lut′ed** (-ĭn′vō-lūt′ĕd), *a.*

sub-ir′ri-gate (-ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes. — **sub-ir′ri-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **su'bi-to** (sōō′bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.

sub-ja′cent (sŭb-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] Lying under or below; also, being lower, though not directly below; as, hills and *subjacent* valleys. — **sub-ja′cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'ject (sŭb′jĕkt), *a.* [ME. *suget*, *soget*, *subget*, OF. *souzgiet* (in which the first part is L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub* under), *subget*, *subjet*, F. *sujet*, fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** Placed or situated under; lying below. *Obs.* **2.** Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob." *Locke.* **3.** Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men are *subject* to temptation. **4.** Being under the contingency of; dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to*; as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification. **5.** Obedient; submissive.

Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities *Titus* iii. 1.

Syn. — Subordinate, inferior; liable, obnoxious, exposed. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused in their use. But the terms are really correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something. Thus, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change. "Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds" (*Shak.*); "a malady most *incident* to maids" (*id.*). See APT.

sub'ject, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *subjectus*, prop., p p. In some senses, as 4, 5, 6, fr. L. *subjectum* that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition, prop. neut. p. p.; perh. through F.; cf F. *sujet*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** One that is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else. **2.** Specif., one who is subject to a monarch or ruler and is governed by his law; in a wider sense, one who lives in the territory of, and enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a sovereign power or state. Primarily and accurately speaking *subject* is used only to denote one who by birth, or now by naturalization, owes allegiance to a monarch or conquering state; but the term is loosely used, esp. in international law, to designate also a citizen (which see) of any other form of sovereign state, as of the United States, and even, in a still wider sense, a citizen of a commonwealth constituting a member of a sovereign state. See CITIZEN, 3; ALLEGIANCE, 2.

It is interesting to notice how the need of some word to express colonial citizenship has evolved the phrase "*subject* of a colony," first made use of by Sir G. J. Turner, L. J., in Low *v.* Routledge, L. R. 1 Ch. 42, 1865. *Quick & Garran.*

3. One that is subjected, or submitted, to any physical operation or process; one that is liable or exposed (to something); specif., *Anat.*, a dead body for dissection. **4.** That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. "This *subject* for heroic song." *Milton.*

The unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

5. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the word or words, with or without modifiers, construed as the nominative of a verb. The subject of a sentence is either a noun or a word, phrase, or clause used as a noun equivalent. A *grammatical* or *formal subject*, as being the subject only in the form of sentence construction, is sometimes distinguished from the *logical subject*, the real subject of predication. Thus in, it is hard to do right, *it* is the grammatical, and *to do right* is the logical, subject. A subject may be *compound*; as in, the *winds and waves* obey him. **6.** *Logic.* That part or term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, that of which a proposition is a characterization or designation; the idea or thing about which a judgment is made.

In affirmation at any rate, if not in negation, we commonly regard the *subject* as a thing, or class of things, endowed with miscellaneous and indefinitely numerous attributes, the function of the predicate being to modify the *subject* by adding on one or more fresh attributes. *John Venn.*

7. *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere; the theme of a discourse or predication, the identical reference of related thoughts, or a material, be it physical or ideal, in which differences may appear.

That which manifests its qualities . . . — that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

b Hence, substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** That which sustains or is embodied in thought or consciousness; the thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations. See OBJECT, *n.*, 4.

Augustine intended the "Quod si fallor, sum," to be merely an indirect refutation of the principles of the Academy, and not a direct demonstration of the existence of the thinking *subject*. *Wm. Turner.*

The individuality of the organism corresponds to, though it is not necessarily identical with, the psychological *subject*, while to the environment and its changes corresponds the objective continuum or totum objectivum already described. *James Ward* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based; the antecedent, dux, etc., of a contrapuntal work, as a fugue or canon.

The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical cantus firmus, or plain song. *Rockstro.*

9. *Fine Arts.* That which it is the aim of the artist to represent, as an incident, scene, figure, group, etc.

sub-ject′ (sŭb-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; SUB-JECT′ED; SUB-JECT′ING. [See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Lit., to throw under; to cause to lie beneath or below; to make subjacent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

2. To bring under control or dominion; to subdue.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*

3. To expose; to make liable; — with *to*; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions. **4.** To submit; to make accountable; — with *to*.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts *Locke.*

5. To make subservient; — with *to*. *Rare.* *Milton.* **6.** To cause to undergo; to submit (a thing or person) to the action or effect (of something); to expose; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat or a person to a test.

sub-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subjectio*: cf. OF. *subjection*, F. *sujétion*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of subjecting or subduing. "*Subjection* of the rebels." *Sir M. Hale.* **2.** State of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, *subjection* to the laws. **3.** *Logic.* Attachment of a subject to a predicate; — correlative to *predication*.

sub-jec′tive (sŭb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjectivus*: cf. F. *subjectif*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject; having the character or quality of a subject. **2.** Of or pert. to a political subject; submissive. *Rare.*

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sub-due′ment (-dū′mĕnt), *n.* Subdual. *Obs.* [subdues.]
sub-du′er (-dū′ẽr), *a.* One that
sub-dul′cid, *a.* [L. *subdulcis*.] Sweetish. *Obs.*
sub'du-ple (sŭb′dū-p'l), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *duplus* double.] *Math.* Subdouble.
sub-dure′, *a.* [L. *subdurus*.] Somewhat hard. *Obs* [1 a.]
sub-ec′to-der′mal, *a.* See SUB-, **sub-ed′it**, *v. t.* To act as subeditor of.
sub'ed'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sub'el-lip′tic, sub'el-lip′ti-cal, *a.*, **sub'e-lon′ga-te**, *a.*, **sub'e-mar′gi-nate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-en′do-car′di-al, *a.*, **sub-en′do-the′li-al**, *a.*, **sub-en′dy-mal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.
sub'en-tire′, *a. Bot* See SUB-,
sub'en-ti′tle, *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.
sub-ep′i-der′mal, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-glot′tic**, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-the′li-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-e′qual, *a. Math.* Less than; — said of a series of numbers each less than the sum of two or more of the others. — **sub-e′qual-i-ty**, *n.*, **sub-e′qui-lat′er-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [Cork tissue.]
su′ber (sū′bĕr), *n.* [L.] *Bot.*

su′ber-ect′, *a.* Tending to stand erect: ascending.
su'ber-if′i-ca′tion (sū′bĕr-ĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-fication*.] *Bot.* Suberization.
su′ber-line (sū′bĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 164), *n.* Suberin
su′ber-in-ize (-ĭn-īz), *v. t.*, **su′ber-in-i-za′tion** (-ĭn′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* = SUBERIZE, SUBERIZATION.
sub'e-rose′, *a* See SUB-, 1 b.
su′ber-yl (sū′bĕr-ĭl), *n. Chem.* The radical C_7H_{13}, of which suberane is the hydride.
sub'es-cheat'or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-e'so-phag′e-al, sub-œ'so-phag′e-al (sŭb-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
subeth, *n.* [L., or OF. *subet*, fr. Ar. *subāt* sleep, lethargy.] Coma. *Obs.* [*n.* See SUB-, 2 c.
sub'fac'tor (-făk′tẽr; *see* SUB-), **sub-fal′cate**, *a.*, **sub-fal′ci-form**, *a.*, **sub'fas-tig′i-ate** (sŭb′făs-tĭj′ĭ-ĭt), *a.*, **sub-fe′brile**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'feu' (sŭb′fū′; *see* SUB-), *n. Feudal Law.* A feu heldof a vassal as such. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-feu′ (sŭb-fū′), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L.L. *subfeodare*.] To subinfeudate. — **sub'feu-da′tion** (sŭb′fū-dā′shŭn), *n. Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub-ā′brous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'fla′vor, sub'fla′vour, *n.* A secondary or subordinate flavor.
sub-flex′u-ose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'flo′ra, *n.* [NL. See SUB-; FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of small extent as included within another of larger area.
sub-fos′sil, *a.*, **sub'fos-so′ri-al** (sŭb′fŏs-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'foun-da′tion, *n.* A secondary foundation; a subgrade.
sub'frame', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'fresh'man (sŭb′frĕsh′măn; *see* SUB-), *n.* A candidate for the freshman class. *Cant, U. S.*
sub-fron′tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ful′gent, *a.*, **sub-fu′si-form**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [MIGATION.]
sub-fu′mi-ga′tion, *n.* = SUFFU-
sub-fusc′, sub-fusk′ (sŭb-fŭsk′), *a.* Subfuscous.
sub-ga′le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A segment of the maxilla of an insect usually attached to the stipes and bearing the galea.
sub-gal′late, *n. Chem.* A basic gallate.
sub'ge-lat′i-nous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'ge-ner′i-cal, *a.* Subgeneric. *Rare.* [SUB-, 1 b.
sub'ge-nic′u-late, *a. Bot.* See
sub-gen′i-tal, *a. Zoöl.* Below the genital organs.
sub'gens', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
subget. + SUBJECT.
sub-gla′brous, *a.*, **sub-glo′bose**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lose**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-glos′sal, *a.*, **sub-glot′tic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'glu-ma′ceous, *a.* [See SUB-, 1 b. [nate governor.]
sub-gov′er-nor, *n.* A sub-gover-
su′bi-dar′. Var. of SUBAHDAR.
sub'im-ag′i-na-ry, *a. Math.* Partially imaginary.
su-b i-m′bri-ca-te, *a.*, **sub'im-pressed′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-in′cu-sa′tion (sŭb-ĭn′kŭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *incusatio* accusation.] A slight charge or accusation. *Obs.*
sub-in′di-ces. *n. pl.* of SUBINDEX.
sub-in′di-vid′u-al, *n.* An individual formed by the division of an individual. *Nonce Word.*
sub'in-duce', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Obs.*
sub'in-fer', *v. t. & i.* To infer from an inference. *Obs.*
sub-in′flam-ma′tion, *n. Med.* A mild inflammation. — **su'b in-flam′ma-to-ry**, *a.*
sub'in-spec′tor, *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector. — **sub'in-spec′tor-ship**, *n.*
sub'in′ter-val, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'in-tes′ti-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a. [See SUB-, 2.]
sub'i'o-dide, *n.* Also **-did**. *Chem.*
‖ **su'bi-ta-men′to** (sōō′bē-tä-mĕn′tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* At once: suddenly. [ous. *Obs.*
sub'i'ta′ne-a-ry, *a.* Subitaneous
sub-ject′a-ble (sŭb-jĕk′tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-ject′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-ject′a-ry, *n.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub'ject-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sub-ject′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* — **sub-ject′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
sub-jec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to subjection.
sub'ject-ist., *n.* = SUBJECTIVIST.
sub-jec′tiv. Subjective. *Ref. Sp.*

3. *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 2 **b**). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation as contrasted with external qualities and forces; in a restricted sense, of the nature of mind apart from external realities; purely psychical.

☞ The modern meanings of *subjective* (**b** above) and *objective* are mainly derived from the Kantian conception of the *subject of experience* as the necessary condition of reality. These meanings are the opposite of the older, medieval conceptions (see **a** above, and OBJECTIVE, 2 **a**).

In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective, what belongs to the object of thought, the nonego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

At the outset, *subjective* and objective express plainly enough a relation between the act of perception and the object perceived. But soon some one understands by it the position of the single individual in relation to the entire mass of persons judging; and then the relation of the specifically human view of the world to the real nature of things; and, finally, the relation of thought to being in general. *R. Eucken (Phelps).*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. So, in like manner, *subjective* refers at one time exclusively to this subject, at others is made to cover both the subject and the totality of its objects as such. *James Ward.*

4. Hence, arising from, concerned with, or belonging to, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Fanciful; illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; given to brooding over one's mental states; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist; as, a *subjective* painting or writer.

5. *Gram.* Nominative.

subjective colors *or* **colours.** = ACCIDENTAL COLORS. — **s. cost,** *Econ.*, the effort, or sacrifice consisting in the loss of satisfaction or the experiencing of discomfort, entailed in obtaining a thing. — **s. genitive.** See GENITIVE, *n.* — **s. idealism.** See IDEALISM, 1 **b**. — **s. sensation,** *Physiol.*, one of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality. — **s. validity,** *Philos.*, validity relative to the constitution of the person feeling, thinking, or seeing. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE. — **sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

sub-jec'tiv-ism (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, a theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience, as Kantianism with its stress upon the a priori forms of experience, or Protagoreanism, teaching that all truth is relative to human nature. **b** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good, or the end of ethical conduct, is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. — **sub-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'tic** (-tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Subjective character, quality, state, or nature.

2. *Theol.* The belief, or tendency to believe, that the test of religious truth is in the spirit rather than in revelation.

3. = SUBJECTIVISM.

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

As science makes progress in any *subject matter*, poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

sub'ject–ob'ject, *n.* *Metaph.* An object of cognition as presented to the mind, as distinguished from its reality; — used by Fichte to designate a conscious being, such as man.

sub'ject–ob'jec-tiv'i-ty, *n.* *Metaph.* Conscious being; a being that as a subject relates to itself as object. *Fichte.*

sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.;* -JOINED' (-joind'); -JOIN'ING. [Cf. OF. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*. See SUB-, JOIN; cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else, esp. something said or written; to annex; append; as, to *subjoin* a reason.

Syn. — Append, affix, annex. See ATTACH.

sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt; 243), *v. t.;* SUB'JU-GAT'ED (-gā'tĕd); SUB'JU-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare* to subjugate; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to subdue.

2. To make subservient; to subject.

Syn. — Subdue, subject, overcome. See CONQUER.

sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subjugation*, LL. *subjugatio.*] Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.] **1.** Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

2. Something subjoined; as, a *subjunction* to a sentence.

sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *subjunctum*, to subjoin: cf. F. *subjonctif*. See SUBJOIN.] **1.** Subjoined or added to something said or written. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but only as a conception of the mind still contingent and dependent. It commonly occurs in a clause subjoined, or added as subordinate, to some other verb, and in English is often introduced by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc., as in, "*If* there *were* no honey, they [bees] *would have* no object in visiting the flower." *Lubbock.* In some languages, as in Latin and Greek, the subjunctive is often independent of any other verb, being used in wishes, commands, exhortations, etc.

sub-junc'tive, *n.* *Gram.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub'king'dom (sŭb'kĭng'dŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum*.

sub'la-mine (sŭb'lă-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Pharm. & Med.* A soluble white powder, a compound of mercuric sulphate and ethylene diamine, used as a disinfectant and sterilizer and administered hypodermically in syphilis.

sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*sub-* + *lapse:* cf. F. *sublapsarien*, *sublapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists who held the theory that the fall of man was foreseen, but not decreed, by God. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN, INFRALAPSARIAN.

sub'late (sŭb'lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [From L. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away. See TOLERATE.] **1.** To take away; to remove. *Rare.* *E. Hall.*

2. *Logic.* **a** To negate or deny; — opposed to *posit.* **b** To cancel or eliminate. **c** To reduce to a subordinate element of a higher, more comprehensive idea, — a physical analogy of the process being the formation of water from oxygen and hydrogen, which may thus be said to be *sublated* in the water; — a translation of the German *aufheben* much used by J. H. Stirling.

Evil is not evaded, but *sublated* in the higher religious cheer of these persons. *Wm. James.*

sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublatio.* See SUBLATE, *v.*] **1.** Act of taking or carrying away; removal. *Rare.*

2. *Hegelianism.* The reduction of an idea to a subordinate element of a higher unity by adding to it what it needs or implies to make it intelligible. For example, being and naught are elements in becoming. *W. T. Harris.*

sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises; an underlease.

sub-lease' (sŭb-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les'sor** (sŭb-lĕs'ôr; sŭb'lĕs-ôr'), *n.* — **sub'les-see'** (sŭb'lĕs-ē'), *n.*

sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t. & i.;* SUB-LET'; SUB-LET'TING. To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

sub'le-va'tion (sŭb'lĕ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublevare* to lift up; *sub* under + *levare* to lift, raise: cf. L. *sublevatio* an alleviation.] **1.** Act of lifting up or raising; elevation.

2. An uprising; an insurrection. *Rare.*

sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.;* SUB'LI-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); SUB'LI-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in LL. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high: cf. F. *sublimer*. See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIME, *v. t.*]

1. To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur.

2. To get or extract by or as if by subliming. *Obs. or R.*

3. To refine and exalt; to heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*

sub'li-mate, *a.* [LL. *sublimatus.*] **a** Sublimated. **b** Refined; elevated.

sub'li mate (-măt), *n.* [LL. *sublimatum.*] *Chem.* A product obtained by sublimation.

sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sublimatio:* cf. F. *sublimation.*] Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'; 87), *a.;* SUB-LIM'ER (-līm'ẽr); SUB-LIM'EST (-līm'ĕst). [L. *sublimis; sub* under + (perhaps) *limen* lintel, sill, thus meaning, up to the lintel: cf. F. *sublime.* Cf. ELIMINATE.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place; lofty; as, a tower *sublime.* *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Elevated or exalted in character; — said of persons.

3. Awakening or expressing an uplifting emotion; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, solemnity, awfulness, or the like; lofty; — said of an object in nature, of an action, discourse, work of art, spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* mountain scenery.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

4. Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. *Poetic. Obs. or R.*

"Countenance *sublime* and insolent." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Exalted, lofty, noble, majestic. See GRAND.

sublime geometry, *Geom.*, the theory of higher curves. — **S. Porte.** See PORTE.

sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually with *the.* Some æstheticians have identified *the sublime* as a type of the beautiful, and some have distinguished it from beauty; but all are agreed that it is that which arouses sentiments of awe and reverence and a sense of vastness and power outreaching human comprehension. Although the element of magnitude enters into both, sublimity excels *grandeur* in its immeasurability and its suggestion of indefinite power. "Hegel described Hebrew poetry as *sublime*, and distinguishes it from the beautiful in the fact that it makes the images borrowed from nature offer a contrast to the actions of the Creator. What is great and mighty to our human observation is quite insignificant when viewed in the purposes of Jehovah. With a mere word He creates light, the sun, the moon; He looks on the hills and they smoke; the heavens declare His glory; the Creator finds only inadequate expression in nature. But in Greek art the form is equal to the content, and this is the beautiful." *W. T. Harris.*

Kant was a man whose intellectual might . . . stood in a contrast to the weakness of his bodily presence, which, after all, had something of the *sublime* about it. *Josiah Royce.*

sub-lime', *v. t.;* SUB-LIMED' (-līmd'); SUB-LIM'ING (-līm'ĭng). [Cf. L. *sublimare*, F. *sublimer* to subject to sublimation. See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To raise on high. *Archaic.*

2. *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, also, to purify.

3. To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine; purify.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *v. i.* **1.** *Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. Substances which sublime are often purified in this way, but the method is limited ordinarily to the few cases in which the pressure at the triple point is greater than atmospheric, as with arsenic and benzoic acid. When the pressure is sufficiently lowered, other substances sublime also.

2. To be or become elevated or exalted.

sub-lim'i-nal (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

The condition of small intensive differences is difficult, and these may well be *subliminal.* *E. B. Titchener.*

sub-lim'i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas:* cf. F. *sublimité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sublime; esp., the quality which awakens awe, reverence, or the like, or a sense of vastness, power, or the like.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime thing or person.

3. The highest or supremest degree; acme. *Rare.*

Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence.

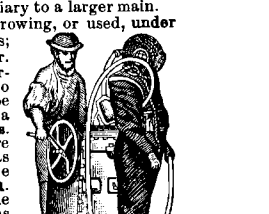
sub-lin'gual (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*sub-* + *lingual.*] *Anat.* **a** Under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland, a small salivary gland of each side of the mouth below the mucous membrane near the symphysis of the lower jaw. Cf. DUCTS OF RIVINUS. **b** Pert. to the sublingual gland; as, the *sublingual* artery, a branch of the lingual, or the **sublingual fossa** in the jawbone, which lodges the gland.

sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'năr) } *a.* [*sub-* + *lunar*, or
sub'lu-na-ry (sŭb'lū-nă-rĭ; 277) } *lunary:* cf. F. *sublunaire.*] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

sub'main' (sŭb'mān'), *n.* **a** main, as in a drainage system, having a number of lesser mains feeding into or branching from it, but itself subsidiary to a larger main.

sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mă-rēn'), *n.* **a** Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* boats; *submarine* plants; *submarine* armor. **submarine armor** *or* **armour,** a waterproof dress, having a helmet into which air is pumped through a tube from above the surface, to enable a diver to remain under water. — **s. gun,** *Nav.*, a cannon designed to fire a projectile under water. None has proved successful. — **s. mine.** See MINE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. sentry.** = KITE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **s. telegraph cable,** a telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by water. — **s. telephone,** a system of signaling under water by submerged bells and special receivers, as from a buoy to a ship.



A Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mă-rēn'), *n.* A submarine boat; esp., *Nav.*, a submarine torpedo boat; — called specif. *submergible submarine* when capable of operating at various depths and of traveling considerable distance under water, and *submersible submarine* when capable of being only partly submerged, i. e., so that the conning tower, etc., is still above water. The latter type and most of the former type are submerged as desired by regulating the amount of water admitted to the ballast tanks and sink on an even keel; some of the former type effect submersion while under way by means of horizontal rudders, in some cases also with admission of water to the ballast tanks.

A form of Submarine Torpedo Boat. 1 Bronze Conning Tower; 2 Sighting Hood; 3, 3 Hatches; 4 Exhaust from Engines; 5, 5 Torpedo Tubes; 6, 6 Gasoline Tanks; 7, 7 Line of Spindle Hull; 8 Galley Compartment; 9 Crew Space; 10 Air Lock; 11 Diving Compartment; 12 Diving Door; 13, 13 Storage Batteries; 14 Drop Keel; 15, 15 Wheels; 16, 16 Anchor Weights; 17 Horizontal Rudder

sub'max-il'la (sŭb'măk-sĭl'ă), *n.;* *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Below the lower jaw, as the **submaxillary triangle.** See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. **b** Pert. to the lower jaw. **c** Designating, or pert. to, the submaxillary gland, as the **submaxillary fossa,** a depression on the muscle of the lower jaw, lodging the gland, and the **s. arteries** and **veins,** branches of the facial artery and vein.

submaxillary ganglion, a small fusiform ganglion above the deep part of the submaxillary gland, connected with the lingual nerve, chorda tympani, and the sympathetic sys-

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sub-jec'tive, *n.* Nominative.
sub-jec'tiv-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sub'ject-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub'ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub'ject-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub-jec'ture, *n.* Subjection. *Obs.*
subjee. Var. of SABZI.
sub-jic'i-ble (sŭb-jĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be subjected. *Obs.* **2.** *Logic.* That may be made the subject of a predicate. *Rare.*
sub-join'der, *n.* [Prob. after *rejoinder.*] An additional remark.
sub'joint', *n.* A secondary joint.
‖ **sub Jo've fri'gi-do** (frĭ'jĭ-dō). [L.] Lit., under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. i. 25).
‖ **sub ju'di-ce** (jōō'dĭ-sē; 243). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration.
sub'ju-di'ci-a-ry (sŭb'jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; 243), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'ju-ga-ble (sŭb'jōō-gă-b'l; 243), *a.* That may be subjugated.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub'ju-gate. *a.* Subjugated.
sub'ju-ga'tor (sŭb'jŭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates.
sub-ju'gu-lar, *a.* Nearly far enough forward to be jugular, as the ventral fins of some fishes.
sub-junc'tiv. Subjunctive. *Ref. Sp.*
subjungat, *p. a.* Subject; subjugate. *Obs. Scot.*
sub-la'nate, *a.,* **sub-lan'ce-o-late,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'lap-sa'rĭ-an, *a.* Of or pert. to sublapsarianism.
sub'lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of sublapsarians.
sub-lap'sa-ry (sŭb-lăp'să-rĭ), *a.* Sublapsarian.
sub'la-ryn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
‖ **sub-la'ta cau'sa, tol'li-tur ef-fec'tus.** [L.] The cause being removed, the effect is removed.
sub'la-tive (sŭb'lă-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to take away.
sub'lax-a'tion, *n.* A slight dislocation. *Obs.*
sub'lec'tur-er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'leg'is-la'tion, *n.,* **sub'leg'is-la'ture,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'len-tic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'les'sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-le'thal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'le-vam'i-nous, *a.* [Cf. SUBLEVATION.] Supporting. *Obs.*
subjungat, *p. a.* Subject; subjugate. *Obs. Scot.*
sub'le-vate, *p. a.* [L. *sublevatus*, p. p.] Lifted up. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lift up; raise; excite.
sub-lev'el, *a. & n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'li-bra'ri-an, *n.,* **sub-li'cense,** *v. t. & n.,* **sub-li'cen-see',** *n.,* **sub'lieu-ten'an-cy,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'lieu-ten'ant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy.
sub'li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *subligatus*, p. p. of *subligare* to bind below.] To bind underneath. *Obs.*
sub'li-ga'tion (sŭb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subligatio.*] The act of binding underneath. *Rare.*
sub-lim'a-ble (-lĭm'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-lim'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
sublimation vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed by condensation of mineral matter from the state of vapor.
sublimy, *n.* Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-lin'e-ar. *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lin'e-a'tion (sŭb-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Underlining.
sub-lin'gua (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwă), *n.;* *pl.* -GUÆ (-gwē). [NL.] A process or fold covered with modified or hardened mucous membrane, on the floor of the mouth in some animals, as lemurs.
sub-li'tion (sŭb-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear.] *Painting.* Act or process of laying the ground. *Obs.*
sub-lit'to-ral (-lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* Under the shore.
sub-lob'u-lar (sŭb-lŏb'ū-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* At the bases of the lobules of the liver. [SUB-, 1 a.]
sub-lo'ral, sub-lo're-al, *a.* See **sub'lot',** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lum'bar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'lu-na-ry, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Obs.*
sub-lu'rate. *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lu'te-ous. *a.* [L. *sublutus.*] Yellowish. *Obs.* — **sub-lu'te-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
sub'lux-a'tion (sŭb'lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-mam'ma-ry, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'man'or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-mar'gin-al, *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure. — **sub-mar'gin-al-ly,** *adv.*
sub-mar'gin-ate, sub-mar'ginel (sŭb-mär'jĭnd), *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a border near the edge or margin.
sub'mar'shal, *n.,* **sub'mas'ter,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

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tem. — **submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side and discharging by Wharton's duct into the mouth under the tongue.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.* A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated next to the median; specif.: **a** Designating the tooth on either side of the median tooth in the radula of a mollusk. **b** Designating a vein immediately behind the median vein in the wing of an insect. — *n.* A submedian tooth or vein.

sub-me'di-ant (-ănt), *n.* *Music.* The sixth tone of the scale, as A in the scale of C, midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; — thus, FAc; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

sub-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Situated under the chin. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the submentum. — **submental artery**, a branch of the facial artery near the submaxillary gland, distributed to the muscles of the jaw. It is accompanied by the **submental vein**, a tributary of the facial vein.

sub-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See SUB-; MENTUM.] The basal part of the labium of insects.

sub-merge' (sŭb-mûrj'), *v. t.*; SUB-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); SUB-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *submergere*, *submersum*; *sub* under + *mergere* to plunge: cf. F. *submerger*. See MERGE.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge.
2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate
Syn. — See DIP.

sub-merge', *v. i.* To plunge into water or other fluid; to become submerged, buried, or covered, as by a fluid.
Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds *Gent. Mag.*

sub-merged' (-mûrjd'), *p. p.* of SUBMERGE; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Submersed. **b** Sunk in poverty and misery; — used esp. in the phrase, **the submerged tenth**, that portion of society sunk in poverty and misery; the lowest social class; — so called by William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who, in his "In Darkest England" (1890), estimated that in Great Britain it constituted one tenth of the population.

sub-mer'gence (-mûr'jĕns), *n.* [From L. *submergens*, p. pr.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mer'gi-ble (-mûr'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submergible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere*. See SUBMERGE.] To submerge.

sub-mersed' (-mûrst'), *a* [L. *submersus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Growing under water; submerged.

sub-mers'i-ble (-mûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submersed. — *n.* A submersible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *submersio*: cf. F. *submersion.*] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-miss' (sŭb-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.* "*Submiss* Obedience." *Spenser.*
2. Low; subdued; as, *submiss* voices. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., F. *soumission*, fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of person and power to the control of another.
Submission, dauphin! 't is a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*
2. State of being submissive; humble or compliant behavior; obedience; compliance.
In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*
3. *Law.* An agreement by which parties engage, usually under the penalties of a bond (called a **submission bond**), to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators, named or unnamed.
Submission of the Clergy. See *Act of Submission*, under ACT.

sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; obedient; humble; as, *submissive* demeanor; a *submissive* tone.
Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*
Syn. — Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive.
— **sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.*; SUB-MIT'TED (-ĕd); SUB-MIT'TING. [L. *submittere*; *sub* under + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *soumettre.* See MISSILE.] **1.** To put or place under. *Obs.*
The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*
2. To let down; to lower. *Obs.*
3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.
Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*
4. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court; — often with a dependent proposition as the object.
Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*
5. To offer or put forward as an opinion, or to affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved.
6. To subdue; moderate; soften; temper. *Obs.*

sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender.
The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *C. Middleton.*
2. To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.
To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*
3. To be submissive; to yield resignedly.
Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*
Syn. — See YIELD.

sub-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub-mon'tane (sŭb-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon'tane-ly**, *adv.*

sub'mu-co'sa (sŭb'mū-kō'sȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL.; L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane.

sub-mu'cous (sŭb-mū'kŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Lying under a mucous membrane. — **submucous coat** *or* **tissue**, the submucosa.

sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly; an aliquot part (of a number); thus, 8 is a *submultiple* of 72. — **sub-mul'ti-ple**, *a.*

sub-ni'trate (-nī'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic nitrate.

sub-nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal. — **sub'nor-mal'i-ty** (sŭb'nŏr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub-nor'mal, *n.* *Geom.* That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

sub'oc-cip'i-tal (sŭb'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Below the occiput. — **suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve. — **s. triangle**, a space bounded by the rectus capitis anticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

sub-o'ce-an'ic (sŭb-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean.

sub'oc'tave (sŭb'ŏk'tāv; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** An eighth part. *R.*
2. *Music.* The octave below a given note.

suboctave coupler. *Music.* An organ coupler for making the octave below a note sound simultaneously with it.

sub'of'fi-cer (-ŏf'ĭ-sẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [*sub-* + *officer*: cf. F. *sous-officier*.] An under or subordinate officer.

sub'o-per'cle (sŭb'ō-pûr'k'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bony plate immediately below the opercle in a gill cover.

sub'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the opercle; pert. to or designating the subopercle. — *n.* The subopercle.

sub-or'bit-al (sŭb-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye). — *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various suborbital structures, as one of the row of bones or cartilages encircling more or less of the orbit, except the upper part, in many fishes.

sub'or'der (-ôr'dẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family. It may be equivalent to *superfamily*, or designate a category between the superfamily and the order.
2. *Arch.* A smaller or subordinate order, as distinguished from the principal or main supporting order.

sub-or'di-nal (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

sub-or'di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.* *Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary. The following, *orle*, *flanch*, *billet*, *label*, *inescutcheon* *bordure*, *gyron*, *tressure*, *fret*, *lozenge*, *fusil*, *mascle*, *rustre*, *canton*, and *quarter*, are usually considered subordinaries when not classed as ordinaries.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.]
1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position; as, *subordinate* species.
2. Inferior in order, nature, importance, or the like.
It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding *South.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or involving, subordination or subordinates; subservient; obedient; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**. **b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.
Syn. — SUBORDINATE, SUBSERVIENT, COLLATERAL. That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; that is COLLATERAL, as here compared, which is apart from the main point or issue; as, "Poetry has two ends . . .: the *subordinate* one is pleasure, and the final one is instruction" (*Dennis*); "a catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient*" (*Crabbe*); "He has uniformly made his talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity" (*Coleridge*); "the limiting of inquiry to the immediate, with total disregard of the *collateral* or circumstantial events" (*Poe*). See AUXILIARY.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal*.

sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another.
2. To make subject or subservient; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.
— **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination.*]
1. Act of subordinating or subjecting.
2. Quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.
3. Place of inferior rank. *Obs.*
Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*
4. State of being subordinate, subservient, obedient, or submissive to authority; — opposed to *insubordination*.

sub-or'di-na'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theory or doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate, as in order or essence, to the first person, including usually the opinion that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son. — **sub-or'di-na'tion-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

sub-or'di-na-tive (-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or expressing, subordination; subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.*; SUB-ORNED' (-ôrnd'); SUB-ORN'ING. [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare*; *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.]
1. To furnish; provide; equip; adorn. *Obs.*
2. To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; to incite secretly; to instigate.
Thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*
Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*
3. *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury.
4. To father; to foist. *Obs.* *Chandler* (*Van Helmont*).

sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ŏr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *subornation.*] Act of suborning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **b** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully; esp., the sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.
Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

sub-orn'er (sŭb-ôr'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *suborneur.*] One who suborns; esp., one who procures another to swear falsely.

sub'pa-na'tion (sŭb'pȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SUB-; IMPANATION.] *Theol.* The material presence of Christ under the form of the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist, — a theory as to the real presence. Cf. IMPANATION.

sub-per'ma-nent (sŭb-pûr'mȧ-nĕnt), *a.* Permanent in a minor degree. — **subpermanent magnetism**, magnetism which is retained while the body is at rest, but which is lost by shaking, jarring, etc. — **sub-per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

sub-pœ'na, *or* **sub-pe'na** (sŭb-pē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **a** A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court under a penalty for failure, as for testifying as a witness (being then called specif. a ‖ **sub-pœ'na ad tes'ti-fi-can'dum** (ăd tĕs'-tĭ-fĭ-kăn'dŭm) [NL.]), or also requiring him to produce in court certain designated documents (being then specif. called ‖ **sub-pœ'na du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm) [NL.]). **b** *Equity Practice.* The process by which a defendant is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

sub-pœ'na, sub-pe'na, *v. t.*; -NAED (-nȧd); -NAING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a writ of subpœna.

sub-pœ'nal, sub-pe'nal (-năl), *a.* Required or done under penalty.

sub'press' (sŭb'prĕs'), *n.* *Mach.* A small press, mounted usually between the bed and ram of the larger, main press, and used for small and delicate work, as for jewelry.

sub'prin'ci-pal (-prĭn'sĭ-p'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* **a** An under principal. **b** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason subbass. **c** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like.

sub'pri'or (sŭb'prī'ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *sousprieur.*] *Eccl.* The vicegerent or assistant of a prior.

sub'pur'chas-er (-pûr'chās-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

sub-ra'tion-al (sŭb-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Almost or nearly rational. **subrational function**, the functional relation connecting x and y when a rational function of x equals one of y.

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sub-max'i-mal, *a.* Almost maximal. [the middle.
sub-me'di-al, *a.* Lying under
sub'mem'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-mem'bra-na'ceous, *a.*, **sub-mem'bra-nous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'me-nin'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *a.* *Bot.* Submersed.
sub'me-tal'lic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'me'ter, *n.* One of two or more meters for measuring different sections of a supply.
sub-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Less than miliary; smaller than a millet seed. [mal.
sub-min'i-mal, *a.* Almost mini-
sub-min'is-ter, *v. t.* [L. *subministrare*, *subministratum*; cf OF. *subministrer*. See MINISTER, *v. t.*] To supply; afford. *Obs.*
sub-min'is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. *Obs.*
sub-min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *subministrans*, p. pr.] Subordinate; subservient. *Obs.*
sub-min'is-trate, *v. t.* [See SUBMINISTER.] Subminister. *Obs.* — **sub-min'is-tra'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
sub-miss', *v. t.* To submit. *Obs.*
sub-mis'sion-er, *n.* One who makes submission. *Obs.*
sub-mis'sion-ist, *n.* One who advocates submission. [*Sp.*
sub-mis'siv. Submissive. *Ref.*
sub-miss'ly, *adv.* of SUBMISS.
sub-miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-mit'ter, *n.* One who submits.
‖ **sub mo'do.** [L.] Under a limit or restriction; qualifiedly.
sub-mon'ish (sŭb-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *submonere.*] To suggest; to prompt; reprove slightly. *Obs.*
sub'mo-ni'tion (sŭb'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *submonitio.*] Suggestion; slight reproof. *Obs.*
sub'mon-tagne' (sŭb'mŏn-tān'), *a.* Submontane. *Rare.*
sub-mor'phous (sŭb-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having the characters of an amorphous and of a crystalline body; — said of certain calculi.
sub'mort'gage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub'moun'tain, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-mu'cro-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-mun'dane, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-mur'mur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *submurmurare.*] To say more softly than in murmuring. *Obs.*
sub-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub'nar-cot'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-na'sal (sŭb-nā'zăl), *a.* Situated under the nose. — **subnasal gnathism**. *Craniom.* See GNATHISM, FACIAL ANGLE. — **s. point**, *Craniom.*, the acanthion.
sub-nas'cent (sŭb-năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr of *subnasci* to grow under; *sub* + *nasci* to be born.] Growing beneath. *Rare.*
sub-nat'u-ral, *a.* Below nature; infranatural.
sub-nect', *v. t.* [L. *subnectere*, *subnexum*; *sub* + *nectere* to tie.] To add. *Obs.* [string. *Obs.*
sub-nerv'ate, *v. t.* To ham-
sub'ness, *n.* See SUB-; -NESS.
sub-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* Under the central nervous system. — **subneural gland**, *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, the neural gland.
sub-nex', *v. t.* Subnect. *Obs.*
sub-niv'e-al (sŭb-nĭv'ē-ăl), **sub-niv'e-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See SUB-; NIVEOUS.] Under the snow. *R.*
Sub-North'ern, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a secondary race, fair, mesocephalic, tall, with angular face, turned-up nose, and straight hair; — so called by Deniker. It is found in northern Germany, Finland, and Norway.
sub'no-ta'tion (sŭb'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, *n.*, 1. [1 **a**.
sub-no'to-chor'dal, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-nu'bi-lar (sŭb-nū'bĭ-lȧr), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *nubila* clouds.] Under the clouds.
sub-nude', *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-num'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-nu'vo-lar (sŭb-nū'vō-lȧr), *a.* [*sub-* + It. *nuvola* cloud: cf. L. *subnubilus* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds.
sub'ob-scure', *a.*, **sub'ob-scure'ly**, *adv.*, **sub'ob-tuse'**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-o'cean, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-oc'tu-ple (sŭb-ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight.
sub-oc'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-œ'so-phag'e-al. Var. of SUBESOPHAGEAL.
sub'of'fice, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub'o-paque', *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-op'er-ant, *a* Operating in a secondary degree. *Obs.*
sub'o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subopercle. [site.
sub-op'po-site, *a.* Nearly oppo-
sub-op'tic, *a.*, **sub-o'ral**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub'or-bic'u-lar, **sub'or-bic'u-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-or'bit-ar, *a.* Suborbital.
sub'or-dain', *v. t.* To ordain in an inferior degree.
sub-or'di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] Quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.
sub-or'di-na'do, *n.* [Sp., p. p.] A subordinate. *Obs.*
sub-or'di-nance, *n.* See SUB-; ORDINANCE.] Subordinacy. *Obs.*
sub-or'di-nan-cy, *n.* Subordinacy; subordinate offices. *Obs.*
Sub-os'ci-nes, *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Oscines.*] = PSEUDOSCINES.
sub-o'val, *a.*, **sub-o'vate**, *a.*, **sub'o-vat'ed** (sŭb'ō-vāt'ĕd), *a.*,
sub-o'void, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-o'ver-se'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-ox'ide, *n.* Also **sub-ox'id**. See SUB-, 2.
sub'pack'age, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-pal'li-al, *a.*, **sub'pan'el**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-pal'mate, *a.*, **sub-pap'u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-par'al-lel**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'par-ti'tioned (sŭb'pär-tĭsh'ŭnd), *a.*, **sub'par-ti'tion-ment**, *n.*, **sub'par'ty**, *n.*, **sub'pass'**, *n.*,
sub'pas'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub'pave'ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-pec'ti-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'pe-da'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *suppedaneum*, *subp-*, footstool.] Pertaining to a footstool. *Obs.*
sub'pe-dun'cu-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the peduncle.
sub'pe-dun'cu-late, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a contracted base or very short peduncle.
sub'pel-lu'cid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-pe'na, **sub-pe'nal**, etc. Vars. of SUBPŒNA, etc.
sub'pen-tag'o-nal, *a.*, **sub'pen-tan'gu-lar**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-per'i-car'di-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub'pe'ri-od, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-per'i-os'te-al (sŭb-pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub-per'i-to-ne'al (-tō-nē'ăl), *a.* *Anat & Med.* Between the peritoneum and the body wall.
sub-per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* *Math.* A subnormal.
sub-pet'i-o-late (sŭb-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Having a very short petiole; nearly sessile. [1 **a**.
sub'pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-,
sub'phra'try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-phren'ic, *a.* Below the diaphragm.
sub'phy'lum, *n.* *Zoöl* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy'lar**, *a*
sub-pi'al (sŭb-pī'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the pia mater.
sub-pi'lose, *a.*, **sub-plan'ti-grade**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'plant', *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-pleu'ral (sŭb-plū'răl), *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Between the pleura and the body wall.
sub'plinth', *n.* *Arch.* A plinth under, and projecting slightly beyond, the principal plinth.
sub-pod'o-phyl'lous (sŭb-pŏd'ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* Under the laminar tissue of a horse's foot. [alty.
‖ **sub pœ'na.** [L.] Under pen-
sub-po'lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
‖ **sub po'lo.** [L.] Under the pole; — said of a star when it transits the meridian beneath the visible pole of the heavens.
sub'po-lyg'o-nal, *a.*, **sub-por'phy-rit'ic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub'port', *n.*, **sub'post'mas'ter**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-po'ten-cy, *n.* *Biol.* Diminished potency in transmitting hereditary characters.
subpouelle. ✝ SUPPOWELL.
sub'pre'fect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. — **sub'pre'fec-ture**, *n.*
sub'pre-hen'sile, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
subpress. ✝ SUPPRESS.
sub-pri'ma-ry, *a.*, **sub'pri'or-ess**, *n.*, **sub'prob'lem**, *n.*, **sub'prov'ince**, *n* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub'pu-bes'cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-pu'bic, *a.*, **sub-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.
sub'pu-ni'ceous (sŭb'pū-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Reddish *Obs.*
sub'pur-pu're-ous, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Obs* [1 **a**.
sub-Pyr'e-ne'an, *a.* See SUB-,
sub'py-ram'i-dal, *a.*, **sub-pyr'i-form**, *a.*, **sub'quad-ran'gu-lar**, *a.*, **sub-quad'rate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**
sub-quad'ru-ple (sŭb-kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of four; in the ratio of 1 to 4.
sub-quin'que-fid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-quin'tu-ple (sŭb-kwĭn'tū-p'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 5.
sub'race', *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.
sub-ra'di-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain cœlenterates, a radius of the fourth order, halfway between an adradius and the adjacent perradius or interradius. See RADIUS, 4 **a**. — **sub-ra'di-al**, *a.*
sub-rad'u-lar, *a.*, **sub-ra'me-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**. [See SUB-, 1 **b**.
sub-ra'mose, *a.*, **sub-ra'mous**, *a.*
sub'rang', *n.* A subdivision of a rang. See PETROGRAPHY.
sub'read'er (-rēd'ẽr), *n.* Formerly, an under reader in the Inns of Court, who read the texts discoursed on by the reader. [1 **b**.
sub'rec-tan'gu-lar, *a.* See SUB-,
sub'rec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. *Eng.*

sub′re′gion (sŭb′rē′jŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub-re′gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-rep′tion (sŭb-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere, subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly : cf. F. *subreption.* See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1**. Act of obtaining secretly, underhandedly, or unlawfully, as by unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.
2. *Scots Law.* The obtaining of a gift or other property by concealing the truth. Cf. OBREPTION, 2.

sub′ro-gate (sŭb′rō-gāt), *v. t.;* SUB′RO-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); SUB′RO-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare.* See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another; to substitute. *Barrow.*

sub′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation*, LL. *subrogatio.*] Act of subrogating. Specif.: *Law.* The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's rights in law and equity ; the legal operation by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor as if he were his assignee ; also, the legal relation so created. Cf. SUBSTITUTION, 3.

sub′sale′ (sŭb′sāl′), *n.* *Law.* A resale by a vendee of the purchased goods, as before payment in full and delivery.

sub-scap′u-lar (sŭb-skăp′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the scapula ; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula. — **subscapular artery**, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the axillary artery, arising opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and passing back to the inferior angle of the scapula to anastomose with arteries of that region. Its one chief branch is the dorsalis scapulæ. — **s. fascia**, *Anat.*, a thin sheet of fascia fixed to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa. — **s. fossa.** See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subscapularis.

sub-scap′u-la′ris (-skăp′ū-lā′rĭs ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large triangular muscle which fills up the subscapular fossa. It arises from the surface of the scapula and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

sub-scribe′ (sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′) ; -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *subscribere, subscriptum ; sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1**. To write underneath, as one's name ; to sign (one's name) to a document.
[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*
2. To sign with one's own hand ; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath ; as, to *subscribe* a bond.
All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*
3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; clerks *subscribe* copies of records.
4. To promise to give or contribute, by writing one's name with the amount ; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.
5. To sign away ; resign ; yield ; surrender. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To declare with or as if with signature ; publish. *Obs.*
I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

sub-scribe′, *v. i.* **1**. To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*
2. To give consent to something written, by signing ; as, I *subscribe* to that statement ; hence, to assent ; to agree.
3. To become surety ; — with *for.* *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
4. To yield ; to submit. *Obs.*
I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak.*
5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something, as a certain sum of money ; also, loosely, to give something in pursuance of a promise so made.
6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. ; to agree to take and pay for something, as stock, by subscribing one's name to a formal agreement or the like.

sub-scrib′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who subscribes.
2. Specif.: *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the exchange outside of a certain rail.

sub′script (sŭb′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath ; as, iota *subscript ;* — said specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex.

sub′script, *n.* Anything written below. *Bentley.*

sub-scrip′tion (sŭb-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio:* cf. F. *souscription.*] **1**. Act of subscribing.
2. Specif. : **a** *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity ; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **b** Submission ; obedience. *Obs.* *Shak.* **c** *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, 1.
3. That which is subscribed. Specif. : **a** A paper to which a signature is attached. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. **d** Sum or amount of sums subscribed ; as, his *subscription* to a fund. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

sub-scrip′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. — **sub-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.*

sub′sec′tion (sŭb′sĕk′shŭn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

sub′se-quent (sŭb′sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed : cf. F. *subséquent.* See SUE to follow.] **1**. Following in time ; coming or being later than something else ; as, *subsequent* events or years; a period *subsequent* to the war.
2. Following in order of place ; succeeding ; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.
3. Coming as a consequence ; consequent.
subsequent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. drainage, stream,** *or* **valley**, *Phys. Geog.*, drainage, a stream, or a valley subsequent in origin to the system of which it is a part. — **s. grace.** *Theol.* See COÖPERATIVE, *Citation.*

sub-serve′ (sŭb-sûrv′), *v. t. ;* -SERVED′ (-sûrvd′) ; -SERV′ING (-sûr′vĭng). [L. *subservire ; sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] **1**. To serve in a subordinate capacity or manner ; to be subservient or instrumental to ; to promote ; as, this feeling *subserves* our plans.
2. To avail (one's self). *Rare.*

sub-serve′, *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate ; to serve in an inferior capacity. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

sub-ser′vi-ence (-sûr′vĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-
sub-ser′vi-en-cy (-vĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } ing subservient ; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes ; in a derogatory sense, servility ; truckling.
There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

sub-ser′vi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subserviens, -entis*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve ; useful in an inferior capacity ; serving to promote some end ; subordinate ; hence, also, servile ; truckling.
These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*
Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.
— **sub-ser′vi-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ser′vi-ent-ness**, *n.*

sub-ses′qui- (sŭb-sĕs′kwĭ-). [*sub-* + *sesqui-.*] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting combination in the proportion of two of the acid constituent to three of the basic; as, a *subsesqui* acetate ; *subsesqui*phosphate of lime (calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). *Obsoles.*

sub′set′ (sŭb′sĕt′; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Math.* A set that is itself a constituent part of a larger set.

sub′shrub′ (sŭb′shrŭb′), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub′by** (sŭb-shrŭb′ĭ), *a.*

sub-side′ (sŭb-sīd′), *v. i. ;* SUB-SID′ED (-sīd′ĕd) ; SUB-SID′ING (-sīd′ĭng). [L. *subsidere ; sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle ; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.* See SIT.]
1. To sink or fall to the bottom ; to settle, as lees.
2. To tend downward ; to become lower ; to descend ; to sink. "Heaven's *subsiding* hill." *Dryden.*
3. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage ; to settle down ; to become tranquil ; to abate ; as, the sea *subsides ;* the tumult will *subside ;* the fever has *subsided.*
Syn. — See ABATE.

sub-sid′ence (-sīd′ĕns *or, esp. in British usage*, sŭb′sĭ-dĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *subsidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid′er (sŭb-sīd′ẽr), *n.* One that subsides, or permits of or promotes subsidence; specif., a settling tank or separator.

sub-sid′i-a-ry (-sĭd′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius:* cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reserve ; reserve; as, *subsidiary* forces. *Obs. or R.*
2 Furnishing aid ; auxiliary ; tributary ; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity ; as, a *subsidiary* stream.
Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not suffragant and *subsidiary* *Florio.*
3. *Math.* Auxiliary ; said of certain symbols or quantities, finite in number, not necessarily dependent upon the independent variables nor otherwise essential to a problem, but introduced to aid in its solution.
4. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy ; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies.
Syn. — See AUXILIARY.
subsidiary coin, coin of the smaller denominations, of limited legal tender ; in the United States, any silver coin other than the dollar. — **s. company**, a company of the shares of stock in which another company has at least a majority, giving it control. — **s. troops**, *Mil.*, hired troops composed of subjects of another power. *Obs. or R.*

sub-sid′i-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. One that contributes aid or additional supplies ; an assistant ; an auxiliary.
2. *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive, esp. one occurring as subject of an episode in an extended work.

sub′si-dize (sŭb′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy ; as: **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money ; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line.

sub′si-dy (sŭb′sĭ-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait : cf. F. *subside.* See SUBSIDE.] **1**. Formerly, in England, a sum of money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by extraordinary or special taxation, in distinction from the proceeds of the customs or other taxes levied by royal prerogative. Subsidies came to be granted annually or for fixed periods, consisting either of the grant of a tax in excess of the ordinary customs or of a tax upon persons in respect of their estates at the rate of 4 shillings in the pound upon the yearly value of their land and of 2 shillings 8 pence in the pound upon the value of their goods, besides other minor sums, as that granted by the clergy. Subsidies were replaced during the Commonwealth with revenue raised by a land tax, and no subsidies were subsequently granted, except those to Charles II. before 1670.
2. **a** A sum of money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid in the prosecution of a war. **b** A grant of funds or property from a government, as of the state or a municipal corporation, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public ; a subvention. In practice subsidies are chiefly granted in aid of transportation enterprises, as to ship, canal, or railroad companies, bounties on sugar being next in importance. A subsidy may be a simple gift or may consist in the payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service, as in carrying the mails, or of funds to aid in establishing or maintaining a service or equipment larger or more powerful than the state of trade would warrant, as the building and keeping in service of vessels designed for use as cruisers and auxiliaries in war. *Subsidy* is often inexactly used to designate an entire payment for services, as for carrying mail, which properly speaking includes compensation for actual services and a subsidy proper, consisting in the sum paid in excess of the compensation.
3. Any gift of money or property made by one person to another by way of financial aid.
Syn. — SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY have various technical senses, for which see defs. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication ; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes ; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub′sill′ (sŭb′sĭl′), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* A secondary sill, as one under a shop front or one resting on a mudsill.

sub-sist′ (sŭb-sĭst′), *v. i. ;* SUB-SIST′ED ; SUB-SIST′ING. [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive ; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand, from *stare* to stand : cf. F. *subsister.* See STAND.] **1**. To continue ; remain ; abide ; to retain the present state.
Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*
2 To have existence ; to be ; to exist or continue to exist.
All *subsists* by elemental strife. *Pope.*
3. To be maintained with food and clothing ; to live.
To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*
4. To hold or have being through the existence of something else ; esp., to appear as an essential corollary of the existence of something else.
Relations may . . *subsist*, but they cannot exist in the absence of the things to which they pertain. *James Ward.*
Syn. — See BE.

sub-sist′, *v. t.* **1**. To keep up or in existence. *Obs.*
2. To support with provisions ; to feed ; maintain ; support.
He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

sub-sist′ence (-sĭs′tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *subsistance*, L. *subsistentia.*] **1**. Act or condition of subsisting ; specif. : **a** Being ; existence. **b** Remaining in existence ; continuance. *Obs.* **c** Act of furnishing support to animal life.
2. That which furnishes support to animal life ; means of support ; provisions, or that which procures provisions ; livelihood ; as, a meager *subsistence.*
3. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2. *Hooker.*
4. That which subsists or exists.
5. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode by which substance becomes individualized ; that in a reality by reason of which it is what it is ; as applied to human personality, a singular rational substance wholly self-contained and endowed with inalienable rights.
6. Inherency ; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.
Syn. — See LIVING.

Subsistence Department. *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It also supplies, for authorized sales, certain articles of food and other minor stores. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called commissary general, and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department.*

subsistence stores. *Mil.* Stores purchased and issued by the Subsistence Department, consisting principally of the articles of the soldier's ration, but including forage and bedding for animals to be used as food, and the minor stores disposed of at authorized sales.

sub-sist′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsistens*, p. pr. See SUBSIST.] **1**. Having being ; subsisting ; as, a *subsistent* spirit.
2. Inherent ; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.
subsistent form, *Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

sub′si′zar (sŭb′sī′zẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, an under sizar ; a student of lower rank than a sizar. *Obs.*

sub′soil′ (sŭb′soil′), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.

sub′soil′, *v. t.* To turn, break, or stir up, the subsoil of.

sub′soil′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that subsoils the land ; specif., a subsoil plow.

subsoil plow *or* **plough.** A plow with no moldboard, used in plowed furrows to loosen the soil a few inches deeper without turning it up. See PLOW, *Illust.*

sub′spe′cies (-spē′shēz ; -shĭ-ēz ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A subdivision of a species ; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest category recognized in classification) ranking next below a species. It commonly designates a group of more or less unstable distinguishing characters, connected with some similar group by individuals with intermediate characters. In vertebrate zoölogy especially, large numbers of such subspecies, characteristic of some particular

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sub′re-la′tion (sŭb′rē-lā′shŭn), *n.*, **sub′re-li′gion** (-lĭj′ŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-ren′i-form, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′rent′, *n.* Rent from a subtenant. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-rent′, *v. t. & i.* To underlet.
sub′rep-ti′cious, sub′rep-ti′tious (sŭb′rĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *subrepticius.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* — **sub′rep-ti′cious-ly, sub′rep-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sub-rep′tive (sŭb-rĕp′tĭv), *a.* [L. *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.*
sub′res′in (sŭb′rĕz′ĭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem.* That part of a resin which dissolves in hot alcohol and is deposited in cooling.
sub-ret′i-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-rhom′bic, sub-rhom′boid, sub′rhom-boi′dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-ric′tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ride′, *v. i.* [L. *subridere.*] To smile. *Obs.* [SUB-, 1 b.]
sub-rig′id (sŭb-rĭj′ĭd), *a.* See
sub-rig′u-ous (-rĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subriguus; sub* + *riguus* watered.] Watered or wet beneath. *Obs.*
sub-ri′sion (-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [See SUBRIDE.] Act of smiling. *Obs.*
sub-ri′sive (-rī′sĭv), *a.* Smiling.
sub′root′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
‖ **sub ro′sa.** [L.] Under the rose (see under ROSE, *n.*); covertly ; privately ; confidentially.
sub-ros′tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′ro-tund′, sub′ro-tund′ous, *a.* [L. *subrotundus.*] Roundish. *Obs.*
sub-ru′bous, *or* **sub-ru′brous**, *a.* [Cf. L. *subruber, subrubeus.*] Reddish. *Obs.* [dish. *Obs.*]
subrufe, *a.* [L. *subrufus.*] Red-
sub′rule′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sa′cral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-sa′li-ent, *a.* Bounding; hopping. *Obs.*
sub-sa′line (sŭb-sā′lĭn ; *cf.* SALINE, 277), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′salt′, *n.* *Chem.* A basic salt.
sub-sam′ple, *n. & v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-san′nate, *v. t.* [L. *subsannare.*] To mock ; deride. *Obs.* — **sub′san-na′tion** (sŭb′să-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sub-sat′u-rat′ed (sŭb-săt′ū-rāt′ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. — **sub-sat′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*
sub-scap′u-lar, *n.* The subscapular artery, muscle, etc.
sub-scap′u-la-ry (-skăp′ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Subscapular. *Rare.*
sub′sched′ule, *n.*, **sub′sci′ence**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-scle′ral (sŭb-sklē′răl), *a.* Subsclerotic.
sub′scle-rot′ic (sŭb′sklē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* Between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eyeball.
sub-scrib′a-ble (sŭb-skrīb′ȧ-b′l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sub′scrip′ture, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-scrive′, *v. t.* [F. *souscriv-* in inflection of *souscrire.*] To subscribe. *Scot.*
sub′se-cive (sŭb′sē-sĭv), *a.* Better form **sub′si-cive.** [L. *subsecivus, subsicivus.*] Remaining over ; extra ; spare ; hence, leisure ; as, *subsecive* hours. *Rare.*
sub′sect′, *n.*, **sub′sec′tion**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′se-cute (sŭb′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *subsecutus*, p. p. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely ; to pursue. *Obs.*
sub-sec′u-tive (sŭb-sĕk′ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subsécutif.*] Following in a train or succession. *Rare*
sub′seg′ment, *n.* A subordinate segment ; *Zoöl.*, a subjoint.
sub-sel′li-um (sŭb-sĕl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L.] A low bench ; hence, a bench or seat ; sometimes, *Eccl. Arch.*, a miserere
sub-sem′i-fu′sa (sŭb-sĕm′ĭ-fū′sȧ), *n.* [*sub-* + LL. *semifusa* a sixteenth note, fr. *semi-* + *fusa* one eighth.] *Medieval Music.* A thirty-second note.
sub-sem′i-tone, *n.* *Medieval Music.* The leading note of any key : subtonic.
sub′sen-sa′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sen′si-ble (-sĕn′sĭ-b′l), *a.* Deeper than the reach of the senses.
sub′sept′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sep′tu-ple (sŭb-sĕp′tū-p′l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 7.
sub′se-quence (sŭb′sē-kwĕns), **sub′se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.
sub′se-quent-ly, *adv.* of SUBSEQUENT.
sub-se′ries, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-se′rous, *a.* *Anat.* Under a serous membrane. [1 b.]
sub-ser′rate, *a.* *Bot.* See SUB-,
sub-ses′qui-phos′phate, *n.* See SUBSESQUI-.
sub-ses′sile (sŭb-sĕs′ĭl), *a.* Almost sessile [sublet ; subrent.]
sub-set′, *v. t. & i.* *Scots Law.* To
sub-sex′tu-ple (-sĕks′tū-p′l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 6.
sub′si-cive. Better form of SUBSECIVE. [Subsidence. *Obs.*]
sub-sid′en-cy (sŭb-sĭd′ĕn-sĭ), *n.*
sub-sid′i-a′ri-e (sŭb-sĭd′ĭ-ā′rĭ-ē), *adv.* *Scots Law.* Subsidiarily : secondarily.
sub-sid′i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd′ĭ-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUBSIDIARY. See -LY.
sub-sid′ing res′er-voir (-sīd′ĭng). = SETTLING RESERVOIR.
sub-sid′u-ous, *a.* [Translates OF. *subcide.* Cf. SUBSIDY.] Aiding ; helping. *Obs.*
‖ **sub si-gil′lo** (sĭ-jĭl′ō). [LL.] Under the seal (of confession) ; in strictest confidence.
sub-sign′, *v. t.* [L. *subsignare ; sub* under + *signare* to mark : cf. F *soussigner.* See SIGN.] To subscribe ; also, to assign by one's signature. *Obs.* — **sub′sig-na′tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [or in silence.]
‖ **sub si-len′ti-o.** [L.] Under
sub-sil′i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.
sub-sim′i-la′tion (sŭb-sĭm′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Partial assimilation, as in the Germanic vowel mutation (umlaut), e. g. *fuss, füsse* *H. Sweet.*
sub-sim′i-ous, *a.*, **sub-sim′ple**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [Subsistence.]
sub-sist′en-cy (-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ), *n.*
sub′sis-ten′tial (sŭb′sĭs-tĕn′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to subsistence ; *Theol.*, of or pert. to the essential nature ; hypostatic.
sub-sist′er, *n.* One who subsists ; esp., one who lives on charity, as a pauper. *Obs. or R.*
sub-so′lar, *a.* [Cf. SOLAR.] Being under the sun ; having the sun in the zenith ; terrestrial ; mundane ; specif., situated between the tropics. — **subsolar point.** See CIRCLE OF POSITION.
sub′so-la-ry, *a.* Subsolar. *Obs.*
sub′sol′id, *n.* **1**. *Geom.* A partly bounded solid or space.
2. Something only partly solid.
sub′sor-ti′tion, *n.* Sortition for the places of those rejected. *Obs.*
sub-spat′u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
‖ **sub spe′ci-e.** [L.] Under the appearance or pretext (of).
‖ **sub spe′ci-e æ-ter′ni-ta′tis.** [L.] Under the aspect of eternity ; in its essential or universal form or nature. *Spinoza.*

geographical area, are now recognized and named. See SPECIES, 5; VARIETY; 7th RACE, 4 b; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

sub'spe-cif'ic (sŭb'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a subspecies; also, almost specific.—**sub'spe-cif'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'stage' (sŭb'stāj'), *n.* **1.** *Micros.* An attachment to the microscope, by means of which mirrors, diaphragms, condensers, Nicol prisms, or other accessories are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument.

2. *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that in which properties inhere; that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from any accident; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence. In metaphysics *substance* may denote: The *subject;* that which is, or of which something may be predicated. Substance in this sense is conceived as a real or ontological subject rather than a merely logical one. The *essence;* that which makes a thing what it is, or gives it its essential nature. Substance in this sense is always the essence of an existent thing; it is essence plus existence; a real or determinate subject. The *substrate;* that which supports attributes or modes, or exists as the material of individuation; matter. Substance in this sense is totally indeterminate; all that can be said of it is that it is the basis of determinations of realities. An *individual reality* or being considered as an existent entity; a subsistent being; hypostasis.

> Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
> And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

St. Thomas, following Aristotle, distinguished the first *substance*, which is the individual, or hypostasis, and the second *substance*, which is the universal substantial nature abstracted from the individual. First *substance* really exists as such. Second *substance* does not exist as such, except in the mind. *Wm. Turner.*

Aristotle meant by it [*substance*] any distinct thing; e. g., I, you, an animal, a plant, the earth, the moon, the sun, God. He calls each of these, as existing apart, a thing per se (καθ' αὑτό). It is true that, having divided a natural *substance* into form and matter, he called each element "*substance*." *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part; essential import; purport.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Essential nature; essence; hypostasis (see HYPOSTASIS, 3). *Chiefly Theol.*

4. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2.

5. Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; firmness; as, the *substance* of a garment; fabric of little *substance*.

6. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

> The younger son . . there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

7. Of persons, the greater part; the majority. *Obs.*

8. Substantiation; assurance. *Obs. or R.* *Heb.* xi. 1.

in substance, substantially; essentially. — **s. of Schwann** (shwän) [after T. *Schwann*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel*, L. *substantialis.*] **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or being, substance; material; as, *substantial* life.

> Most ponderous and *substantial* things. *Shak.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; true.

> If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

3. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or wall.

4. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible. "*Substantial* yeomen." *Scott.*

5. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory; a *substantial* lie.

6. Considerable in amount, value, or the like; large; as, a *substantial* gain.

7. Susceptible of being substantiated; verifiable. *Obs.*

8. That is of moment; important; essential; material.

9. Of or pert. to the substance or main part of anything.

substantial being, a thing existing in itself and in no other substance than itself, as an individual man. — **s. form**, *Schol.*, the form or nature which gives to an individual substance its specific or generic character; as, his rational soul is the *substantial form* of a man. See FORM, *n.*, 9 a. — **s. right**, *Law*, a right affecting or involving a matter of substance, as distinguished from matters of form or the like; a right materially affecting those interests which a man is entitled to have preserved and protected by law; a material right. The term derives its chief importance from its use in provisions allowing appeals contained in various codes of procedure, thus, an order imposing a property obligation or loss is one affecting a *substantial right;* but an order affirming an order refusing to open a default is not.

sub-stan'tial, *n.* That which is substantial; specif.: **a** Something having substance or actual existence. **b** Something having good substance or actual value. **c** Something of moment; an important or material matter, thing, or part.

sub-stan'tial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities or substances underlie phenomena; esp., the doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub-stan'tial-ist**, *n.*

sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*† Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; as really, actually, solidly, in substance, essentially, materially.

sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-Ing). [See SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To make real or existent.

2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence: to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge.

3. To put into substance or concrete form; to embody.

Syn. — See CONFIRM.

sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.

sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **sub'stan-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus:* cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** Betokening or exprcssing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.*

2. Existing by, or depending on, itself; independent.

> He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

3. Enduring; solid; firm; substantial; real. *Now Rare.*

4. Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.*

5. *Dyeing.* Designating dyes not needing a mordant, or processes in which they are used; — opposed to *adjective.*

substantive punishment, *Law*, some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment; thus, imprisonment was not until comparatively recent times a *substantive punishment.* — **s. right.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b.

sub'stan-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** *Gram.* A noun or name; the part of speech which names anything that exists, or some object of thought. See NOUN.

2. A substantive or independent thing or person. *Obs.*

sub'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.

2. *Gram.* As a substantive name, or noun.

sub'stan-tiv-ize (-tĭv-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'-Ing). To convert into, or use as, a substantive, as an adjective.

sub'sta'tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn; *cf.* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several subsidiary to a central station.

sub-stit'u-ent (sŭb-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens*, p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed.

sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place: cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] One put in place of another; one acting for, or taking the place of, another; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. **b** *Scots Law.* Any of those who are heirs failing the institute.

Syn. — SUBSTITUTE, ALTERNATE, DEPUTY, PROXY. SUBSTITUTE applies in general to one who takes another's place; an ALTERNATE (in U. S. usage) is one who is specially appointed to take the place of another (esp. a delegate to a convention) in case of the latter's absence; a DEPUTY (for special legal senses see defs.) is one who is empowered to act in another's name; a PROXY is (esp.) one who has authority to cast another's vote.

sub'sti-tute, *v. t.*; SUB'STI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); SUB'STI-TUT'ING (-tūt'Ing). [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.

2. To invest with delegated authority. *Obs. Shak.*

sub'sti-tute, *v. i.* To act as substitute.

sub'sti-tut'ed (-tūt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Put in the place of another.

2. *Chem.* Having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methyl amine is a *substituted* ammonia.

3. Appointed by a person to take the place of himself or another or of something else, specif. to act in his own stead or to act on the happening of a certain event in the stead of another; appointed by substitution; as, a *substituted* executor, heir, or legacy.

substituted service. See 2d SERVICE, 11 **a.**

sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substitutio:* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1.** Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.

2. The office or authority of one acting for another *Rare.*

3. The designation by a person of a person or thing to take the place of himself or another person or of some other thing; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) The nomination of a person to take as heir on the refusal or failure to accept the inheritance by an heir previously named; — called also **common**, or **vulgar, substitution.** (2) A similar nomination (called **pupillary substitution**) of a person to take as heir in place of, or to succeed, a descendant under puberty and in the potestas of the testator, in case of the descendant's failure to take the inheritance or on his death before puberty, or to succeed a child or other descendant of any age who is a lunatic (in this latter case being called **quasi pupillary**, or **exemplary, substitution.** (3) A designation by a testator of a person to whom the property was to be handed over by the person named as heir or by the heir of such person, giving rise to a fideicommissum (which see); — called **fideicommissary substitution.** **b** *Civil Law.* Specif., a designation of a person or persons to succeed to another as beneficiary of an estate, used as a means of settling property and involving a fideicommissum; — called **fideicommissary substitution.**

4. *Econ.* The tendency for the less costly of two or more operations or agencies to replace the more costly ones.

5. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical in a molecule. Thus, by the action of chlorine on methane (CH_4), *substitution* of chlorine for hydrogen is effected, the successive substitution products being CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4.

6. *Philol.* A sound change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another, as ME. *bakke*, mod. E. *baf.* Under this term are included many changes the causes of which are often unknown or uncertain.

7. *Alg.* **a** The replacing of a quantity by its equal, or of a variable by a value of it. **b** A transformation. **c** Replacement of each object of an arrangement by one of the others or by itself, no two being replaced by one object.

sub'sti-tu'tion-al (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to substitution; substituted. — **sub'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

substitutional atonement. See ATONEMENT, 2 **a.** — **s. legacy**, *Law*, a legacy given to one in place of another legacy.

sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitution group. *Math.* A group of substitutions.

substitution vein. *Mining.* A metalliferous vein formed through the agency of percolating waters by the partial or complete substitution of the vein material for the original rock. Called also a *replacement vein* or *deposit.*

sub'sti-tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *substitutif*, L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., neut. of *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something.

2. a *Agric.* The subsoil. **b** *Bot.* The substance or base on which a plant grows. The soil is the substratum of most seed plants, except epiphytes; while rocks, soil, water, and dead or living animal or vegetable tissues are substrata for the lower plants.

3. *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents. See SUBSTANCE, 1.

> [Berkeley's] skepticism related to the supposed *substratum*, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses. *J.S.Mill.*

sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, substructum*, to build beneath; *sub* + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* Underbuilding; the foundation, esp. a structure, as a terrace, to raise the lower floor or basement above the natural ground level.—**sub-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-struc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [*sub-* + *structure.*] **a** *Arch.* = SUBSTRUCTION. **b** An under structure; groundwork. — **sub-struc'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* Also *substile. Dialing.* A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

sub-sul'tus (sŭb-sŭl'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] *Med.* A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.

‖ **sub-sul'tus ten'di-num** (tĕn'dĭ-nŭm), convulsive muscular twitching observed in certain febrile conditions.

sub-sume' (sŭb-sūm'), *v. t.*; SUB-SUMED' (-sūmd'); SUB-SUM'-ING (-sūm'Ing). [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to put (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it.

> A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater.*

Syn. — See CONTAIN.

sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed.

2. That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise.

3. *Scots Law.* In the former syllogistic criminal procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub-sump'tive (-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a subsumption.

sub-tan'gent (sŭb-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub-tem'per-ate (-tĕm'pĕr-āt), *a.* *Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub'ten'ant (-tĕn'ănt; *see* SUB-), *n.* One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant. — **sub'ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; SUB-TEND'ED; SUB-TEND'ING. [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See 4th TEND.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a hypotenuse *subtends* a right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.

2. *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; to occupy an adjacent position to; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* *Chiefly Surv.* Designating an object (usually a pole or rod of known length), or either of two objects, utilized to ascertain a distance without actual measurement by observing the subtended angle from a given point; also, designating, or pertaining to, an instrument or device designed for such work.

sub-tense', *n.* [See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] *Geom.* A line

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sub'sphe-noi'dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'sphere', *n.*, **sub-spher'i-cal** (sŭb-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **sub-spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-spi'nous, *a.* Somewhat spinous. **b** Beneath the spinal column. **c** Infraspinous.

sub-spi'ral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

subst. *Abbr.* Substantive; substitute.

sub'stance-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sub-stand'ard, *a.* & *n.*, **sub-stand'ard-ize,** *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'stant (sŭb'stănt), *a.* [L. *substans, -antis*, p. pr. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. *R.*

‖ **sub-stan'ti-a** (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Substance. — **substantia ge-la'ti-no'sa** (jĕ-lā'tĭ-nō'să) [NL. *gelatinosa* gelatinous], *Anat.*, a layer of gelatinous material, largely neuroglia, capping the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also **s. ci-ne're-a ge-la'ti-no'sa** (sĭ-nē'rĭ-ă), **s. ci-ne're-a,** and **s. ge-la'ti-no'sa Ro-lan'di** (rō-lăn'dī). — **s. ni'gra** [L. *nigra* black], *Anat.*, a layer of deeply pigmented gray matter in the mid-brain separating the crusta from the tegumentum above. — **s. o-pa'ca.** [L. *opaca* dark.] = CYTORETICULUM.

sub-stan'ti-a'l l-a (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ā'l ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis.*] *Scots Law.* The formally essential parts of a deed. [STANTIALISM.

substantiality theory. = SUB-

sub-stan'tial-ize (-stăn'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make substantial.

sub-stan'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub'stan-tif'ic, *a.* Substantifying. *Obs.*

sub-stan'ti-fy (sŭb-stăn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To substantialize.

subs-tan'tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *substancieus.*] Heavy; powerful; substantial; effectual. *Scot.* — **sub stan'tious-ly,** *adv. Scot.* **sub'stan-tive,** *v. t.* To substantivize. *Rare.*

sub'stan-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub-ster'nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

substeyne. † SUSTAIN.

sub'sti-tute, *a.* Substituted. *R.*

sub'sti-tut'ing (-tūt'Ing), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUBSTITUTE. — **sub'sti-tut'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **sub'sti-tu'ti-o fi'de-i-com'mis-sa'ri-a** (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shĭ-ō fĭ'dē-ĭ-kŏm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ă; 115). [L.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

sub'sti-tu-to-ry. *a.* Substitutional; substitutive. *Obs.*

sub-strac' (sŭb-străkt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *soustraire;* L. *subtus* below, or *subs-* (fr. *sub* under) + *trahere* to draw. See SUBTRACT.] To subtract; to withdraw. *Obs. or Illit.*

sub-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *substraction* (Cotgrave), F. *soustraction.*] Subtraction. *Obs. or Illit.*

sub-strac'tor, *n.* One who subtracts. *Obs. or Illit.* Hence, *Obs.*, a detractor. [TUM.]

sub'stra'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of SUBSTRATUM.

sub'strate, *a.* [L. *substratus*, p. p. of *substrahere.* See SUBSTRATUM.] Forming a substratum; basic; fundamental. *Obs.*

sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *n.* A substratum. *Rare.*

sub-strate', *v. t.* To strew or lay under anything. *Obs.*

sub-stra'ti (sŭb-strā'tī), *n. pl.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.

sub-stra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *substratorrus* prostrate. See SUBSTRATUM.] = KNEELER, 2.

sub-stra'tose (-tōs), *a.* Indistinctly or irregularly stratified.

sub-stri'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-struct' (sŭb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build or lay beneath.

sub-sty'lar (sŭb-stĭ'lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to the substyle.

sub-sul'phate. A basic sulphate.

sub-sul'phide, *n.* See SUB-, 2.

sub-sult', *v. i.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum.* See SUBSULTUS.] To leap or bound by starts. *Obs.* —

sub'sul-ta'tion, *n. Obs.*

sub-sul'tive, *a.* Subsultory. *Obs.*

sub-sul'to-ry (sŭb-sŭl'tō-rĭ), *a.* [See SUBSULTUS.] Bounding; leaping. *Obs.* — **sub-sul'to-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [*a.* See -ABLE.]

sub-sum'a-ble (sŭb-sūm'ă-b'l), **sub-su'per-fi'cial** (sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh'-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'sure'ty, *n.* See SURETY, 1 c.

sub-sur'face, *a.* Being, occurring, or used, under the surface.

sub'sur'face, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A 3-dimensional continuum conceived as in a 5-dimensional one 2. Soil just above the subsoil.

sub-syc'o-phant, *n.* An obsequious follower. *Obs.*

sub'sys'tem (sŭb'sĭs'tĕm; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'tack', *n.* *Scots Law.* A sublease. — **sub'tacks'man,** *n.*

subtarget machine. An instrument for instruction in sighting a rifle or carbine. With the gun in the machine and both in proper adjustment, when the aim is taken and the trigger pulled, the result is indicated by a needle on a miniature paper target (the **sub'tar'get**).

sub'tar-ta're-an (sŭb'tär-tā'rē-ăn), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus. *Obs.*

sub'tax'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-tec'ta-cle (sŭb-tĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof.] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. *Obs.*

sub-tec'tal (-tăl), *a.* [See SUBTECTACLE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the alisphenoid bone in a fish. — **sub-tec'tal,** *n.*

sub-teg'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-teg'u-la'ne-ous (sŭb-tĕg'ū-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus; sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof; hence, within doors. *Rare.*

subtending; as, the *subtense* of an arc, or angle; a hypotenuse.

subter-. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. & prep. Cf. SUB-.] A prefix denoting *below*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *less than*; — opposed to *super-*.

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tẽr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] A device, plan, or the like, to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion.

By a miserable *subterfuge*, they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter-rane (-tẽr-ān), *n.* [Cf. L. *subterraneum*, F. *souterrain*. See SUBTERRANEAN.] **1.** A cave or underground room. **2.** *Geol.* The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.

sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *subterraneus*; *sub* under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated in the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; hence, hidden; secret.

Curious *subterranean* influences seem to have been at work to save the Senate from the infamy of restoring Ptolemy. *Froude.*

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *subtilis*, or fr. ME. *subtil*, for *sotil*, under L. influence. See SUBTLE.] Subtle. *Now Somewhat Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

☞ Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt'l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb'tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring sŭb'tĭl.

sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *subtilitas*: cf. F. *subtilité*. See SUBTLE.] Subtlety. *Rare.*

sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-iz; sŭt'l-iz), *v. t.*; SUB'TIL-IZED (-izd); SUB'TIL-IZ/ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *subtiliser*.] To make subtle, thin, or fine; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

sub'til-ize, *v. i.* To use subtlety; to refine in argument.

sub'til-ty (sŭb'tĭl-tĭ; sŭt'l-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *subtille*, for *sotelte*, *sotilte*. See SUBTLETY.] Subtlety.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī't'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, as of a book or play. Hence: **a** A main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text. **b** A bastard title or half title.

sub'tle (sŭt'l), *a.*; SUB'TLER (-lẽr); SUB'TLEST (-lĕst). [ME. *sotil*, OF. *sontil*, later *subtil*, F. *subtil*, L. *subtilis*; prob., originally, woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure.

2. Skillfully or cunningly made, formed, or devised; ingenious; clever; as, a *subtle* stratagem; also, sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. "A *subtle* traitor." *Shak.* Too *subtle* and piercing a delight for ordinary words. *Wm. James.*

3. Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; penetrative; — said of persons, the mind, its faculties, or its operations; as, a *subtle* logician or intellect; a *subtle* imagination; a *subtle* process of thought.

4. Level and smooth; even. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

5. Skillful; expert; clever; as, a *subtle* workman.

Syn. — SUBTLE, SUBTILE. In present usage SUBTLE is much commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. But no sure distinction can be made. See SHREWD.

Subtle Doctor. [L. *Doctor Subtilis*.] Duns Scotus (d. 1308).

sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *sotelte*, *subtile*, OF. *sutilté*; cf. OF. *sotillete*, *sotieuté*, *soutiuté* (fr. OF. *soutil* subtile), and L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTLE; cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being subtle; specif.: **a** Slyness; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **b** Mental acuteness; delicacy of mental action; nicety of discrimination.

2. Something subtle; specif.: **a** Something crafty or delusive. *Rare.* "The world's false *subtleties*." *Shak.* **b** Something delicate, fine, or ingenious. **c** At a medieval dinner, a device, often of elaborate design, made of sugar, paste, etc., as a table decoration and sometimes eaten. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICACY.

sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. *Rush.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30.

sub-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound; a subvocal.

2. *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale, or that just below the upper tonic; the leading tone, as B in the scale of C.

sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.*; -TRACT'ED; -TRACT'ING. [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To withdraw or take away, orig. by stealth; as, to *subtract* suit from a feudal lord; to inclose or *subtract* common land. *Hist.*

2. To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct; as, *subtract* 5 from 9. See SUBTRACTION, 2.

Syn. — See DEDUCT.

sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT.] **1.** Act or operation of subtracting.

2. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. It is often performed by changing the sign and adding; as, to subtract 9 from 5 is to add −9 and +5 (result −4), or to subtract −9 from +5 is to add +9 and +5 (result +14).

3. *Law.* The withdrawing or withholding from one a right to which he is entitled, as customary services, fealty, rents, suit and service, conjugal rights, and tithes. *Obsoles.*

4. *Logic.* The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included.

sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract.

2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (−).

sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub'treas'ur-er (sŭb'trĕzh'ûr-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate treasurer; specif., *U. S.*, an assistant treasurer of the United States, who has charge of a subtreasury.

sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ûr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; specif., a branch treasury of the United States.

sub-trip'li-cate (sŭb-trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* *Math.* Expressed by the cube root; — said esp. of ratios.

sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Nearly tropical; of, per-
sub-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or designating, the regions bordering on the tropical zone.

sub-trop'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The subtropical regions.

su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [NL *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

sub'um-brel'la (sŭb'ŭm-brĕl'ȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The concave under surface of the bell, or disk-shaped body, of a jellyfish. — **sub'um-brel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town; as, a house in the *suburbs* of Paris.

2. Hence, the confines; the outer part; the environment. "The *suburbs* . . . of sorrow." *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *suburbanus*.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-bĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus*: cf. F. *suburbicaire*. See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop of Rome, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; hence, of or pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up: cf. F. *subvenir*. Cf. SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION.] To come under as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire*. See SUBVENE.] **1.** Act of coming under. "The *subvention* of a cloud." *Stackhouse.*

2. Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help.

3. A government aid or bounty; a subsidy.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*: cf. F. *subversion*. See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, *subversion* of a government or of despotic power; *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Evelyn.*

2. That which causes overthrow or destruction.

sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vûr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subversif*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin; as, hypocrisy is a vice *subversive* of manhood.

sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; SUB-VERT'ED; SUB-VERT'ING. [L. *subvertere*, *subversum*; *sub* under + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *subvertir*. See VERSION.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

Razeth your cities, and *subverts* your towns *Shak.*

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To turn away or aside; to pervert; corrupt; confound.

Syn. — Overthrow, destroy. See OVERTURN.

sub-vert', *v. i.* To overthrow anything from the foundation; to cause subversion or destruction.

sub-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* *Hort.* To furnish water to (plants in beds) by means of runs of tiling with openings through which the water rises by capillary attraction.

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp.: **a** A passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted. **b** An electric railroad under the street surface. *U. S.*

suc-cade' (sŭ-kād'; sŭk'ād), *n.* [F. *succade* a sweetmeat; cf. L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice. Cf. SUCKET.] A sweetmeat; a bonbon; a preserve or confection. *Obs. or R.*

suc'ce-da'ne-ous (sŭk'sẽ-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus*. See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; substituted.

suc'ce-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute; specif., *Med.*, a remedy used as a substitute.

In lieu of me, you will have a charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** One that follows or succeeds; a follower; a following thing; a result. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Any of the four houses that follow the four angular houses, as the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses.

suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.*; SUC-CEED'ED; SUC-CEED'ING. [L. *succedere*, *successum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* under + *cedere* to go along: cf. F. *succéder*. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] **1.** To come after; to be subsequent or consequent to; to follow.

Destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To follow in order; to come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne; autumn *succeeds* summer.

3. To fall heir to; to inherit. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. To support; prosper; promote. *Obs.*

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

suc-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another person, thing, or event; to come after; to come next in the usual, natural, or prescribed course; to follow; hence, to come next in the possession of anything; — often with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a title: day is over, night *succeeds*.

2. Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

3. To come down; to descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

4. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to be successful; as, he *succeeded* in his plans; his plans *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

5. To go under or below; to descend. *A Latinism. Obs.*

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

6. To approach. *A Latinism. Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

suc-cen'tor (sŭk-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Eccl.* A precentor's deputy in some cathedrals. See PRECENTOR **a**.

2. An abettor. *Obs. & R.*

suc-cess' (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus*: cf. F. *succès*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; succession. *Obs.*

2. That which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, outcome, or result, of an undertaking, whether good or bad.

Men . . . that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the *success*. *Bacon.*

3. The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object, as wealth, position, or the like; prosperous issue.

Dream of *success* and happy victory! *Shak.*

4. A thing or person achieving success or favor; as, the trip, book, actor, play, invention, was a *success*. *Colloq.*

sub'ten'ure, *n.* The tenure of a subtenant.

sub-tep'id, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ter-brut'ish (sŭ-bẽr-brōō'tĭsh), *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub'ter-duc'tion, *n.* [L. *subterducere* to carry off secretly.] Stealing. *Obs.*

sub'te-rete', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ter'flu-ent (sŭ-bẽr'flōō-ĕnt), **sub-ter'flu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow beneath; *subter* under + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running beneath. *Rare.*

sub'ter-hu'man, *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub-ter'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* See SUBTER-. [ăn), *n.* See SUBTER-.]

sub'ter-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'-

sub'ter-rane (sŭ-bẽr'ān), *a.* [nean. *Obs.*]

sub'ter-ra'ne-al, *a.* Subterranean. *Obs.*

sub'ter-ra'ne-i'ty (sŭ-bẽr'ȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A thing that is under ground, as a mineral. *Obs.*

sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* =SUBTERRANEAN.—**sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

sub'ter-ra-ny (sŭb'tẽr-ā-nĭ), *a.* Subterranean. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything subterranean. *Obs.* [1 a.]

sub'ter-ra'que-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ter-rene' (sŭb'tẽr-ēn'), *a.* [L. *subterrenus*.] Subterranean.

sub'ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Subterranean.

sub'tha-lam'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tho-rac'ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 a. **b** Not quite far enough forward to be thoracic, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub'til. Subtile. *Obs. or Archaic or Ref. Sp.*

sub-til'i-ate (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *subtiliare*.] To make thin or rare *Obs.* — **sub-til'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sub-til'i-ate, *a.* Subtiliated.

sub'til-ism (sŭb'tĭl-ĭz'm; sŭt'l-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being subtile.

sub'til-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subtilisation*.] 1. Act of making subtile. 2. Subtlety. [subtilizes.]

sub'til-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who

sub'tile, *v. t.* & *i.* *Obs.* 1. To make subtle: to scheme. 2. To reason or argue subtly.

Sub'tle, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a crafty quack who gets money by pretending to be about to discover the philosopher's stone.

sub'tled, *p. a.* Subtilized. *Obs.*

sub'tle-head', *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ness (sŭt'l-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sub'tle-ry, *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ship, *n.* Subtleness; *pl.*, subtle practices. *Obs.*

sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* of SUBTLE.

sub'tone', *n.* An undertone.

sub-tor'rid, *a.* Subtropical.

sub-tract'er, *n.* **1.** One who subtracts.

2. The subtrahend. *Obs.*

sub'trans-lu'cent, *a.* sub'trans-par'ent, *a.* — **sub-trap'e-zoi'dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'tread', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub tri-an'gu-lar, *a.*, **sub'tri-an'gu-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-trib'al (sŭb-trĭb'ăl), *a.*, **sub'tribe'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'tri-e'dral (sŭb'trĭ-ē'drăl), *a.* *Math.* Subtrihedral.

sub-tri'fid, *a.*, **sub-trig'o-nal**, *a.*, **sub'tri-he'dral** (sŭ-b'trĭ-hē'drăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-tri'ple (sŭ-b-trĭp'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 3. [1 b.]

sub'tri-que'trous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-triste' (sŭb-trĭst'), *a* Also **sub-trist'**. [L. *subtristis*.] Somewhat sad. [SUB-, 1 a.]

sub-tro'chan-ter'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-trude' (*sŭb-trōōd'*), *v. t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. *Rare.*

sub-trun'cate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'trunk', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-truse', *v. t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere*, *trusum*, to drive, impel.] To subject; compel. *Obs.*

sub'tu'nic, *n.* An under tunic.

sub'tun'nel, *n.* *t.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tur-ric'u-late, **sub'tur-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'tu'tor, *n.*, **sub'type'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c

sub-typ'i-cal (sŭb-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Deviating somewhat from a type.

Su'bu-el (sū'bū-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

su'bu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Subulate.

su'bu-li-corn' (sū'bū-lĭ-kôrn'), *a.* [L. *subula* an awl + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having subulate antennæ. *Obs.* [bulate.]

su'bu-li-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* Su-

sub'u-lon, *n.*; *pl.* -LONES (-lōn'ēz). [L. *subulo*, *-onis*, fr. *subula* bodkin.] A hart in the second year. *Obs.*

sub'um'bel-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'um-bo'nal (sŭ-b'ŭm-bō'năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Beneath or forward of the umbones of a bivalve shell.

sub-um'brage, *v. t.* [See UMBRAGE.] To overshadow. *Obs.*

sub-um'bral, *a.* Subumbrellar.

sub'un'ci-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'un-da'tion (sŭ-b'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *unda* a wave.] A flood; a deluge. *Obs.*

sub'un'gual (sŭb-ŭn'gwăl), **sub-un'gu-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.* Under a nail or hoof.

Sub-un'gu-la'ta (-gū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of ungulate mammals including the Hyracoidea (conies), Proboscidia (elephants), and certain extinct groups, as the Amblypoda. The feet are often five-toed and sometimes plantigrade. — **sub-un'gu-late** (-ŭn'gū-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

sub'u'nit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'urb. *a.* Suburban. *Rare.*

sub-ur'ban-ism, *n.* See ISM.

sub-ur'ban-ite, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs. [a suburb. *Obs.*]

sub'ur-ban'i-ty, *n.* Residence in

sub-ur'ban-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sub-ur'ban-ly, *adv.* of SUBURBAN.

sub'urbed (sŭb'ûrbd), *a.* Having a suburb or suburbs; provided (with) as a suburb.

sub-ur'bi-al, **sub-ur'bi-an**, **sub-ur'bi-can**, *a.* Suburban. *Obs.*

sub-ur'bi-ca-ry (sŭb-ûr'bĭ-kā-rĭ), *a.* = SUBURBICARIAN. *Rare.*

sub'u-re'thral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ur'sine (sŭb-ûr'sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* & *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-vag'i-nal (sŭ-b-v ăj'ĭ-n *a*l; sŭb'vă-jĭ'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Under or inside a sheath.

subvaging, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *vagary* to wander.] Spreading down. *Obs.*

sub-val'u-a'tion (sŭ-b-v ă l'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A secondary or subordinate valuation; specif., *Scots Law*, a valuation of the teinds made by the subcommissioners and validated only through confirmation by the High Commission, or since 1707 by the Court of Teinds.

sub'va-ri'e-ty, *n.* A minor variety or strain in a more general one, esp. in domestic animals.—**sub'va-ri'e-tal**, *a.*

sub'vas'sal, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-vec'tion, *n.* [L. *subvectio*.] Conveyance. *Obs.*

sub'vend-ee', *n.* The vendee in a subsale.

sub'ven-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'vĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind; windy. *Obs.*

sub-ven'tion (sŭb-vĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* To subventionize.

sub-ven'tion-a-ry (-shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subvention.

sub-ven'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to support. [a zone.]

sub'ven-ti'tious (sŭb'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Helping; aiding.

sub-ven'tive, *a.* Helpful by way of subvention.

sub-ven'tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ven'tri-cose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-verse', *v. t.* [L. *subversus*, p. p. of *subvertere*. See SUBVERT.] To subvert. *Obs*

sub-versed' (sŭ-b-v ûr s t'), *a.* *Math.* Versed and belonging to the supplement.

sub-ver'sion-a-ry (-ûr'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Subversive. [*Sp.*]

sub-ver'siv Subversive. *Ref.*

sub-vert'ant (sŭb-vûr'tănt), *a.* *Her.* Reversed.

sub-ver'te-bral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-vert'ed, *a.* *Her.* Reversed.

sub-vert'ent Var. of SUBVERTANT. [that subverts]

sub-vert'er (-vûr'tẽr), *n.* One

sub-vert'i ble (sŭb-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sub-ver'ti-cal, *a.*, **sub'ver-tic'i-late** (sŭb'vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [*Obs.*]

sub-ver'tion, *n.* Subversion.

subvertize, *v. t.* To subvert *Obs.*

sub'vic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'vic'ar-ship, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [rility.]

sub-vir'tile, *a.* Of inferior vi-

sub-vi'tal-ized (sŭb-vī'tăl-īzd), *a.* Imperfectly vitalized.

sub-vit're-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub-vo'cal (-vō'kăl), *a.* & *n.* = SUBTONIC.

‖ **sub vo'ce**. [L.] Under the word; — abbr. *s. v.*

sub-vul'gar, *a.* Vulgar in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

sub'vul-tu'ri-an, *a.* Somewhat vulturelike; predatory. *Obs.*

sub'work'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sut-write', *v. i.* To subscribe. *R.*

sub-zon'al (-zōn'ăl), *a.* *Embryol.* **a** Beneath the zona pellucida of an egg. **b** Imperfectly zonal. [a zone.]

sub'zone', *n.* A subdivision of

sut-zy'go-mat'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

succade *gourd.* The vegetable marrow. [*Scot.*]

suc'car (sŏōk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar.

suc'ca-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.

sub-cease', *v. t.* [Erron. for *succease*, v.] To end. *Obs.*

suc'ce-dan. **suc'ce-dane**, *n.* A succedaneum; substitute. *Obs.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *succedens*, p. pr.] Succeeding; following. [See -ABLE.]

suc-ceed'a-ble (-sēd'ă-b'l), *a.*

suc-ceed'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *succédant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Succeeding; following. *Rare.*

suc-ceed'er, *n.* A successor.

suc-ceed'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUCCEED. Hence: *n. Obs.* That which succeeds, or follows after; a consequence.

suc-cent' (sŭk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [See SUCCENTOR.] To sing the close or second part of (a verse), as in responsive singing *R.* [tor.]

suc-cent', *v. i.* To act as succen-

suc'cen-tu'ri-ate (sŭk'sĕn-tū'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *succenturiatus*, p. p. of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit into a century.] To fill the vacancies in (a company of soldiers). *Obs.* — **suc'cen-tu'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

suc-cen'sate. *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *succensere*.] To sift (meal). *Obs.*

‖ **suc'cès' d'es'time'** (sü'k'sĕ' dĕs'tēm') [F.] Lit., success of esteem, as that of a play whose merits win it respect, but which does not win popular favor.

suc-ces'sant-ly, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

suc'ces-sa-ry, *n.* Succession.

suc-cess'ful (sŭk-sĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; having the desired effect; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like; as, a *successful* experiment; a *successful* man.
Syn. — Happy, prosperous, fortunate, auspicious, lucky. — **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio:* cf. F. *succession.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters.
2. *Law.* **a** The change in legal relations by which one person (called the *successor*) comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, one or more of the rights or liabilities of another person (called the *predecessor*), as of a son to the estate or rank of his father, of one king to another, etc.; the act or fact of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. When the succession involves all the rights and duties transferable by law, as the universitas (which see) of a deceased person, the transfer is called a **universal succession**; in any other case a **singular succession**, as being to some singular (particular) object or objects; when it is to a right to be enjoyed, as property, it is called **active**; when to a duty or obligation to be performed, as a debt, **passive.** **b** Now specif., and usually, the act or fact of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to any property or property interest of a deceased person whether by operation of law upon his dying intestate (**succession ab intestato** [ăb ĭn'tĕstā'tō]) or by testamentary disposition (**testamentary succession**). In general by the common law of England and the United States the heir succeeds to the real estate and the personal representative to the personal estate of a decedent; at Roman law the heir orig. succeeded to the universitas of the deceased, and in modern Civil-law systems in general the heir succeeds to both movables and immovables.
3. Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession.*
4. A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings.
5. An order or series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. "A long *succession* must ensue." *Milton.*
6. One succeeding, as to rank; a successor or heir. *Obs.*
Syn. — SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES, SUITE. SUCCESSION, the general term, may apply to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place: SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects which are of similar nature, or which stand to each other in similar relations; a SUITE is a sequence, series, or set of things taken collectively; as, "the *succession* of forest trees" (*Thoreau*); "The phenomena of spirit are so contrived as to flow always in the same order and *sequence*" (*Froude*); "a *sequence* of stately balanced rhythm" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. a musical *sequence*, a *sequence* at cards; "the long *series* of my woes" (*Pope*); the three volumes constitute a *series;* an arithmetical *series;* a *suite* of rooms; Grieg's Peer Gynt *suite.* See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, CONSECUTIVE.
succession of crops, rotation of crops. — **S. to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION.

suc-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces'sion-ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession; esp., *Eccl.*, one who holds that apostolic succession is necessary to a valid ministry.

suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *successif.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval; following one after another in a line or series; consecutive; as, the *successive* years; *successive* kings; *successive* strokes.
Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*
2. Having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary. *Obs. Shak.*
3. [*success* + *-ive.*] Successful. *Obs. Lady Alimony.*
Syn. — See CONSECUTIVE.
successive hermaphroditism. *Biol.* See HERMAPHRODITE, I. — **s. induction.** *Math.* = INDUCTION, 5.
— **suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sor (sŭk-sĕs'ẽr; *formerly also* suc'ces-sor, *as in Shakespeare: cf.* CONFESSOR), *n.* [ME. *successour*, OF. *successur, successor*, F. *successeur*, L. *successor.* See SUCCEED.] One that succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; one who takes the place of another by succession; — correlative to *predecessor;* as, the king's *successor.*

suc'cin-am'ate (sŭk'sĭ-năm'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinamic acid.

suc'cin-am'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an amido derivative of succinic acid, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)$-CO_2H, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

suc'ci-nate (sŭk'sĭ-nāt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up. *Archaic.* "His habit fit for speed *succinct.*" *Milton.*
2. *Zoöl.* Supported by a band of silk around the middle, as the pupas of some butterflies.
3. Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse.
Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon*
Syn. — Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic, terse. See CONCISE.
— **suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

suc-cinc-to'ri-um (sŭk'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (*-ä*). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] *R. C. Ch.* A vestment, in early times peculiar to bishops, later to the Pope, forming an under girdle passed round the alb and having now a maniplelike appendage on the left side.

suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum, sucinum*, amber, prob. fr. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap: cf. F. *succinique.*] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber, turpentine, and lignite, in many plants, as the poppy and wormwood, and in various animal fluids, and also produced artificially, as by action of nitric acid on organic substances. It is called specif. *ordinary, ethylene*, or *normal, succinic acid.* **b** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_3CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin, called specif. *isosuccinic acid* or *ethylidene (ethidene) succinic acid*, and also *methylmalonic acid.*

suc'cin-im'ide (sŭk'sĭ-nĭm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Succinic imide, a white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4{\cdot}(CO)_2{\cdot}NH$, obtained by treating the anhydride of ordinary succinic acid with ammonia gas and in other ways. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts.

suc'cin-ite (sŭk'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Min.* **a** Amber. **b** Amber-colored grossularite. See GARNET, 1.

suc'cin-yl (-nĭl), *n.* [*succinic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$, the radical of succinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

suc-cise' (sŭk-sīs'), *a.* [L. *succisus*, p. p. of *succidere* to cut away below, *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Appearing as if a part were cut off at the lower end.

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.*; SUC'CORED, SUC'COURED (-ẽrd); SUC'COR-ING, SUC'COUR-ING. [ME. *socouren*, OF. *sucurre, soucourre, secorre*, F. *secourir*, L. *succurrere, succursum*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, succor; *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to the aid of; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to relieve; as, to *succor* a besieged city.
He is able to *succor* them that are tempted *Heb.* ii. 18.
Syn. — Aid, assist, relieve, deliver, help, comfort.

suc'cor, suc'cour, *n.* [ME. *soocurs, sucurs*, OF. *sucurs, socors, secors*, F. *secours*, LL. *succursus*, fr. L. *succurrere.* The loss of final *s* is prob. due to mistaking the older form as pl. See SUCCOR, *v. t.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. "We beseech mercy and *succor.*" *Chaucer.*
2. The person or thing that brings relief; esp., *pl.*, troops intended or serving to aid or relieve.

suc'cor-a-ble, suc'cour-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *secourable.*] **1.** Capable of being succored; admitting of relief.
2. Giving aid; ready or willing to help or relieve. *Obs.*

suc'co-ry (sŭk'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. OF. *cicorée*, F. *chicorée.* See CHICORY.] **a** Chicory. **b** With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other cichoriaceous plants, as gum *succory*, blue *succory*, etc.

suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *m'sickquatash* corn not crushed or ground.] An article of food of Amer. Indian origin, prepared by boiling together beans and kernels of Indian corn, or maize, usually in the fresh or green state and often with pieces of salt pork added.

suc'cu-bine (sŭk'ū-bĭn; -bĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to succubi.

suc'cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* [See SUCCUBUS.] *Bot.* Having the leaves with the upper part of each covered by the base of the next higher, as certain liverworts. Cf. INCUBOUS.

suc'cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-BI** (-bī). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. L. *succuba, succubo*, one who lies under. Cf. INCUBUS.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit (male or female) supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. INCUBUS, 1.

suc'cu-lence (-lĕns) } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Quality or
suc'cu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } condition of being succulent.

suc'cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *succulentus, suculentus*, fr. *succus, sucus*, juice; perh. akin to E. *suck*: cf. F. *succulent.*]
1. Full of juice; juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues, as most cacti, Crassulaceæ, etc.
2. Fig.: Full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune.

suc'cu-lent, *n.* *Bot.* A succulent plant, as a cactus.

suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'; *now rarely* -kŭmb'), *v. i.*; SUC-CUMBED' (-kŭmd'); SUC-CUMB'ING. [L. *succumbere;* sub under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT, CUBIT.] To lie or sink down as the result of pressure or force; to yield; submit; to give way; as, to *succumb* to disease or temptation.

suc-cumb', *v. t.* To subdue; crush; overpower. *Obs.*

suc'cus (sŭk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L.] Juice; specif., *Pharm.*, the expressed juice of a plant, for medicinal use.
‖ **suc'cus en-te'ri-cus** (ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kŭs) [NL., lit., juice of the intestines], *Physiol.*, a fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the crypts of Lieberkühn) of the small intestine and supposedly important in digestion.

suc-cuss' (sŭ-kŭs'), *v. t.* [See SUCCUSSION.] To shake suddenly; to perform succussion upon.

suc'cus-sa'tion (sŭk'ŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. See SUCCUSSION.] **1.** A trot or trotting. *Obs.*
2. A shaking; succussion.

suc-cus'sion (sŭ-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *succussion.*] Act of shaking; a shake; a shock; specif.: **a** *Med.* A shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax. **b** Bumping. See BUMP, *v. i.*, 2.

suc-cus'sive (sŭ-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, esp. an up-and-down movement, as in earthquakes, and not merely tremulous oscillation.

such (sŭch), *a.* [ME. *such, swich, swilch, swulch, swile, swulc*, AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc;* akin to OFries. *selik*, D. *zulk*, OS. *sulic*, OHG. *sulih, solih*, G. *solch*, Icel. *slíkr*, OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks;* originally meaning, so shaped. See SO, LIKE, *a.;* cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day; — often followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison; as, the books are not *such* that I can recommend them, or, not *such* as I can recommend; to teach *such* things as are useful.
☞ *Such* is often used emphatically without the correlative, noting the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! *Such* was formerly used like an adverb with numerals in the sense of *times as much* or *as many;* as, *such ten*, or ten times as many. It is still like an adverb when used before an attributive adjective, as in, *such* terrible storms. "Everything was managed with so much care, and *such* excellent order was observed" (*De Foe*). But with *a* or *an* here its adjective character is apparent. The indefinite article never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, except when *such* follows the noun; as, *such* a man; an honor *such* as this. The indefinite adjectives *some, several, one, few, many, all*, etc., precede *such;* as, one *such* book is enough; all *such* people ought to be avoided; few *such* ideas were then held.
And in his time *such* a conqueror
That greater was there none under the sun. *Chaucer.*
His misery was *such* that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping. *Macaulay.*
2. Having the particular quality or character specified.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
3. The same; — with *as.* "[It] hath *such* senses as we have." *Shak.*
4. Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized in terms which are not mentioned, or serving in place of its specific name. See SUCH AND SUCH, below.
In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*
such and such, *or* **such or such**, certain; some; — used to represent a person or thing indefinitely, in place of naming it, often as already particularized in one way or another, or as being of one kind or another. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." 2 *Kings* vi. 8. "A law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.* — **s. like**, of the like kind; similar.
And many other *such like* things ye do. *Mark* vii. 8.

such, *pron.* Such a person or thing; such a one; — commonly with plural reference: such persons; such things.
He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents. *Gen.* iv. 20.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.*; SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCK'ING. [ME. *suken, souken*, AS. *sūcan*, akin to *sūgan*, D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, OHG. *sūgan*, Icel. *sūga, sjúga*, Sw. *suga*, Dan. *suge*, OIr. *súgim* I suck, L. *sugere* to suck. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCTION.]
1. To draw (a liquid) by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air.
2. To draw liquid from by an action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, the breast, etc.) with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother, or dam; an infant *sucks* the breast.
3. To draw, draw in, or imbibe, by any process like sucking; to inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air; hence, to draw or draw in; as, plants *suck* water from the ground.
4. To suckle; to nurse.
to suck the monkey. *British Slang, Originally Naut.* **a** To drink from the bottle. **b** To drink rum from a coconut emptied of its milk. **c** To drink liquor from a cask by means of a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

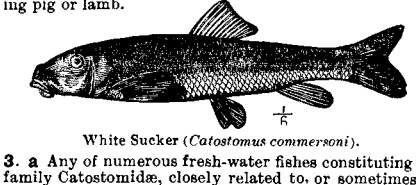
suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth or a tube; to draw in.
Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*
2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking.*
3. To draw air; — said of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

suck, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth or otherwise; suction; also, an agent that sucks, or draws in.
2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*
3. Hence: **a** A small draft; a sip. *Colloq.* **b** A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Liquor, as small beer. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A whirlpool; — often [*cap.*] in proper names. *Scot.*

suck'en (sŭk'ĕn), *n.* [See SOKEN, SOKE.] *Scots Law.* The jurisdiction or thirl of a mill. See THIRLAGE.

suck'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A tenant bound to grind his grain at the mill of a sucken.

suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks.
2. Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal; *Com.*, a sucking pig or lamb.



White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*).

3. **a** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes constituting the family Catostomidæ, closely related to, or sometimes included in, the carp family, from which they are distinguished by the structure of the mouth (which usually has thick, soft lips) and of the lower pharyngeal bones. They

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suc-cess'ful-ly, *adv. Dial. Eng.* **a** Successively. **b** Excessively.
succession duty *or* **tax.** A duty or tax on the succession to a decedent's estate. See DEATH DUTY.
suc-ces'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc-ces'sive. Successive. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cess'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **-less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*
suc-ces'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
suc-ces'so-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to succession.
suc-cu-entry. + SURQUIDRY.
suc'ci (sŭk'sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of SUCCUS.
suc-cid'u-ous (sŭk-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succidaus*, fr. *succidere* fall under.] Ready to fall; falling. *R.*
suc-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap.
suc'cin (sŭk'sĭn), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] Amber.
suc'cin-am'ide (sŭk'sĭ-năm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$.
suc'cin-an'il (-năn'ĭl), *n.* A crystalline substance, C_2H_4-$(CO)_2NC_6H_5$. It is a phenyl derivative of succinimide.
suc'ci-nat'ed (sŭk'sĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid or succinates.
suc-cinc'to-ry (sŭk-sĭŋk'tō-rĭ), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.
suc'cine. + SUCCIN.
suc-cin'e-ous (sŭk-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succineus* of amber.] Succinic. *Obs.*
suc'cin-if'er-ous (sŭk'sĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*succin* + *-ferous.*] Amber-yielding.
suc'ci-nous (sŭk'sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See SUCCINIC.] Succinic. *R.*
suc-ci'sion (sŭk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succisio.* See SUCCISE.] Act of cutting down or off. *Obs.*
suc-ci'sive, *a.* [L. *succissivus.*] Subsecive. *Obs.*
suc-civ'o-rous (sŭk-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice + E. *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on the juices of plants. *Rare.*
suc'cla-ma'tion (sŭk'lä-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succlamatio.*] A shouting or calling after. *Obs.*
suc'col-late, *v. t.* [L. *succollare, succollatum.*] To bear on one's shoulders; to shoulder. *Obs.* — **suc'col-la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
suc'co-ra'ceous, *a.* [L. *suc(c)us* juice.] Juicy. *Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*]
succorance, *n.* Succoring; salvation. *Obs.*
suc'cord. Succored. *Ref. Sp.*
suc'cor-er, suc'cour-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *secoreor.*] One that succors.
suc'cor-ess, -cour-ess, *n.* A female succorer. *Obs.*
suc'cor-less, suc'cour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc'cose (sŭk'ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *sucosus.*] Juicy; sappy.
suc-cos'i-ty (sŭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being succose. *Rare.*
suc'co-teague' (sŭk'ŏ-tēg'). Rare var. of SQUETEAGUE.
Suc'coth (sŭk'ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.* **Suc'coth-be'noth** (-bē'nŏth; -nōth). *Bib.* A deity worshiped by Babylonian colonists in Samaria.
suc'cour, suc'cour-a-ble, etc. Vars. of SUCCOR, etc.
succourse, *n.* Succor. *Obs.*
suc'cous (sŭk'ŭs), *a.* Succose. *R.*
suc'cre (sōōk'ẽr; sōōk'-), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.* [See SUCCUMBENT.] *Eccl.* = KNEELER, 2 **a.**
suc'cub, *n.* **a** Succuba. *Obs.* **b** **suc'cu-ba** (sŭk'ŭ-bä), *n.*; *pl.* **-BÆ** (-bē). [NL. See SUCCUBUS.] Fem. of SUCCUBUS.
suc'cu-ba'tion, *n.* Intercourse with succubi. *Obs.*
succudrous. + SURQUIDROUS.
succudry. + SURQUIDRY.
suc'cu-la (sŭ k'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch.] *Mach.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum. [LENT.]
suc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of SUCCULENT.
suc'cu-lent-ness, *n.* Succulence.
suc'cu-lous (sŭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Succulent; juicy. *Rare.*
suc-cum', Succumb. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cum'ben-cy (sŭ-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of succumbing. *R.*
suc-cum'bens (sŭ-kŭm'bĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUMBENTES (sŭk'ŭm-bĕn'tēz). [L. See SUCCUMBENT.] *Eccl.* = KNEELER, 2 **a.**
suc-cum'bent, *a.* [L. *succumbens*, p. pr.] Submissive. *Obs.*
suc-cumd'. Succumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
succur. + SUCCOR; SUCRE.
suc-cur'sal (sŭ-kŭr'săl), *a.* [F. *succursale.*] *Eccl.* Serving to aid or help; auxiliary, as a church or chapel of ease. *Rare.*
such'an (sĭch'ăn), *a.* Such; such a. — *n.* Such a one. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*pl. Bib.*]
Su'chath-ites (sū'kăth-īts), *n.* [*Bib.*]
suche. + SEEK.
such'like', *a.* Of like kind; *similar.* — *adv.* Similarly. *Obs.*
such'wise' (sŭch'wīz'), *adv.* In such a manner; so.
suck, *n.* [F. *suc*, or L. *suc(c)us.*] Juice; succulence. *Obs.*
suck (*dial.* sŏŏk). Obs. or **dial.** Eng. var. of SOCK, a plowshare.
suck'a-bob', *n.* A lollipop.
suckat. + SUCKET. [TASH.]
suck'a-tash. Var. of SUCCO-
suck'a-u'hock (sŭk'ä-ō'hŏk), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *suck-*

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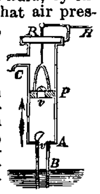
live and feed near the bottom, and the larger species ascend small streams and brooks to spawn. Their flesh is poor, but is extensively canned and sold as that of better fishes. Except for two Asiatic species, they are confined to North America. The buffalo fishes, black horse, and red horse are among the more important species. **b** Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various fishes with a sucking organ or suckerlike mouth, as the lumpfish (or lump*sucker*), a sand sucker, a remora (or shark *sucker*), or a clingfish. **c** A hagfish. **d** A lamprey (or rock *sucker*).
4. a In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding, consisting in its simplest form of a soft pad or disk, often somewhat concave, which when closely applied to an object adheres as a result of atmospheric pressure; a sucking disk. The suckers on the arms of cephalopods are more complex, containing a central pistonlike structure which when drawn in creates a vacuum. **b** A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering, or both, as that of a leech. **c** In echinoderms, a tube foot ending in a sucking disk.
5. The embolus, or bucket, of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket.
6. A pipe through which anything is drawn.
7. a A shoot originating below ground from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop rapidly, often at the expense of the parent; they are sometimes used for propagation. Also, any accessory propagative shoot; thus, the *suckers* of pineapples spring from the axils of the lower leaves. **b** *Bot.* A haustorium.
8. [*usually cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Illinois; — a nickname.
9. A sponging person; a parasite; a sponge; also, a stupid person; one easily duped; a greenhorn; — also used as a general term of opprobrium. *Colloq. or Slang.*
10. A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.*
11. A child's toy consisting of a disk of soft leather with a string through the center, wetted and used to lift stones, or the like; also, *pl.*, a game played with this, in which the winner is the one who lifts the largest stone.
suck′er (sŭk′ẽr), *v. t.;* SUCK′ERED (-ẽrd); SUCK′ER-ING. To strip off the suckers from; as, to *sucker* tobacco.
suck′er, *v. i.* To form or send out suckers; as, Indian corn *suckers* abundantly.
suck′et (sŭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. SUCCADE; SUCK, *v. t.*] A sweetmeat; a dainty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
suck′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** A remora. **b** A California clingfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) found in tide pools.
suck′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCK. Hence: *p. a.* Drawing milk from the mother or dam; not yet weaned; hence, *Colloq.*, very young or immature; as, a *sucking* infant.

> I suppose you are a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. *Thackeray*

sucking coil, *Elec.*, a coil which, when carrying current, draws or sucks in an iron core or plunger. — **s. fish. a** A remora. **b** A lamprey. — **s. louse.** See LOUSE, 1 **a**. — **s. stomach**, *Zoöl.*, the muscular first stomach of certain insects and other invertebrates which suck liquid food.
suck′le (sŭk′'l), *v. t.;* SUCK′LED (-'ld); SUCK′LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.
suck′le, *v. i.* To nurse; to suck.
suck′ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sokeling.* See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** A young child or animal before it is weaned.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = SUCKLERS. **b** The yellow hop clover. **c** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.
su′cre (sōō′krā), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de *Sucre*.] A silver coin of Ecuador, at present (since 1900) worth two shillings (48.7 cents). It was at one time worth over 3s. 3d. (79 cents).
su′crose (sū′krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1. By extension, any saccharose. See SACCHAROSE **b**.
suc′tion (sŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck; cf. OF. & F. *succion*. See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1. a** Act or process of sucking. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air over part of the surface so that air pressure on the rest of the surface pushes the fluid, etc., into the exhausted space; induction.
2. *Naut.* A suction pipe.
3. Liquid; drink. *Dial. Eng.*



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe. Theoretically the suction pump will lift water 34 feet, but practically only about 26 to 28 feet.
Suc-to′ri-a (sŭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of several divisions of suctorial animals, esp. a division of protozoans, equivalent to TENTACULIFERA.
2. Any of the groups Hirudinea, Siphonaptera, and Rhizocephala.
suc-to′ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] **a** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **b** Provided with suctorial organs; as, a *suctorial* fish; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants. **c** Pert. to the Suctoria.
su′da-de′ro (sōō′dä-dā′rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A broad piece, as of leather, attached to a stirrup strap, to protect a rider's leg from sweat. See SADDLE, *Illust.* (*D*).
2. A fissure in a well or water tank whence water is issuing. *Southwestern U. S.*
su-dam′i-na (sū-dăm′ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* -DAMEN (-dā′mĕn). [NL. *sudamen*, *-inis*, fr. L. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] *Med.* Minute whitish vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, caused by retention of sweat in the upper layers of the skin and occurring after profuse perspiration or in certain febrile diseases. — **su-dam′i-nal** (-dăm′ĭ-năl), *a.*
Su′da-nese′ (sōō′dȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites such as the Fulahs, Tibus, and Tuaregs, and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes. Cf. NEGRO, 1.
su-da′ri-um (sū-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif. that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.
su′da-ry (sū′dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] A sudarium.
su′da-to′ri-um (sū′dȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** A hot-air bath, given to cause perspiration.
2. A room where hot-air baths are administered.
su′da-to-ry (sū′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring.
2. *Med.* Sudorific; diaphoretic.
su′da-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *sudatorium.*] A sudatorium.
sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable.
sud′den (sŭd′'n; -ĕn), *a.* [ME. *sodain*, *sodein*, OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, F. *soudain*, L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, perh. fr. *subire* to come on, to steal upon; *sub* secretly + *ire* to go. Cf. SUBITANEOUS.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen. "O *sudden* woe!" *Chaucer.*
2. Hastily prepared, employed, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* cure; a *sudden* departnre.

> Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*

3. Hasty by nature; violent; rash; precipitate. *Obs. or R.*
4 Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly. *Archaic.*

> A *sudden* little river cross'd my path. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for.
— **sud′den-ly**, *adv.* — **sud′den-ness**, *n.*
sud′den, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs or R.*
sud′den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise. *Obs.*, except in phrases **all of a sudden, on a sudden, of a sudden**, sooner than was expected; suddenly.

> He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden.* *Thackeray*

sud′der (sŭd′ẽr), *a.* [Hind. *sadr*, fr. Ar. *çadr* chief.] Lit., chief; — applied to several government departments and officers in India, chiefly in the Bengal Presidency. *India.*
su′dor (sū′dŏr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.
su′dor-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.
su′dor-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or secreting sweat. — **sudoriferous glands**, *Anat.*, the sweat glands. — **su′dor-if′er-ous-ness**, *n.*
su′dor-if′ic (-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat (akin to E. *sweat*) + E. *-fic.*] Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.
Su′dra (sōō′drȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

> The ancient designation *Sudra* finds no great favor in modern times, and we can point to no group that is generally recognized as representing it. *Census of India*, 1901.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden*, *seethe*. See SEETHE.] **1.** Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth.
2. Something frothy like suds; specif., *Slang*, beer.
in, *or* **into, the suds**, in or into embarrassment, trouble, or difficulty. *Colloq.*
suds′y (sŭd′zĭ), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.
sue (sū), *v. t.;* SUED (sūd); SU′ING (sū′ĭng). [ME. *suen*, *sewen*, *siwen*, OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. il *siut*, *suit*, he follows, nous *sevons* we follow), *suir*, F. *suivre*, LL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, *secutus;* akin to Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany, and prob. to E. *see*, v. t. See SEE, *v. t.;* cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SUIT.] **1.** To follow or follow after; to pursue; chase; attend; accompany. *Obs.*
2. To follow with entreaty or persuasion; to solicit. *Obs.*
3. To seek after; to pay court or suit to; to woo.

> *Sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to follow or attend upon (a feudal superior), or to resort to (the superior's mill) for the grinding of grain, etc.; esp., to follow or seek (a court) in order to assist the court in administering justice, esp. as a doomsman, or in order to obtain justice; also, to follow (a person) to a court in order to act as a witness or compurgator in an action in the court. **b** To follow or go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein; as, John Doe *sued* the court for a writ of recovery. **c** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. **d** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.
to sue out, *Law*, to obtain by suit; to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, in judicial proceedings; as, *to sue out* a writ in chancery; *to sue out* a pardon. — **to s.**, *or* **s. out, one's livery.** *Law.* See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.
sue (sū), *v. i.* **1.** To follow; to come after; to ensue. *Obs.*
2. To occur as a consequence; to follow. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. To make request (for); to make application; to petition; entreat; plead.

> By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
> For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

4. To pay court or suit; to woo. *Massinger*
5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to perform or do the duties or part of one who sues, or follows or attends, a superior, etc. **b** Now, to take legal proceedings in court; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.
to sue for one's livery. See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.
sue′-and-la′bor, *or* **sue′-and-la′bour, clause.** *Marine Insurance.* A clause ordinarily inserted in a policy by which the insurer agrees to bear his proportion of expenses voluntarily incurred "in and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery" of the insured subject.
suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F., Sweden.] Swedish glove leather. It is usually mocha or lambskin, tanned on the wrong or bleached side, or with the thin glossy outer grain shaved or peeled off, leaving an undressed surface.
su′et (sū′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *suet*, dim. fr OF. *sieu*, *seu*, *siu*, F. *suif*, L. *sebum*. Cf. SOAP, SEBACEOUS.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow. The corresponding fat of hogs forms leaf lard.
Sue′vi-an (swē′vĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Suevi* a Germanic people. See SWABIAN.] One of an ancient Germanic people, prob. of many distinct tribes, mentioned by Cæsar as dwelling east of the Rhine and by Tacitus as extending to the Elbe and the Baltic; also, one of a Germanic horde from this region which overran France and Spain early in the 5th century.
suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.
suf′fer (sŭf′ẽr), *v. t.;* SUF′FERED (-ẽrd); SUF′FER-ING. [ME. *suffren*, *soffren*, OF. *sufrir*, *sofrir*, F. *souffrir*, (assumed) LL. *sofferire*, for L. *sufferre; sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear*. See BEAR to support.] **1.** To have the feeling or sensation that arises from the action of (something painful, distressing, or the like); to feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); to submit to with distress or grief; as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind.
2. To endure or undergo without sinking; to support; to sustain; to bear up under.

> Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to be affected by; to sustain; to experience; to go or pass through; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

> If your more ponderous and settled project
> May *suffer* alteration. *Shak.*

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to tolerate.

> I *suffer* them to enter and possess *Milton.*

Syn. — Bear, endure, support, sustain; permit, tolerate, consent to. See ALLOW.
to suffer a default, *Law*, to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.
suf′fer, *v. i.* **1.** To submit. *Obs.*
2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is distressing; as, to *suffer* from wounded vanity.
3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

> Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

> The father was first condemned to *suffer*. *Clarendon.*

5. To permit; to allow. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. To continue in a certain state or position; to endure. *Obs.*
suf′fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *soufrable*, F. *souffrable.*] **1.** Able to suffer or endure; patient. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable.
— **suf′fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suf′fer-a-bly**, *adv.*
suf′fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* [ME. *suffrance*, OF. *sufrance*, *soufrance*, F. *souffrance*, L. *sufferentia*, fr. *sufferens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sufferre*. See SUFFER.] **1.** Act or state of suffering; the bearing of pain or the like; suffering. *Obs. or R.*
2. A pain endured; a misery; a suffering. *Obs. or R.*

> The seeming *sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Loss; damage; injury. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; patient endurance; long-suffering. *Chaucer.*

> But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; allowance; leave. *Shak.*

> Somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. *Eng.*
Syn. — Endurance, pain, misery, inconvenience; patience, moderation, toleration. See PERMISSION.
on sufferance, by mere toleration; by passive permission or consent; as, to remain in a house *on sufferance*.

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aŭhock black money, fr. *sucki* black + *poquaŭhock* the round clam.] A kind of seawan.
suck′er (sŭk′ẽr), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.*
suck′er-el (-ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *sucker*.] = BLACK HORSE (fish).
sucker fish. A remora.
suckerie. † SUCCORY.
sucker rod. A pump rod, esp. one of wood, for a well or shaft.
Sucker State. Illinois; — a nickname.
suck′in. Var. of SUCKEN.
sucking bottle. A nursing bottle.
suckiny. † SUKKENYE.
suck′l. Suckle. *Ref. Sp.*
suck′ld. Suckled. *Ref. Sp.*
suck′le (sŭk′'l), *n.* [See SUCKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A comfit. **b** A teat.
suck′ler (sŭk′lẽr), *n.* **a** An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. **b** A suckling. **c** *pl. Dial. Eng.* (1) Red clover. (2) White clover.
suck′less, *a.* Having no juice.
suck′spig′got, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
suck′stone′, *n.* A remora.
suckt. Sucked. *Ref. Sp.*
suck′y (sŏŏk′ĭ). Var. of SOOKY.
su-clat′ (sōō-klăt′), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *suqlāt*, Per. *saqallāt*, *saqalāt*, E. SCARLET.] Any of certain woolens; specif., European broadcloth. Cf. CICLATOUN. *Anglo-Ind.*
sucoure. † SUCCOR.
sucquidry. † SURQUIDRY.
su′crase (sū′krās), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar.] *Chem.* = INVERTASE **a**.
su′crate (sū′krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE **b**.
sucre, *n. & v.* Sugar. *Obs.*
su′crol (sū′krōl; -krŏl), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] = DULCIN. *Trade Name.*
suction anemometer. *Meteor.* An anemometer consisting of an inverted siphon half-filled with water, a difference in water level being due to the wind's force.
suction chamber. The chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers.
suction dredge. A dredging machine using a centrifugal fan to draw up mud, sand, silt, etc., through a suction tube.
suction fan. = EXHAUST FAN.
suction hose. Flexible hose for suction pipes, etc., stiffened by a lining of coiled wire.
suction pipe. A pipe through which flow is induced by suction or exhaust draft; esp., such a pipe joining a pump to the fluid it is raising or drawing.
suction primer. A small auxiliary pump to prime a large one.
suction root. Haustorium.
suction stop. *Phon.* = 4th CLICK, 3.
suction valve Nonreturn valve for a suction pipe; inlet valve.
suc-to′ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the Suctoria. *Rare.*
suc-to′ri-ous (-ŭs; 201), *a.* Suctorial. *Rare.*
sucurs. † SUCCOURSE.
sud (sŏŏd; *unaccented* sŭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOULD.
Sud (sŭd). *Bib.*
su-da′men (sū-dā′mĕn), *n.*, *sing.* of SUDAMINA.
Su-dan′ III, Sudan brown, etc. [See DYE.]
sudar, *n.* Sudary. *Obs. Scot.*
su′date, *v. i.* [L. *sudare*, *sudatum*.] To sweat. — **su-da′tion** (sū-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio:* cf. F. *sudation*.] *Both Rare.*
‖ **su-da′vit et al′sit.** [L.] He has sweated and felt cold, i. e., has inured himself to hardships. See ALDINE, *a.* *Horace* (*A. P.*, 413), said of a youth training for races.
suddart. † SOULDART, a soldier.
suddeken. † SUBDEACON.
suddene. † SUBDEAN.
sud′dent (sŭd′ĕnt; sŏŏd′-). Contr. of *should not*. *Dial. Eng.*
sud′dent, *n.*, *a.*, & *adv.* Sudden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
sud′den-ty (*Scot.* sŭd′ĕn-tĭ, sŏŏd′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *soudaineté*.] Suddenness; as, *on a suddenty*, suddenly. *Obs. or Scot.*
sud′dle, sud′dil (sŭd′'l; sŏŏd′-), *n. & v.* Stain; soil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *p. a.* Defiled. *Obs.*
suden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.
sudene. † SUBDEAN.
sudgeorne. † SOJOURN.
Su′di-as (sū′dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
sudjorn. † SOJOURN.
sudly. † SOUTHLY.
sud′-oil′ (sŭd′oil′), *n.* [See SUDS; OIL.] Grease recovered from suds by the addition of an acid.
su-dor′ic (sū-dŏr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, sweat. — **sudoric acid**, *Physiol. Chem.*, an acid said to be the cause of the acid reaction of human perspiration.
su′dor-ip′a-rous (sū′dŏr-ĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-parous.*] Sudoriferous.
su′dor-ous, *a.* [L. *sudorus*, fr. *sudor* sweat.] Sweaty. *Obs.*
Sudroun. † SOUTHRON.
sudyakne. † SUBDEACON.
sue. Var. of SEW. *Obs. exc. Naut.*
sue, *n.* [See SUE to follow.] Pursuit. *Obs.*
Sue (sū). Dim. of SUSAN.
sue, *n.* [Short for ISSUE.] To flow forth. *Obs.*
sue-. For various forms in *sue-*, see forms in SWE-.
Sue′bi (swē′bī). Var. of SUEVI.
suein. † SWAIN.
sueit † SWEAT, SWEET.
sueke. † SWICK.
suell. † SQUALL, SWELL.
suemme † SWIM.
su′ent (sū′ĕnt), **su′ent-ly.** Vars. of SUANT, SUANTLY. *Dial.*
su′er (sū′ẽr), *n.* One that sues.
suere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
suerge. † CIEROK.
suerly. † SURELY.
‖ **suer′te** (swĕr′tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., lot.] **1.** In the southwestern United States, orig., an allocation by lot of about 27 acres of land to settlers in a new town; now, any small lot of land.
2. See MEASURE.
suertie, suerty. † SURETY.
suet. † SUIT, SWEAT, SWEET.
suetable. † SUITABLE.
suethelband. † SWATHELBAND.
suetor. † SUITOR.
su′et-y (sū′ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.
Sue′vi (swē′vī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Suevians.
sueving, *n.* [AS. *swefn*, *swefen*, sleep, dream.] Dreaming. *Obs.*
suey. † SWAY.
sueyne. † SWAIN.
sueyre. † SWIRE, the neck.
suf. *Abbr.* Suffix.
Su′fe-ism (sōō′fē-ĭz'm). Var. of SUFISM.
su′fet (sū′fĕt). Var. of SUFFETE.
suff (*dial.* sŏŏf, sōōf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH.
suff. *Abbr.* Suffix.
suf-far′ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *suffarcinare*.] To stuff. *Obs.*
suf-fa′ve-an, *a.* [Cf. SOPHY.] Designating, or pert to, a sophy. *Obs.*
suffee. † SOPHY.
suf-fect′ (sŭ-fĕkt′), *a. & v. t.* [L. *suffectus*, p. p. of *sufficere* to furnish.] Substitute. — **suf-fec′tion** (-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffectio*.] *All Rare.*
sufferan. † SOVEREIGN.

sufferance wharf. A licensed private wharf where dutiable goods may be kept until the duty is paid. *Eng.*

suf'fer-er (sŭf'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty, sickness, or disaster. **2.** One who permits or allows.

suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER; specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs' ; -fīz'; 277 : *only -fiz' is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester; cf.* SACRIFICE), *v. t.;* SUF-FICED' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); SUF-FIC'ING (-fīs'Ing; -fīz'-Ing). [ME. *suffisen, sufficen,* OF. *soufire,* F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant,* p. pr., OF. *soufisant*), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1.** To be enough for. *Obs.* **2.** To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. "Let it *suffice* thee." *Deut.* iii. 26. **3.** To furnish or supply adequately. *Obs.*

The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

suf-fice', *v. i.* To be enough; to meet the need (of anything); to be adequate. *Chaucer.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*? *Milton.*

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sufficientia.* See SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy; as, he questioned the *sufficiency* of the equipment. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency.* *Shak.*

3. Adequate substance or means; ample stock or fund; competency. "An elegant *sufficiency*." *Thomson.* **4.** Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sufficere.* See SUFFICE; cf. SUFFISANT.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; a *sufficient* army.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Capable of paying or meeting obligations; responsible; also, possessed of a competency; well-to-do. *Obs.*

The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient.* . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content. *Now Rare.* **5.** Substantial; — of a pavement. *Obs.*

Syn. — Enough, competent, full, ample. See ADEQUATE.

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum,* neut. of *suffixus,* p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *suffixe.* See FIX.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; a postfix. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES. **2.** *Math.* A subscript mark. See SUBINDEX, *n.*

suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'),*v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst'); -FIX'ING. [L. *suffixus,* p. p. See SUFFIX, *n.*] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to attach as a suffix; append.

suf'fix-al (sŭf'ĭk-săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a suffix.

suf-fix'ion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.;* -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'Ing). [L. *sufflatus,* p. p. of *sufflare; sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] A sufflating. *R.*

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'Ing). [L. *suffocatus,* p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration, as by strangling or by depriving of breathable air; to asphyxiate; stifle; smother; to choke. **2.** To hinder or prevent respiration in by compression or closure; to choke. *Obs. or R.*

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

3. To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire.

suf'fo-cate, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio:* cf. F. *suffocation.*] Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] **a** One of an English breed of hornless sheep derived in part from the Southdowns and differing in the extensively black face and legs. **b** One of an English breed of medium-sized black pigs or of an American breed of white pigs, a small variety of the Yorkshire breed. **c** One of an English breed of work horses, esp. for farms, having a deep heavy body, a large coarse head, and rather short legs.

Suffolk Bank system. A system of banking in which each of a number of banks keeps a deposit at a central bank acting as a clearing house in the payment of the notes of all the banks, the notes being assumed to be redeemable in specie on demand. It is a typical example of the application of the banking principle (see CURRENCY DOCTRINE).

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *a.* [F. *suffragant,* fr. LL. *suffraganeus,* confused with L. *suffragans, -antis*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suffragan bishop.

suffragan bishop, *or* **bishop suffragan,** *Eccl.,* a bishop who acts as permanent assistant to another bishop; specif.: **a** Any bishop of a province with relation to his metropolitan. **b** An auxiliary bishop having no independent jurisdiction; specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* A titular bishop who acts for the ordinary bishop whom he has been invited to assist. (2) *Ch. of Eng.* A bishop appointed to assist the bishop of a diocese in a part of his see. His commission, given by the bishop of the diocese, terminates with his superior's death. Cf. COADJUTOR, 2 **b.**

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *n.* [F. *suffragant:* cf. LL. *suffraganeus.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] **1.** Assistant. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'frage (sŭf'răj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages.* *Shak.*

2. The right or act of voting in political matters; esp., in a representative form of government, the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation; the franchise; — usually with *the.* **3.** Testimony; attestation; witness. *Obs. or R.* **4.** *Eccl. & Liturgics.* An intercessory prayer or petition; esp., a short petition of this kind; specif., in the Anglican liturgy, any of various versicles and their responses, including: those after the Creed in Morning and Evening Prayer; those towards the end of the Litany; those (the response being, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord") forming the intercessions of the Litany. **5.** Aid; help; assistance; relief. *A Latinism. Obs.*

suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rā-jĕt'), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette.*] A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. — **suf'fra-get'tism** (-jĕt'Iz'm), *n. Both Cant or Colloq.*

suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rā-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises the political right of suffrage; a voter. **2.** One who has certain opinions or desires about the political suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist.*

suf-fu'mi-gate (sŭ-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'Ing). [L *suffumigatus,* p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-; FUMIGATE.] To fumigate, lit. from below.

suf-fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffumigatio:* cf. F. *suffumigation.*] **1.** Act or operation of suffumigating. **2.** Act of making or using fumes or of burning perfumes.

Spirits . . called up by *suffumigations* of henbane. *Aubrey.*

3. A fume; a preparation for fumigating purposes.

suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.;* SUF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); SUF-FUS'ING (-fūz'Ing). [L. *suffusus,* p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint; to fill, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio:* cf. F. *suffusion.*] **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Bau.*

2. Specif., *Med.,* the spreading of a fluid of the body, as the blood, into the surrounding tissues. **3.** That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *çûfî,* wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of Sufism.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* [See SUFI.] A system of Mohammedan mysticism originating in the 8th century and developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the Divine Being through ecstasy and contemplation.

Su-fis'tic (sōō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sufism.

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *sugre, suger, sucre,* F. *sucre* (cf. It. *zucchero,* Sp. *azúcar*), fr. Ar. *sukkar, assukkar,* fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel; cf. Per. *shak(k)ar.* Cf. SACCHARINE, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet, crystallizable substance, colorless or white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food; — called specif. *cane sugar,* and also *saccharose* and *sucrose.* The chief sources of sugar are the sugar cane and the sugar beet, the completely refined products of which are identical and form the loaf sugar, granulated sugar, etc., of commerce. The juice is treated with lime to remove impurities, filtered, and evaporated. The mother liquor, or molasses, is removed by draining or by a centrifugal. The crude yellowish or brown sugar thus obtained is usually refined by redissolving, clarifying, decolorizing, and recrystallizing. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar,* but the crude beet sugar has an unpleasant flavor. Some sugar is also made from palm and maple trees, common sorghum, etc. Sugar dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It does not reduce Fehling's solution and does not ferment directly, but is converted by diastase (or by heating with acids) into the fermentable mixture called *invert sugar.* It is dextrorotatory, and this property is utilized in estimating the strength of its solutions. Sugar is a food, and also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods. See FOOD, 1.

2. By extension, any of a class of sweet substances belonging to the carbohydrates, and regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. The sugars are classed as monosaccharides, disaccharides, and trisaccharides, and the first class is again subdivided into tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc. Some of the most important sugars are: cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. Sugar of some form appears to be the first carbohydrate formed by green plants through photosynthesis, and being readily soluble, is either translocated as a food material to the growing parts, or converted into starch and stored up for future use. **3.** Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* **4.** Anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance. **5.** Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious; honeyed or soothing words. *Obs. or Colloq.*

sugar of bamboo. See TABASHEER. — **s. of lead.** See LEAD ACETATE a. — **s. of milk.** = LACTOSE a.

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *v. t.;* -ARED (-ĕrd); -AR-ING. **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with. **2.** To cover or sprinkle as with sugar; to sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words.

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

sug'ar, *v. i.* **1.** To sweeten something. **2.** To make maple sugar. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* **3.** To form sugar.

to sugar off, in making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

sugar apple. a The sweetsop. **b** Any of several other ammonaceous trees, as species of *Rollinia,* or their fruit.

sugar beet. A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar extracted from its large white roots. More than 15 per cent is yielded by certain improved strains. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

Sugar Beet.

sugar candy. Candy consisting of sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, such as rock candy.

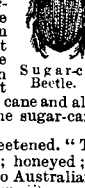
sugar cane. A well-known grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) at present unknown in the wild state, but extensively cultivated in tropical and warm regions (as the West Indies and Louisiana) for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with flat, distichous leaves, many-jointed culms, and an ample terminal panicle. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

1/75

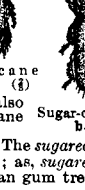
Sugar Cane.

sug'ar-cane' bee'tle. A beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*) that burrows in the base of the sugar cane, thus doing much damage.

sug'ar-cane' bor'er. a The larva of a moth (*Diatræa saccharalis*), which bores in the sugar cane in the southern United States and West Indies. **b** An ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*) which makes borings, like shot holes, in the joints of sugar cane and also bores in wine casks. **c** The sugar-cane beetle.



Sugar-cane Beetle. (¼)



Sugar-cane Borer b. × 8

sug'ared (shōōg'ĕrd), *a.* Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* Also, fig., sweet; honeyed; as, *sugared* kisses.

sugar gum. Either of two Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx* and *E. gunnii*), whose sweetish leaves are browsed upon by stock.

sugar loaf. 1. A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made. **2.** Hence: **a** A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. **b** A hill shaped like a sugar loaf; — common [*cap.*, and usually *Sugarloaf*] as a proper name.

su'gar-loaf', *a.* Shaped like a sugar loaf; conoidal; as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.

sugar maple. a A maple of the eastern United States (*Acer saccharum*), having smooth gray bark, 3-5-lobed leaves, and umbel-like clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Its hard close-grained wood is much used for cabinet-work, esp. in the curly-grained form (see BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE). Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **b** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap, as *A. floridanum, A. grandidentatum, A. leucoderme,* etc.

1/4

Sugar Maple a. *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

suf'fer-ant, *a.* [ME. *suffraunt,* OF. & F. *souffrant,* p. pr.] Tolerant; patient. *Obs.* — *n.* A patient person. *Obs.*

suf'ferd. Suffered. *Ref. Sp.*

suf'fer-ing, *p. pr.* of SUFFER. — **suf'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ous, *a.* Suffering. *Obs.*

suf'fete (sŭf'ēt), *n.* [L. *sufes, suffes, -etis,* fr. a Punic word akin to Heb. *shôphêt* prophet.] A chief magistrate of ancient Carthage.

suf-fice'a-ble (sŭ-fīs'ă-b'l; -fīz'-), *a.* See -ABLE

suf-fi'cience (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Sufficiency. *Obs.* [CIENT.]

suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of SUFFICIENT.

suf-fi'cient-ness, *n.* Sufficiency.

suf-fic'ing (sŭ-fīs'Ing ; -fīz'-Ing), *p. pr.* of SUFFICE. — **suf-fic'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **suf-fic'ing-ness,** *n.* [A fumigation. *Obs.*

suf'fi-ment, *n.* [L. *suffimentum.*]

suf'fi-sance (sŭf'ĭ-z ăns), *n.* [OF. *sovfisance,* F. *suffisance.* Cf. SUFFICIENCY.] Sufficiency; abundance; also, ability; competency. *Obs.*

suf'fi-sant, *a.* [OF. *soufisant.* Cf. SUFFICIENT.] Sufficient. *Obs.* — **suf'fi-sant-ly,** *adv. Obs*

suffuse. + SUFFICE.

suf'fu (*dial.* sŭf'Yt), *v. t.* To beat; buffet. *Obs, or Dial. Eng.*

suf-fu'sion (sŭ-fūsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffitio.*] Fumigation; a fumigant; perfume. *Obs.*

suf-fu'to. + SOFFITO.

suf-fix'ment (sŭ-fĭks'mĕnt), *n.* Suffixion.

suf'fixt. Suffixed *Ref. Sp.*

suf-flam'i-nate (sŭ-flăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *sufflaminatus,* p. p of *sufflaminare* to hold back by a clog, fr. *sufflamen* a clog.] To check as by a brake or clog; hence, to stop; to impede. *Obs.*

suf-flue' (-flōō' ; 243), *n. Her.* A clarion, or rest.

suf'fo-cate, *a.* [L. *suffocatus,* p. p.] Suffocated; choked. *Obs.*

suf'fo-cat'ing (sŭf'ō-kāt'Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUFFOCATE. — **suf'fo-cat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

suffoke, *v. t.* [F. *suffoquer.*] To suffocate, esp. by drowning. *Obs.*

Suffolk punch. The Suffolk horse. See SUFFOLK, *n.*, c.

suf-fos'sion (sŭ-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffossio,* fr. *suffodere, suffossum,* to dig under; *sub* + *fodere* to dig.] Undermining. *Obs.*

suffounge, *v. t.* [OF. *soffunger,* L. *suffumigare.*] To suffumigate. *Obs.*

suf'fra-gan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

suf'fra-gant, *a. & n.* Suffragan; also, assistant *Obs.*

suf'fra-gate (sŭf'rā-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffragatus,* p. p. of *suffragari.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] Lit., to support with one's vote; hence, to concur; also, to assist; to be contributory. — **suf'fra-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **suf'fra-ga'tor** (-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] *All Obs. or R.*

suf'fra-ga-to-ry (sŭf'rā-gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to support by voting. [elect. *Obs.*]

suf'frage, *v. t.* To vote for; to

suf-frag'i-nous (sŭ-frăj'Y-nŭs), *a.* [L. *suffraginosus* diseased in the hock, fr. *suffrago* the pastern, or hock.] Pert. to, or diseased in, the hock; spavined. *Obs.*

suf'frag-ism (sŭf'răj-ĭz'm), *n.* Enjoyment of the suffrage.

suf-fra'go (sŭ-frā'gō), *n.* [L., the hock.] **a** The hock of a horse. **b** The tarsal joint (so-called *knee*) of a bird.

suf'france. + SUFFERANCE.

suffraunt. + SUFFERANT.

suffrayn. + SOVEREIGN.

suf'fren. + SUFFER.

suffrentie. + SOVEREIGNTY.

suffretе, *n.* [OF. *soufraite, soufrete.*] Want. *Obs.*

suffretous, *a.* [OF. *sofraitos, soufreteus.*] Wretched; miserable. *Obs.* [To ruh off. *Obs.*]

suf'fri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *sufficare.*]

suf-front', *n.* [*suf-* + *front.*] A frontal for an altar table. *Obs.*

suf'fru-tes'cent (sŭf'rōō-tĕs'-ĕnt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**

suf'fru-tex (-tĕks), *n.; pl* -TICES (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-sēz). [NL. See SUB-; FRUTEX.] *Bot.* A subshrub.

suf'fru-ti'ceous, suf'fru-ti'cious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suffruticose. *Obs.*

suf-fru'ti-cose (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [fruticose.]

suf-fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Suffruticose. *Obs.*

suf'fru-tic'u-lose (sŭf'rōō-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* Slightly fruticose.

suf'fu'mi-gate. *p. a.* Suffumigated; perfumed. *Obs.*

suf-fu'mige. *n.* [LL. *suffumigium.*] A medicinal fume. *Obs.*

suf'fu-rate, *v. t.* [L. *suffurari* to steal secretly.] Withdraw. *Obs.*

suf-fuze'. Suffuse. *Ref. Sp.*

suffy, su'fi. + SOPHY.

suffyse. + SUFFICE.

sufiant, *a.* Sufficient. *Obs. Scot.*

Su'fic (sōō'fĭk), *a.* = SUFISTIC.

Su'fi-ism (sōō'fē-Yz'm), **Su'fi-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk). Vars. of SUFISM, SUFISTIC.

sug (sŭg), *n.* [Cf. SOW, *n.*] Sow; a corpulent person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of the trout. *Obs.*]

sug. *n.* Some external parasite

sugar almond. Almond praline.

sugar ant. The common red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).

sugar ash. The box elder.

sug'ar bak'er (shōōg'ĕr bāk'-ĕr). A sugar refiner.

sug'ar-bak'er's itch. A variety of eczema, due to the action of sugar upon the skin.

sugar bean. A West Indian variety of the Sieva or civet bean.

su'gar-beet' web'worm'. See WEBWORM. [RY a.]

sug'ar-ber'ry, *n.* = HACKBER-

sugar bird. *Zoöl.* Any of various honey creepers, honey eaters, and sunbirds, which suck the nectar of flowers.

sugar bush. a A sugar orchard. *U. S.* **b** A South African proteaceous shrub *Protea mellifera.*

sugar camp. A camp in or near a sugar orchard, where maple sugar is made. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* [*Obs.*]

sugar-candian, *n.* Sugar candy.

sugar-cane wax. = CEROSIN.

sug'ar-coat'ed, *a.* Coated with sugar; fig., rendered palatable.

sug'ar-el'ly, *n.* Licorice. *Scot.*

sugar fish. A fish moth.

sugar grape. The sand grape.

sugar grass. a Any saccharine variety of sorghum **b** The grass *Pollinia fulva. Australia.*

sug'ar-house', *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined.

sug'ar-i-ness (shōōg'ĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sug'ar-less, *a.* See -LESS.

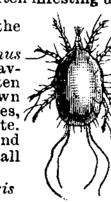
sugar meat. A sweetmeat. *Obs.*

sugar mill. A machine with rollers for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.

sugar mite. **a** Any of several mites of the genus *Glyciphagus*, esp. *G.*, syn. *Tyroglyphus*, *sacchari*, often infesting unrefined sugar. **b** A fish moth.

sugar pea. A variety of pea of which the whole pod is often cooked and eaten.

sugar pine. A lofty species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, having leaves in fives, and immense cones often 18 inches long. It has a soft reddish brown wood, used for interior finishings, shingles, etc.; the heartwood yields a sugary exudate.



Sugar Mite **a**, much enlarged

sug′ar-plum′ (shŏŏg′ẽr-plŭm′), *n.* **1**. A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon. Also fig.
2. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis U. S.*

sugar squirrel. An Australian flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*), resembling a flying squirrel. See FLYING PHALANGER, *Illust.*

sugar tree. **a** The sugar maple. **b** In Australia, the myoporaceous tree *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar vinegar. Vinegar made from refuse sugary or starchy materials by alcoholic and acetic fermentations.

sug′ar-y (shŏŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Resembling, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.
2. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

sug′ar-y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A place or establishment where sugar is made, as a sugar factory or sugar camp.

sug-gest′ (sŭg-jĕst′; 277), *v. t.;* SUG-GEST′ED; SUG-GEST′ING. [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.]
1. To present, usually indirectly, as an object of thought, a matter to be considered or acted upon, a problem to be solved, or the like; to cause to be thought of, as through association of ideas; to bring or call up in the mind, as one idea another, through association of ideas; to intimate; hint; as, smoke *suggests* a fire; to *suggest* a difficulty.
2. To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt. *Obs.*
Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*. *Shak.*

sug-gest′, *v. i.* To make a suggestion or suggestions; to give rise to or present ideas through association.

sug-gest′i-bil′i-ty (-jĕs′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being subject to suggestion; receptivity to ideas or intimations tending to evoke response or sympathy; esp., the exaggerated receptivity of a hypnotized person.

sug-gest′i-ble (-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; also, readily serving to suggest.

sug-ges′tion (-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio.*]
1. A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas; a bringing before the mind for consideration, action, solution, or the like; intimation.
2. That which is suggested; an intimation; hint.
3. An evil incitement; temptation. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word, which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion* (see HYPNOTISM).
Many "miracles" of healing, and of "stigmatization," become credible when verified in modern experience and explained by "*suggestion;*" though to "explain the explanation" is a task for the future. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*
5. A criminal charge or complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party.
Syn. — SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, he dropped a *hint* of opposition, and hazarded a *suggestion* as to meeting it; "Why do I yield to that *suggestion*, whose horrid image doth unfix my hair?" (*Shak.*); "Sometimes he describes amply by the merest *hint*" (*Lowell*); "[We] talked together with obscure *hints;* both self-misunderstood and darkly guessing" (*Shelley*); to take a *hint*. See HINT, *v. i.*

sug-ges′tive (-jĕs′tĭv), *a.* **1**. Tending to suggest; containing a suggestion; full of suggestion; stimulative of thought.
2. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, hypnotic suggestion.
3. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, or the like; as, a *suggestive* play.
suggestive medicine, treatment by commands or positive statements addressed to a more or less hypnotized patient. — **sug-ges′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sug-ges′tive-ness**, *n.*

su′i-cid′al (sū′ĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide; characterized by an impulse to commit suicide; as, *suicidal* insanity; fig., destructive of one's own interests. — **su′i-cid′al-ly** (-sīd′ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

su′i-cide (sū′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + E. *-cide*, 2. Cf. SO, *adv.;* HOMICIDE.] **1**. Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; *Law*, self-murder; deliberate and intentional destruction of his own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.
2. Ruin of one's own interests. "Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*." *V. Knox.*

su′i-cide (sū′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se.

su′i-cide, *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.*

Su′i-dæ (sū′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sus* hog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of nonruminant artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the wild and domestic swine, but in modern classifications excluding the peccaries (family Tagassuidæ).

‖ **su′i ge′ne-ris** (sū′ī jĕn′ē-rĭs). [L.] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique; peculiar.

‖ **su′i ju′ris**. [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* **a** In Roman law, having the full rights of a freeman, i. e., not subject to the patria potestas, manus, or mancipium of another, persons subject to any of them being called *alieni juris*. **b** In general, of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

Su-i′na (sū-ī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog.] *Zoöl.* A subdivision of artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the true swine (Suidæ), peccaries (Tagassuidæ), and hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidæ). They have bunodont molars, and metapodials not fused in a cannon bone. — **su′ine** (sū′īn), *a.*

su′int (sū′ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F.] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; — called also *yolk*. It is removed in washing and is used as a source of potash.

suit (sūt), *n.* [ME. *siute*, *seute*, *suite*, OF. *siute*, *sieute*, F. *suite*, fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre;* perh. influenced by L. *secta* a sect; or fr. assumed LL. *sequita*. See SUE to follow; cf. SECT, in religion, SUITE.] **1**. Act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit. *Obs.*
2. Act of pursuing an end or object; pursuit. *Obs.*
3. Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; hence, entreaty; solicitation; petition; as, to make *suit* to the king; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing.
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, the act of one who sues a superior or his mill, a court, or a party to court (see SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**). Also, the body of those who performed any of the acts involved. **b** Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, the attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil or criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery.
5. Those who follow a person of position or wealth to attend on him; a company of attendants or followers; a retinue; — now usually written *suite*, and pronounced *swēt*.
6. Things that follow in a series or succession; the objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.; — in this sense now usually *suite*.
7. Rarely *suite*. Specif.: *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack, — each set commonly consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds.
8. A number of things used together, and generally necessarily united to answer their purpose; two or more things ordinarily classed or used together, or a combination of such things, as garments, constituting a single article; a set; as, a *suit* of armor; specif., short for *suit of clothes*.
9. Regular order; succession. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PRAYER.
out of suits, out of favor; at odds; — a phrase involving a figure of speech which is uncertain and doubtless a play upon words. *Obs. Shak.* — **suit real**, *Early Eng. Feudal Law*, suit royal, i. e., suit at the royal courts. *Obs.*

suit, *v. t.;* SUIT′ED; SUIT′ING. **1**. To fit; adapt; accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word. *Shak.*
2. To be fitted, accommodated, or adjusted to; to accord with; to be proper or appropriate to; to become; to befit.
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*
3. To answer the requirements or demands of; to meet the desires of; to please; satisfy; as, to *suit* one's taste.
4. To dress; to clothe. *Obs.*
to suit one's book. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond; — usually followed by *with* or *to*.
The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer, fit, become, consist with.

suit′a-bil′i-ty (sūt′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

suit′a-ble (sūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; proper; becoming; as, language *suitable* for the subject.
Syn. — Proper, fitting, becoming, accordant, agreeable, competent, correspondent, compatible, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT.
— **suit′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suit′a-bly**, *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1**. Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses).
2. A retinue or company of attendants; as, the *suite* of an ambassador. See SUIT, *n.*, 5.
3. A connected series or succession of objects; a number of things used or classed together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of minerals. See SUIT, *n.*, 6.
4. *Music.* **a** One of the old instrumental forms, in vogue during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys, often with an elaborate prelude. The strict form was a cycle of three to five classic dance forms in one key, the dances being taken from the allemande, courante, sarabande, bourrée, gigue, gavotte, minuet, passepied, and other forms, usually beginning with the allemande and ending with the gigue. The suite form has been superseded by the more compact *sonata*, but is still sometimes affected. **b** A modern instrumental form, sometimes almost of the dimensions of the symphony, but wholly free as to the character and number of its movements; as, the "Indian" *suite* by MacDowell.
5. In writing, a sequel. *Rare.*
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

suit′ing (sūt′ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes; — chiefly in the *pl.* *Cant.*

suit′or (sūt′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A follower. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner.
She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*
3. Esp., one who solicits a person in marriage; a wooer; a lover; — formerly used of women as well as men.
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, one who sues, or makes suit of, his lord, a certain court, etc. See SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**. **b** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one who prosecutes an action in court; a party to a suit.

suit service. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Service owing or rendered to a superior by doing suit for him, as to a court.

‖ **sui′vez′** (swē′vā′). [F.] *Music.* Follow; — a direction to accompanist or orchestra to follow the soloist in time, etc.

Su′la (sū′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *sūla* the gannet. See SOLAN GOOSE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of totipalmate sea birds consisting of the gannets and boobies, constituting the family Sulidæ.

sul′cate (sŭl′kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed or grooved; as, a *sulcate* stem.

sul-ca′tion (sŭl-kā′shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or channeling, or state of being sulcate; also, a channel or furrow.

sul′cus (sŭl′kŭs), *n.; pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions or gyri. See FISSURE, 1.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.;* SULKED (sŭlkt); SULK′ING. [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

sulk, *n.* State or condition of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor; — often *pl.* "Gracious or in the *sulks*." *Hawthorne.*

sulk′i-ness (sŭl′kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in *āsolcen*, *besolcen*, properly p. p. of *seolcan*, in *āseolcan* to be weak or slothful; of uncert. origin. See -NESS.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness; as, *sulkiness* of disposition.

sulk′y (sŭl′kĭ), *a.;* SULK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SULK′I-EST. [See SULKINESS; cf. SULKY, *n.*] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; splenetic; unwilling or disinclined, esp. temporarily, to associate with others or to receive advances.
Syn. — See SULLEN.

sulk′y, *n.; pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From SULKY, *a.;* — because for only one person at a time.] **1**. A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
2. Short for *sulky plow*, etc.

sulk′y, *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver; — said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator, machine, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*), rake, etc.

sul′la (sŭl′ȧ; sŏŏl′ȧ), *n.*, *or* **sulla clover**. [Sp. *sulla.*] A European fabaceous plant (*Hedysarum coronarium*) valued for forage. It is also cultivated in gardens for its pink flowers under the name of *French honeysuckle*.

sul′lage (sŭl′āj), *n.* [Cf. SUILLAGE, SULLIAGE.] **1**. Drainage of filth; also, that which sullies; esp., filth from the street, farmyard, etc.; sewage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. State of being sullied or defiled; defilement; pollution.
3. *Founding.* Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.
4. Silt; mud deposited by water.

sul′len (sŭl′ĕn), *a.* [ME. *solein*, *solain*, lonely, sullen; through OF. fr. (assumed) LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1**. Lonely; alone; solitary; hence, unmated; single. *Obs.* *Wycliffe (Job iii. 14)*
2. One only; single; sole; solitary. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Disposed to be alone; ill-humoredly unsociable; hence, gloomily silent; morose; sulky; glum.
And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior.*

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sugar mule. See COTTON MULE.
sugar orchard. A grove or collection of sugar maples; sugar bush. *U. S.*
sug′ar-plate′, *n.* Sweetmeats. [*Obs.*]
sugar sand. A sediment, chiefly of calcium malate, which separates in making maple sugar.
sug′ar-sop′, *n.* Sugarplum. *Obs.*
su′gent (sū′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] *Zoöl.* Suctorial.
sugeorne. ✝ SOJOURN.
suger. ✝ SUGAR.
su-ges′cent (sū-jĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck + E. *-escent.*] Of, pert. to, or adapted for, sucking.
suget. ✝ SUBJECT, *n.* & *v.*
sug′gan (sŭg′ȧn), *n.* [Ir. *sūgān*, or Gael. *sùgan.*] A rope, collar, or saddle, of twisted straw; a heavy bed cover. *Scot. & Ir.*
sugge, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *sukke*, and E. SIGH.] To pant; to sigh. *Obs.*
sugge, suggen. ✝ SAY. [IBLE.]
sug-gest′a-ble, *a.* = SUGGEST-
sug-gest′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sug-gest′er, *n.* One who suggests.
‖ **sug-ges′ti-o fal′si** (sŭg-jĕs′chĭ-ō făl′sī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suggestion of an untruth. Cf. DOLUS.
sug-ges′tion, *v. t.* To subject to, or treat by, suggestion. [*Sp.*]
sug-ges′tiv. Suggestive. *Ref.*
sug-ges′tive, *n.* That which suggests or tends to suggest.
sug-gest′ment, *n.* Suggestion.
sug-ges′tor. Var. of SUGGESTER.
sug-ges′tress (sŭg-jĕs′trĕs), *n.* A woman who suggests.
sug-ges′tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised place, esp. a platform, stage, or tribune.
sug′gil, *v. t.* [L. *suggillare*, *sugillare*, *suggillatum*, *sugillatum.*] To beat black and blue; hence, to defame. *Obs.*
sug′gil-late (sŭg′jĭ-lāt; sŭj′ĭ-), *v. t.* = SUGGIL. *Obs.*
sug′gil-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugillatio:* cf. F. *sugillation.*] **1**. Act of suggillating, or state of being suggillated; fig., defamation; slander. *Obs.* **2**. A livid, or black-and-blue, mark; bruise.
suggourne. ✝ SOJOURN.
suggurait. ✝ SUGARED.
sugh (*Scot.* sōōk). Obs. or Scot. of SOUGH.
sughe. ✝ SIGH. [Japan cedar.]
su′gi (sōō′gē), *n.* [Jap.] The
sugour, sugre ✝ SUGAR.
suhe. ✝ SUE.
suiche. ✝ SUCH.
su′i-cid′i-cal (sū′ĭ-sĭd′ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Suicidal. *Obs.*
su′i-cid-ism (sū′ĭ-sīd-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being suicidal. *Rare.*
su′i-cism (sū′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; egoism; egotism. *Obs. or R.*
suie. ✝ SUE.
suier. ✝ SQUIRE.
su′i-form (sū′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sus* hog + *-form.*] Piglike.
suift. ✝ SWIFT.
‖ **su′i he-re′des** (sū′ī hē-rē′dēz). [L.] See HERES. [-FUL.]
suik, suikful ✝ SWICK, SWICK-
suikedom. ✝ SWIKEDOM.
‖ **sui′ker-bosch′** (sū′kẽr-bŏs′), *n.* [S. African D.] The sugar bush.
suile. ✝ SOIL, to defile.
suilk. ✝ SUCH.
su′il-lage, *n.* [F. *souiller* to soil, OF. also *soillier*. See SOIL to stain; cf. SULLAGE.] A drain or collection of filth. *Obs.*
su′il-line (sū′ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *suillus* of or belonging to swine, fr. *sus* hog.] Piglike.
suim. ✝ SWIM.
suinc. ✝ SWINK. [er. *Obs.*]
suinch, *n.* = SWINKER, labor-
su′ine (sū′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A mixture of oleomargarine with lard or other fatty ingredients. It is used as a substitute for butter.
suing. ✝ SWING.
su′ing, *vb. n.* of SUE.
su′ing, *a.* [P. pr. of *sue.*] *Obs.* **a** Pursuing; ensuing. **b** Conformable; well proportioned.
su′ing-ly, *adv.* In succession; afterwards; consequently. *Obs.*
suink. ✝ SWINK.
Su′i-o-goth′ (sū′ĭ-ō-gŏth′), *n.* [L. *Suiones* (a Teutonic tribe in what is now Sweden) + E. *Goth.*] A Scandinavian Goth.
suir. ✝ SURE. [SWIRE, neck.]
suire. ✝ SQUARE, SQUIRE, SURE,
suirge, *n.* = SURGERY. *Obs.*
su′ist (sū′ĭst), *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to himself or to one's self.] A selfish person; selfist. *R.*
suit. ✝ SOOT.
suit′a-bl. Suitable. *Ref. Sp.*
suit court. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The court in which tenants owe attendance or suit.
suit′er. ✝ SUITOR.
suit′er-ess, *n.* = SUITORESS.
suith. ✝ SOOTH.
suithe. ✝ SWITH.
suithfast. ✝ SOOTHFAST.
suit′hold′, *n.* *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding or tenure of a superior in consideration of suit at his court or the like.
suit′like′, *a.* Suitable. *Obs.*
suit′or, *v. i.* To woo. [suitor.]
suit′or-ess, suitress, *n.* Female
suit′y (sūt′ĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Suitable. **b** Uniform.
‖ **sui′vante′** (swē′väNt′), *n.* [F.] A waiting woman or maid; a lady's maid.
su′jee. Var. of SUJI.
su′ji (sōō′jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī.*] Indian wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina.
sujorn. ✝ SOJOURN.
suk. ✝ SWICK.
sukat. ✝ SUCKET.
suke. ✝ SUCK. [teakettle. *Dial.*]
su′key (sū′kĭ; sōō′kĭ), *n.* A
sukkarde. ✝ SUCCADE.
sukkenye, *n.* [OF. *souquenie*, F. *souquenille;* cf. Pol. *sukmia*, Bohem. *sukně* garment.] A short frock or tunic. *Obs.*
Suk′ki-im, *or* **-ims** (sŭk′ĭ-ĭm, -ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sukkīīm.*] *Bib.* An African people, prob. Hamitic.
su-klat′. Var. of SUCLAT.
sukte ✝ SUCKET.
sukudry. ✝ SURQUIDRY.
sukur. ✝ SUCCOR.
Su′ky (sū′kĭ). Dim. of SUSAN.
sul. Dial. Eng. var. of SULL.
Su′la-fat′ (sōō′lȧ-făt′), *n.* [Ar. *sulahfāh* tortoise.] See STAR.
sulayne. ✝ SULLEN.
sul′cal (sŭl′kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to a sulcus.
sul′cate, *v. t.* To cast up in furrows; till; plow. *Obs.* [cate.]
sul′cat-ed (sŭl′kāt-ĕd), *a.* Sul-
sulch. ✝ SUCH.
sul′ci (sŭl′sī), *n.*, *pl.* of SULCUS.
sul′ci-form (sŭl′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a sulcus. *Rare.*
suld (*dial.* sŏŏd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULD.
suldari. Var. of SHOOLDARRY.
suldart. ✝ SOLDIER.
suldre. ✝ SHOULDER.
sule. ✝ SELL, *v.;* SHALL.
su′le-a (sōō′lē-ȧ), *n.* [Bengali *sulea.*] An Asiatic threadfin (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and other rivers and used as food.
sulf. ✝ SELF.
sulf-ac′id, sul-fam′ate, sul-fam′ic, sul′fate, sul′fide, sul′fite, sul′fo-nal, sul′fur, sul′furate, sul′fu-ret, sul-fu′ric, sul′fur-ous, and other forms derived from *sulphur*. Ref. sp. of SULPHACID, etc., adopted by some chemists and by advocates of spelling reform, but not yet in general usage.
‖ **sul′fa-te′ra** (sōōl′fä-tā′rä). Var. of SOLFATARA.
su′ghe. ✝ SULLOW. [See SULA.]
Su′li-dæ (sū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.]
Su′li-ote (sū′lĭ-ōt), *n.* One of a mixed Greek and Albanian people, named from the Suli Mountains, in Epirus, whither they fled from the Turks in the 17th century. Many have migrated into Greece. [*Obs.*]
sulk, *n.* & *v.* [L. *sulcus.*] Furrow.
sulk, *a.* [Cf. SULKINESS.] Perh., slow of sale, hard to sell. *Obs.*
sul′ka (sōōl′kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çulka.*] *Hindu Law.* The dowry of a bride, from her father.
sulk′er, *n.* One who sulks.
sulk′i-ly (sŭl′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULKY. See -LY.
sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *suluh*, *sulh*, a plow.] Plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sullage head *or* **piece**. *Founding.* = HEAD, *n.*, 21 **a**.
Sul′lan (sŭl′ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the Roman dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.).
sullanders. ✝ SALLENDERS.
sulle. ✝ SELL, *v.*, SHALL.
sullemne. ✝ SOLEMN. [*Obs.*]
sul′len, *v. t.* To make sullen.

4. Obstinate; intractable. *Rare.*
Things are as *sullen* as we are *Tillotson.*
5. Gloomy; dismal; sad; melancholy. *Milton.*
Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak.*
6. Heavy; dull; slow-moving; sluggish. "The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course." *Scott.*
7. Malignant; unpropitious; baleful; as, *sullen* planets.
Syn. — Sour, cross, ill-humored, ill-natured, peevish, fretful, petulant, gloomy, moody, austere, gruff, crusty, churlish, harsh, cynical, spiteful. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness; as, "*Sullenness* does not imply silence, but an ill-natured silence" (*Tatler*); "In a morning I am always *sullen*" (*Byron*); "Sheridan was generally very dull in society, and sat *sullen* and silent" (*Scott*); "Lethe's *sullen* water" (*Shelley*); "In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a *sulky* cockatoo" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "two persons . . . sitting . . . in neat evening costume, sipping a little sherry, silent, genteel, and *glum*" (*Thackeray*); "as *glum* as an undertaker" (*id.*); "He looked *glum* under scolding" (*G. Eliot*). SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity; as, "Mason replied instantly, in a *surly*, nasal tone" (*N. Nicholls*); "*surly* eyes, brow-hidden" (*Keats*); "a *surly* mastiff" (*Cowper*); "the somewhat *surly* goodness, the hard and unattractive pieties into which she cannot really enter" (*W. Pater*); "should there be any cold-blooded and *morose* mortals who really dislike this book" (*Boswell*); "a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person" (*South*); "The *moroseness* of age and infirmity never touched him" (*M. Arnold*). SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite; as, "a tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech" (*Lamb*); "Sheridan's humor, or rather wit, was always *saturnine*, and sometimes savage; he never laughed" (*Byron*); "*saturnine*, sour-blooded persons" (*G. Eliot*); "She is ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*, and he's composed of harshness" (*Shak.*); "Divine Philosophy! not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose" (*Milton*); "more peevish, cross, and *splenetic*, than dog distract or monkey sick" (*S. Butler*); "that *splenetic* temper, which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell" (*Landor*); "*splenetic*, personal, base, a wounded thing with a rancorous cry" (*Tennyson*). See PEEVISH, SOUR, BLUFF, MELANCHOLY, SILENT, ACRIMONY, STRICT.
— **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *n.* **1.** One who is solitary; a hermit. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Sullen feelings or manners; sulks; moroseness; as, to have the *sullens*. *Obs. or Colloq. Shak.*

sul'ly (-Y), *v. t.*; SUL'LIED (-Id); SUL'LY-ING (-Y-Ing). [ME. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire, *sich sühlen* to wallow, Sw. *söla* to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan* to defile; prob. influenced by OF. *soillier* to soil, F. *souiller* (see SOIL to make dirty).] To soil; dirty; tarnish; stain; defile; as, to *sully* a sword.
No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity *Atterbury*

sul'ly, *v. i.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*

sul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* SULLIES (-Iz). Soil; tarnish; stain
Little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulph'ac'id (sŭlf'ăs'Id), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid in which, to some extent, sulphur replaces oxygen; — called also *sulpho acid* and *thio acid*. See SULPHO-.

sul-pham'ate (sŭl-făm'āt; sŭl'fă-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphamic acid

sul-pham'ic (sŭl-făm'Ik), *a.* Designating a crystalline acid, $NH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH$, an amido derivative of sulphuric acid.

sulph-am'ide (sŭlf-ăm'Id, -Id; sŭl'fă-mīd; -mId), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, neutral substance, $SO_2(NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with ammonia gas; by extension, any of several derivatives of it.

sulph-am'i-nol (sŭlf-ăm'Y-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Pharm. & Chem.* A compound, $C_{12}H_9O_3NS$, obtained as a pale yellow odorless powder by the action of sulphur on a hydroxy derivative of diphenylamine. It is used externally as an antiseptic and absorbent like iodoform.

sul'pha-nil'ic (sŭl'fă-nĭl'Ik), *a.* [From *sulph*uric + *aniline*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric sulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, derived from aniline; specif., the para acid, a crystalline substance obtained by the sulphonation of anifine and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, -atis*, fr. L *sulphur, sulpur, sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur: cf. F. *sulfate*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. Nearly all the normal metallic sulphates are fairly soluble in water, except those of barium, lead, strontium, and calcium, which occur as barite, anglesite, celestite, and anhydrite and gypsum.

sul'phate, *v. t.*; SUL'PHAT-ED (-fāt-ĕd); SUL'PHAT-ING (-fāt-Ing). **1.** To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a sulphate; to convert into sulphate.
2. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably Pb_2SO_5, not the normal sulphate $PbSO_4$) on (the plates of a storage battery).

sul'phate, *v. i.* To become sulphated.

sul'phat-ed (sŭl'fāt-ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SULPHATE. — **sulphated oil**, *Dyeing*, a liquid obtained by treating a vegetable oil, as castor oil, with concentrated sulphuric acid so as to render it soluble in water. It is used with alizarin, as a mordant for basic colors on cotton, etc. Called also *alizarin oil, Turkey-red oil, soluble oil*, or *olein*.

sulphate process. A process for making wood pulp by boiling wood chips under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulphate.

sul-phat'ic (sŭl-făt'Ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

sul'phat-ize (-fāt-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing) To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting.

sul'pha-to- (sŭl'fă-tō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting a *sulphate as an ingredient*. *Rare.*

sulph-az'ide (sŭlf-ăz'Id; -Id; 184), *n.* Also **-azid**. *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of sulphonic derivatives of hydrazines having the general formula $RNHNHSO_2R'$; as, phenyl-benzene-*sulphazide*, $C_6H_5NHNHSO_2C_6H_5$. They are formed by the action of alcoholic sulphur dioxide on diazo compounds and in other ways.

sul'phide (sŭl'fId; -IId; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, sul'fide, -fid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur, or one so regarded; — formerly called *sulphuret*. Excepting the sulphides of the alkali and alkaline earth metals, the metallic sulphides are insoluble in water, or nearly so, and many occur as minerals. Binary compounds of sulphur with the more negative elements, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and oxygen, are not usually called sulphides.

sul'phide, *v. t.* To treat with, or convert into, sulphide.

sulph-in'di-got'ic (sŭlf-In'dĭ-gŏt'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_8O_2N_2(SO_3H)_2$, obtained as an amorphous blue solid by treating indigo with sulphuric acid.

sul'phine (sŭl'fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin**. [F. *sulfine*.] *Org. Chem.* The hypothetical radical SH_3, called also *sulphonium*; also, any sulphonium base or compound.

sul-phin'ic (sŭl-fĭn'Ik), *a. Org Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids having the general formula $R{\cdot}SO{\cdot}OH$, and obtained by reducing the chlorides of sulphonic acids, and in other ways. They yield sulphonic acids by oxidation and mercaptans by reduction.

sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sulfite*. See SULPHUR.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid.

sulphite pulp. A wood pulp for paper making, prepared by heating wood under pressure with a solution of acid sulphite of calcium or magnesium. Cf. SODA PULP.

sul'pho- (.ŭl'fō-). Also **sul'fo-**. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) designating *sulphur as an ingredient*; specif.: **a** Denoting the presence of the sulphonic acid group. The following words all designate sulphonic derivatives of the acids to whose name the prefix is attached:

sulphoacetic		**sulphosalicylic**
sulphobutyric		**sulphosuccinic**
sulphocinnamic		**sulphoterephthalic**
sulphocuminic		**sulphotoluic**
sulphofumaric		**sulphotrimellitic**
sulphohippuric		**sulpho-uvitic**
sulphoisatic		

b Designating compounds in which sulphur to some extent replaces oxygen. See THIO-.

sul'pho-ben-zo'ic (-bĕn-zō'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating any of three isomeric crystallinc acids, $C_6H_4(SO_3H)SO_2H$, sulphonic derivatives of benzoic acid. The meta variety is the chief one got in treating benzene with sulphur trioxide.

sul'pho-car-bol'ic (-kär-bŏl'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H(p)$, got by dissolving phenol in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is an antiseptic. — **sul'pho-car'bo-late** (-kär'bō-lāt), *n.*

sul'pho-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphocarbonic acid; a thiocarbonate. The sulphocarbonates of potassium, calcium, barium, etc., are made by digesting the corresponding sulphides with carbon disulphide.

sul'pho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, H_2CS_3 (called also *thiocarbonic acid*), analogous to carbonic acid, obtained from its salts as a dark yellow, oily liquid of nauseating odor.

sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sī'ă-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphocyanic acid; — also called *thiocyanate*.

sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'Ik), *a.* [See SULPHUR; CYANIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a sulphacid, HSCN, analogous to cyanic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid of a penetrating odor, but not poisonous.

sul'pho-cy'a-no- (-sī'ă-nō-). Combining form for *sulphocyanic*, used in designating compounds formed by condensation of sulphocyanic acid with certain organic compounds.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-a-ce'tic (-ā-sē'tIk; -sēt'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $CNS{\cdot}CH_2CO_2H$, got as a thick oil by action of chloracetic acid on potassium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-ac'e-tone (-ăs'ē-tōn), *n. Chem.* A compound, $CNS{\cdot}CH_2COCH_3$, obtained as an oil by the action of chloracetone on barium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-nal (sŭl'fō-năl), *n. Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, prepared by oxidation of mercaptol (from acetone and mercaptan). It is an efficacious hypnotic.

sul'pho-nate (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of **sulphonic** acid.

sul'pho-nate, *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'Ing). *Chem.* To introduce the sulphonic group into; to convert into a sulphonic acid. — **sul'pho-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon*. Cf. SULPHUR; KETONE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $R{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}R'$, containing the sulphuryl group united with two hydrocarbon radicals by means of its sulphur; as, dimethyl *sulphone*, $(CH_3)_2{\cdot}SO_2$. They are in general colorless, crystalline, stable compounds formed by oxidation of sulphides and in other ways. They are called *monosulphones, disulphones*, etc., according to the number of sulphuryl groups in the molecule.

sul-phon'ic (sŭl-fŏn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group SO_2OH. — **sulphonic acid**, any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen. The organic sulphonic acids are got by oxidation of mercaptans, and otherwise. They are in general strong, stable, and easily soluble. A *monosulphonic acid* contains one sulphonic group in the molecule; a *disulphonic acid*, two, etc.

sul-pho'ni-um (sŭl-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*sulphur* + *ammonium*.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH_3, of which derivatives, analogous to the quaternary ammonium compounds, are formed by union of this ether with an alkyl halide. Thus, ethyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, and ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, unite to form triethyl *sulphonium* iodide, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$, a substance which by action of moist silver oxide yields the corresponding base, $(C_2H_5)_3SOH$. These **sulphonium bases** are deliquescent and strongly alkaline.

sul'pho-phos'phor-ous (sŭl'fō-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; -fŏs-fō'rŭs; *cf.* PHOSPHOROUS), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphorous acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pur-pu'ric (-pûr-pū'rIk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monosulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_9O_2N_2SO_3H$, obtained as a blue powder by action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

sul'pho-ric'in-o-le'ic (-rĭs'Y-nō-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic*.] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC.

sul'pho-stan'nic (-stăn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a sulphacid of tin, H_2SnS_3, forming a well-known series of **salts**, but not obtainable pure. — **sul'pho-stan'nate** (-stăn-āt), *n.*

sul'pho-ste'a-tite (-stē'ă-tīt), *n.* A fungicide composed of sulphate of copper and finely ground steatite, or soapstone; fostite.

sulph-ox'ide (sŭlf-ŏk'sId; -sId; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sulpho-* + *oxide*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds intermediate between the sulphides and the sulphones, and containing the group SO united to hydrocarbon radicals; as, methyl *sulphoxide*, $(CH_3)_2SO$, a thick oil.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* Also **-fur**. [L. *sulfur, sulpur*; cf. F. *soufre* whence ME. *soufre*.] **1.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either native or combined as in various sulphides (pyrites, galena, etc.) and sulphates (gypsum, barite, etc.). It is also a constituent of proteins and of some other substances found in animals and plants. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.06. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). It is found in volcanic regions, as in Sicily, mixed with **gypsum** and other minerals, in vast beds, also in nonvolcanic regions, as in Louisiana. It is melted out from accompanying earthy matter and purified by distillation. The first vapors are condensed as a lemon-yellow powder called *flour*, or *flowers, of sulphur;* the remainder is condensed as a liquid which is cast into sticks, forming *roll sulphur* or *brimstone*. **Sul'phur vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), or **horse brimstone**, is an impure grayish product formed from the dregs in casting. Sulphur is also recovered from waste, as by the Chance-Claus process. Sulphur exists in several physical states. Below 96° C., the familiar orthorhombic form is stable. From 96° to 119° the stable form is one forming pale monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 1.96). From 119° to 160° sulphur is a pale yellow, mobile liquid. At 160° it becomes dark-colored and viscous and remains viscous up to 448.5°, the boiling point. An elastic form of sulphur is obtained by boiling commercial roll sulphur and pouring it into cold water. After a time this elastic sulphur becomes brittle, being changed into a mixture of orthorhombic sulphur and an insoluble, amorphous variety which is found also in flowers of sulphur. By acidifying a thiosulphate solution, sulphur is precipitated as a white powder. Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame, forming the suffocating gas sulphur dioxide. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, fireworks, sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, for destroying fungi, for bleaching, and in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. Chemically, sulphur exhibits several valences (two, three, four, six, seven) and is acidic in all. It is the type of a group of elements, including selenium and tellurium, called collectively the **sulphur group** or **family**. In many respects sulphur resembles oxygen.
2. Any of numerous butterflies of the family Pieridæ, usually having the wings chiefly yellow or orange with a black border. The clouded sulphur (*Eurymus*, or *Colias*, Brown wrapping papers made from sulphite pulp.

sulpho acid. **a** A sulphonic acid. **b** A sulphacid or thio acid.

sul'pho-an'ti-mon'ic (sŭl'fō-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'Ik), **-an'ti-mo'nious** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* = THIOANTIMONIC, THIOANTIMONIOUS.

sul'pho-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'Ik), **-ar-se'ni-ous** (-är-sē'nY-ŭs), *a.* = THIOARSENIC, -ARSENIOUS.

sul'pho-ben'zide (-bĕn'zId; -zId; 184), *n.* Also **-zid**. *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, formed esp. by action of sulphur trioxide on benzene.

sul'pho-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'Ik), *a. Chem.* Thiocarbamic

sul'pho-car-bam'ide (-Id; -Id; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-cy'an-a-ce'tic (-sī'ăn-ă-sē'tIk; -sēt'Ik), **-ac'e-tone** (-ăs'ē-tōn). Vars. of SULPHOCYANOACETIC, etc.

sul'pho-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nId; -nId; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* See SULPHOCYANATE.

sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n. Chem.* **a** The radical CNS. **b** Persulphocyanogen; — formerly so called from a supposed identity with CNS.

sul'pho-ger-ma'nate (-jĕr-mā'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by action of alkali sulphides on germanium sulphide (GeS_2); *potassium sulphogermanate*, K_2GeS_3.

sul'pho-hal'ite (-hăl'It; -hă'lIt), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *halite*.] *Min.* A sulphate and chloride of sodium, $3Na_2SO_4{\cdot}2NaCl$, crystallizing in the isometric system.

sul'pho-hy'drate. Var. of SULPHYDRATE. See HYDROSULPHIDE. [SULPHINDIGOTIC.]

sul'pho-in'di-got'ic. Var. of **sul'pho-le'ic** (-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Designating an acid or acid mixture got by treating fixed vegetable oils with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a yellowish, oily liquid which dissolves or emulsifies various organic substances. — **sulph-o'le-ate** (sŭlf-ō'lē-āt) [see -ATE, 3 b], *n.*

sul'pho-me-thyl'ic (-mĕ-thYl'Ik). *a.* Methylsulphuric

sul'pho-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphophosphoric acid.

sul'pho-phos'phite (-fIt), *n.* A salt of sulphophosphorous acid.

sul'pho-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphoric acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pla-tin'ic (-plă-tĭn'Ik), *a.* = THIOPLATINIC.

sul'pho-ri-cin'ic (-rĭ-sĭn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Sulphoricinoleic.

sul'pho-ric'in-o'le-ate (-rĭs'Y-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphoricinoleic acid. [acid.]

sulpho salt. A salt of a sulpho

sul'pho-tel'lu-ride, *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and a telluride.

sul'pho-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* A salt of sulphotungstic acid.

sul'pho-tung'stic (-stIk), *a. Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of tungsten (called also *sulphowolframic acid*), H_2WS_4, analogous to tungstic acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-u're-a (-ū'rē-ă), ∎ [NL.] *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-vi'nate (-vI'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sul'pho-vi'nic (-vI'nIk; -vĭn'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + L. *vinum* wine.] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'pho-wolf-ram'ic (-wo͝olf-răm'Ik), *a.* Sulphotungstic.

Sul'len, Squire. A stupid, idle, sullen husband in Farquhar's "Beaux'Stratagem," from whom his sprightly young wife is divorced because of incompatibility, she later marrying Archer.

sullenty, *n.* [See SULLEN.] Solitude; desolation. *Obs.*

sul'len-wood', *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *southernwood*.] Southernwood. *Obs.*

sullepe † SERELEPY.

suller. † SELLER.

sul'le-vate (sŭl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *sollevare*, F. *soulever*, L. *sublevare* to raise up Cf. SUBLEVATION.] To raise, as in insurrection. — **sul'le-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

sul'li-age (sŭl'Y-ĕj). † SULLAGE.

sullicbe † SELLY.

sullourne. † SOLEMN.

sul'low, *n.* [See SULL a plow.] A plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sul'low, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sylian, solian*, E. SULLY.] To make foul or filthy. *Obs.*

sulp, *v. t.* To defile; pollute. *Obs.*

sulph-al'de-hyde (sŭlf-ăl'dĕ-hId), *n.* Thioaldehyde.

sulph-an'il yel'low. See DYE.

sulph-an'i-on (sŭlf-ăn'Y-ŏn), *n.* The bivalent anion, SO_4^{--}, of sulphuric acid and the sulphates.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nate. -an'ti-mon'ic, -an'ti-mo'ni-ous, -an'ti-mo-nite, sulph-ar'se-nate, -ar-se'ni-ate, -ar-sen'ic, -ar-se'ni-ous, -ar'se-nite. = THIOANTIMONATE, etc.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nide, *n.* Also **-nid**. *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an antimonide

sulph-ar'se-nide. *n* Also **-nid**. *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

sulph-ar'se-ni'u-ret. *n. Min. Chem.* A sulpharsenide. *Obsoles.*

sulph-ar'sine, *n.* [*sulphide* + *arsine*.] *Chem.* Cacodyl sulphide

sulph-au'ric (sŭlf-ô'rIk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *aurum*.] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of gold (*aurum*), $HAuS_2$ or H_3AuS_3, known only in its salts, the **sulph-au'rates** (-rāts), formed by treating auric sulphide with alkali sulphides.

sulph-au'rite (-rīt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by the action of alkali sulphides on aurous sulphide (Au_2S).

sulph-eth'yl-ate (sŭlf-ĕth'Y-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphethylic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sulph'e-thyl'ic (sŭlf'ĕ-thĭl'Ik), *a. Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'phic (sŭl'fIk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [SULPHUR DYE.]

sulphide color *or* **colour.** = **sul'phid-i'on** (sŭl'fId-Y'ŏn), *n. Chem.* Ionic sulphur, S^{--}.

sul'phi-nate (sŭl'fY-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of a sulphinic acid.

sulph-in'di-go-tate (sŭlf-In'dĭ-gō-tāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid.

sulph-in'dyl-ate (sŭlf-In'dĭ-lāt), *n.* Sulphindigotate.

sulph'in-dyl'ic (sŭlf'In-dĭl'Ik), *a.* Sulphindigotic. [PHUR DYE.]

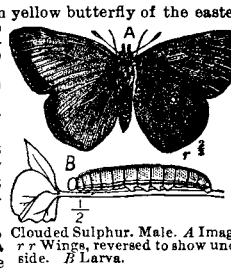
sulphine color *or* **dye.** = **sul'phi-nide** (sŭl'fĭ-nId; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [Arbitrarily formed fr. anhydro-ortho-*sulphamine*benzoic acid + *amide* or *imide*.] A term used in *benzoic sulphinide*, used as a name of saccharin (sense 2).

sul'phi-on (sŭl'fĭ-ŏn; sŭlf-I'ŏn), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *ion*.] *Chem.* The bivalent anion, SO_4, produced by the electrolytic dissociation of sulphuric acid or sulphates.

sul'phi-o-nide (sŭl'fĭ-ō-nId; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A sulphate. *Obs.*

sulphite browns. *Paper Trade.*

philodice) is the common yellow butterfly of the eastern United States, but in the south the **cloudless sulphur** (*Callidryas eubule*) is also abundant.



Clouded Sulphur. Male. *A* Imago; *r r* Wings, reversed to show under side. *B* Larva.

3. *Mining.* **a** Pyrite. **b** Hydrogen sulphide.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *v. t.;* SUL'PHURED (-fŭrd); SUL'PHUR-ING. To treat with sulphur; to apply sulphur to; to sulphurize; as, to *sulphur* plants; *sulphured* matches.

sul'phu-rane (sŭl'fū-rān), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RSCH_2{\cdot}CH_2SCH{:}CH_2$, regarded as alkyl vinyl derivatives of thioglycol.

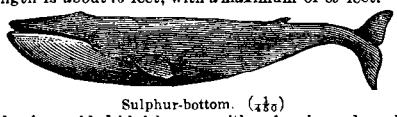
sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; sulphureous.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'-Ing). To sulphurize.—**sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus used in sulphurizing.

sulphur bacteria. *Bacteriol.* Any bacteria possessing the power of reducing sulphur compounds, as species of *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix.*

sul'phur-bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale or rorqual (*Balænoptera musculus*, syn. *B. sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales. Its average length is about 76 feet, with a maximum of 89 feet. The



Sulphur-bottom. ($\frac{1}{480}$)

color is marbled bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish white spots on the under parts. The whalebone is short and entirely blackish. The name is extended to an allied species (*B. sulfureus*) of the Pacific.

sulphur dichloride. A dark red, fuming, unstable liquid, SCl_2, obtained by the action of chlorine on monochloride.

sulphur dioxide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SO_2, having a pungent, suffocating odor, produced by the burning of sulphur, etc. It is used in making sulphuric acid, as a bleaching agent, as a disinfectant and antiseptic, etc.

sulphur dye. Any of a class of direct dyes for cotton and other vegetable fibers, made by fusing various organic compounds with sulphur and alkali sulphide (or with a thiosulphate). The most important are blacks and browns.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū're-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.—**sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

sul'phu-ret' (sŭl'fū-rĕt'), *v. t.;* -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur.—**sulphureted hydrogen.** = HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sulfurique.*] Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.

sulphuric acid. *Chem.* **a** Sulphur trioxide; — formerly so called on the dualistic theory of salts. *Obs.* **b** A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol;* also, a liquid consisting of this compound diluted with a varying amount of water. In the two main processes now in use for manufacturing sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide (obtained by burning pyrites or sulphur) is made to combine with oxygen from the air. The **chamber process** accomplishes this in a series of lead chambers with the introduction of steam, and in presence of oxides of nitrogen, which are not consumed. but are subject to a certain amount of mechanical loss, greatly lessened by the Gay-Lussac and Glover towers. The **chamber acid** thus produced has a strength of 70 per cent or less, which by passage through the Glover tower, or heating in lead pans, may be raised to about 80 per cent. To produce the commercial oil of vitriol (91-97 per cent) recourse is had to evaporation in glass or platinum vessels. The **contact process**, based on the catalytic action of finely divided platinum, is conducted by passing the well-dried and purified burner gases through the contact apparatus (which contains the platinum or platinized asbestos, and which can be kept at a temperature of about 350° C. or 662° F.), and absorbing the sulphur trioxide, formed by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen, in water. Pure acid is thus made without further manipulation. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a sp. gr. of 1.84. It combines readily with water, developing great heat when mixed with it, and corroding and charring organic substances by extracting it. For this reason the acid often becomes gray or brown colored from contact with dust, etc. **Fuming sulphuric acid** (or **Nordhausen acid**) is made by dissolving sulphur trioxide in concentrated sulphuric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1.85–1.90 and is more energetic in its action than the ordinary acid (cf. DISULPHURIC). The so-called **solid**, or **solidified, sulphuric acid** is made by saturating some inert solid, as kieselguhr, with the concentrated acid. Sulphuric acid is of great importance in very many processes in arts, trades, and sciences. Chemically, sulphuric acid is dibasic, not dissociating so easily as hydrochloric and nitric acids, but able, by reason of its higher boiling point, to expel these and many other acids from their salts. It forms well-defined hydrates which are named as hydrates of sulphur trioxide. Thus, H_2SO_4 is called *monohydrated sulphuric acid;* H_4SO_5, *dihydrated*, or *glacial, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.78); and H_6SO_6, *trihydrated*, or *ortho-, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.63). The **glacial sulphuric acid** is so called because it solidifies in cold weather.—**sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide.—**s. chloranhydride**, sulphuryl chloride.—**s. ether.** = ETHER, 3 **a.**

sul'phur-ing (sŭl'fŭr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SULPHUR. Hence: *vb. n.* The process of fumigating or bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur; sulphurization.

sul'phur-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes.—**sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sulphur monochloride. *Chem.* A yellow, fuming, volatile liquid, S_2Cl_2, formed by the action of chlorine on warm sulphur and used in vulcanizing caoutchouc.

sulphur ore. Pyrite, often roasted for its sulphur.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; 277: *the second pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in* sulphu'rous ac'id, *etc.; cf.* MERCUROUS), *a.* [L. *sulphurosus:* cf. F. *sulfureux.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; resembling sulphur, or some sulphur compound, as in odor or heat; fig., heated; warm; fiery; inflamed or inflammable; as, *sulphurous* remarks; a *sulphurous* spirit; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.

sulphurous acid. **a** Sulphur dioxide. *Obsoles.* **b** An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-knowu series of salts (the *sulphites*).—**s. anhydride**, *Chem.*, sulphur dioxide.—**s. salt**, *Old Chem.*, potassium sulphide.

sulphur shower. A shower of yellow pollen often seen in early spring. It is carried by the wind from pine lands.

sulphur trioxide. A compound, SO_3, formed by the union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen by the contact process (see SULPHURIC ACID) and in other ways;—called also *sulphuric anhydride.* It forms colorless, caustic prisms melting at 15° C., which easily change to the ordinary white, fibrous, less active commercial variety (S_2O_6) melting at 46° C. Sulphur trioxide fumes in air and deliquesces; it combines violently with water, forming sulphuric acid.

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*sulphur* + *-yl.*] The radical SO_2.

sulphuryl chloride. A colorless, slightly fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by direct union of sulphur dioxide and chlorine by sunlight, and otherwise. Treated with water it decomposes, forming sulphuric and hydrochloric acids;—hence called also *sulphuric chloranhydride.*

sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fĭ'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide.*

Sul-pi'cian (sŭl-pĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **Sul-pi'tian.** [F. *sulpicien*, so called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to teach men for the priesthood, introduced soon after into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F. *sultan* (cf. Sp. *soldán*, It. *sultano, soldano*), Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] **1.** A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; a title given to, or assumed by, any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*often cap.*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior.

2. a One of a domestic breed of pure white ornamental fowls resembling the Polish, but having the legs and toes heavily feathered. **b** A sultana bird.

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nä; -tā'nä; 277), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. **2.** A mistress or paramour, esp. one of a royal personage. **3.** A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia. **4.** Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule See GALLINULE.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* [*sultan* + *-ate:* cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan; the office, dignity, or power of a sultan; sultanship.

sul-tan'ic (sŭl-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a sultan.

sul'tan-ry (sŭl'tăn-rĭ), *n.* The dominions of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.;* SUL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); SUL'TRI-EST. [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts; a *sultry* sun, heat. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air.

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language. See MORO.

su'lung (sōō'lōōng), *n.* [AS. *sulung*, lit., plow length.] *O. Eng. Law.* In Kent, the unit of land area corresponding to the hide and carucate of other parts (see 1st HIDE), normally reckoned at 120 acres. It was divided into four yokes.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [ME. *summe, somme*, OF. *sume, some*, F. *somme*, L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, a superlative fr. the source of *super* over, *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

> Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num* i. 2.

2. Hence, a host; assembly; gathering. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely; as, a *sum* of money; a small *sum*, or a large *sum.*

> With a great *sum* obtained I this freedom. *Acts* xxii. 28.

4. The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance; compendium; as, the *sum* of the evidence; the *sum* and substance of his objections. **5.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence, height; completion. "The *sum* of earthly bliss." *Milton.* **6.** *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn. — SUM, AMOUNT, AGGREGATE, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; as, the *sum* of two and two; AMOUNT implies a result reached by the accumulation, AGGREGATE (see AGGREGATE) by the assembling or collection, of particulars; as, the *amount* of one's purchases; the *aggregate* of past experience. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest the completeness of the result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, a grand *total* of ten millions; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. NUMBER, rather than *sum*, is now used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except in the case of things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a fixed *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of potatoes. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when they may also be measured in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples, but not (except *colloq.*), a *quantity* of soldiers. See WHOLE, ALL.

> Forty thousand brothers
> Could not, with all their quantity of love,
> Make up my *sum*. *Shak.*
> She summed up her *aggregate* of sales. *Hawthorne.*
> The plague . . . is decreased a few in the *total*. *Pepys.*
> Iago does not stand alone; he is a factor in a *whole*.
> *A. C. Bradley.*
> Taking out of a little box a small *quantity* of powder. *Evelyn.*

in sum, in short; in brief. *Obs.*

sum (sŭm), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUM'MING. [Cf. F. *sommer*, LL. *summare.*] **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; to add together; to ascertain the totality of;—usually with *up.* **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense; to recapitulate briefly;—usually with *up;* as, to *sum* up the evidence.

> He *sums* their virtues in himself alone. *Dryden.*

3. *Falconry.* To have (the feathers) full grown; to complete (the plumage). *Obs.*

sum, *v. i.* To recapitulate; to pass in review the chief points, as of an argument;—commonly with *up.*

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk; 277), *n.* Also *sumach*, and formerly *shumac.* [F. *sumac*, formerly *sumach* (cf. Sp. *zumaque*), fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** Any anacardiaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus.* Also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various species of sumac, esp. *Rhus coriaria.* It is chiefly valuable for its content (15–20 per cent) of tannic acids.

Su-ma'tra leaf (sōō-mä'trä). A thin, elastic, uniformly light-colored tobacco leaf, raised in Sumatra and extensively used for cigar wrappers.

Su-ma'tran (-trăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Sumatra. The aboriginals are of Malayan stock, the majority being fairly civilized Mohammedan agriculturists. Nearly all have alphabets derived from the Hindu or Arabic. Cf. ACHINESE, BATTAK, LAMPONG, REJANG.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [Per.: cf. F. *sumbul.*] **a** The root of musk root (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and anti-spasmodic. **b** Valerian. **c** = SPIKENARD, 1. — **sum-bu'lic** (sŭm-bū'lĭk), *a.*

Su-me'ri-an (sŭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Sumirian.* Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia, or its inhabitants or their language.—*n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians. Cf. AKKADIAN.

> The supposed *Sumerian* language is possibly only the Semitic Babylonian, or "Assyrian," written according to a system developed . . . from the original ideographic, and preserving [its] essential features. *Dict of Bible* (*Hastings*).

sum'less (sŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incalculable; inestimable. *Pope.*

sum'ma-ri-za'tion (sŭm'ä-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summarizing; also, a summary.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ä-rīz), *v.t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sommaire.* See SUMMARY, *n.*] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2.** Hence, done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; *summary* vengeance. Specif., *Law*, of or pert. to, or using, a summary proceeding or procedure; used in, or done by, summary proceeding.

Syn. — Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

summary court. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.**—**s. court-martial.** *Nav.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.**—**s. proceeding** *or* **procedure,** *Law*, a proceeding or procedure, civil or criminal, in the nature of a trial conducted without the formalities required by the common law, as indictment, pleadings, a jury, etc., for the speedy and peremptory disposition of some minor matter. All such proceedings must be authorized by statute, and are for the punishment of minor offenses or the remedy of various wrongs of a less serious character or requiring speedy relief, as in landlord's ejectment proceedings, etc. In the United States they cannot be used where trial by jury is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

sum'ma-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sommaire*, or L. *summarium*, fr. *summa* sum. See SUM, *n.*] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridged statement.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate. **2.** *Psychol.* Enhancement of a psychical effect caused by the repetition of a stimulation and the fusion of itseffects.

sum-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, summation.—**summational tone.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

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sulphur acid. A sulphacid.

sulphur alcohol. A mercaptan.

sul'phur au-ra'tum (ô-rā'tŭm). [L.] *Old Chem.* Golden sulphur.

sulphur base. *Chem.* An alkaline sulphide that acts as a base in forming sulphur salts, in the dualistic theory of salts.

sulph-u're-a (sŭlf-ū'rē-ä), *n.* [NL.] Thiourea.

sul'phu-re'i-ty (sŭl'fū-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*

sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. -URET.] A sulphide. *Obsoles.*

sulphur ether. A thio ether.

sul'phur-ine (sŭl'fŭr-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*

sul-phu'ri-ose', sul-phu'ri-ous, *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs.*

sul'phur-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sul-phu'ro-syl (sŭl-fū'rō-sĭl), *n.* [L. *sulphurosus* sulphurous + *-yl.*] Thionyl. [SNOWER.]

sulphur rain. = SULPHUR

sulphur salt. A salt of a sulphacid. [monochloride.]

sulphur subchloride Sulphur

sul'phur-weed', *or* **sul'phur-wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The brimstone wort. [bottom.]

sulphur whale. The sulphur-bottom.

‖ **sul' pon'ti-cel'lo** (sōōl' pōn'tē-chĕl'lō). [It.] *Music.* Near the bridge;—a direction to bow thus so as to bring out the higher harmonics.

sul-tane', *n.* [F.] A kind of gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable shortly before 1700. *Obs.*

sul-ta'nee, *n.* Also **sul-ta'nin.** [Turk. & Ar. *sulṭānī* royal.] A Turkish gold coin; sequin. *Obs.*

sul'tan-ess. *n.* A sultana.

sultan flower. The sweet sultan.

sul'tan-ism (sŭl'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of the sultan [tan *Rare.*]

sul'tan-ize, *v. i.* To act as sul-

sul'tan-red', *a.* Dark red.

sul'tan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP

sul'tan-y, *n.* Sultanry. *Obs.*

sul'tri-ly (sŭl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULTRY. See LY.

sul'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sul.th † SULLOW.

sulve † SELF.

sulver. † SILVER.

sulwines † SULLENNESS.

sulyart, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *soilleir*, Ir. *soilerr.*] Glittering. *Obs. Scot.*

sum. † SWIM.

sum (*dial.* sŭm, sōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. or ref. sp. of SOME.

sum *Abbr. Pharm.* Sumat (L., let him take); sumendum (L., let it be taken).

-sum. = -SOME. *Ref. Sp.*

su'mach. Var. of SUMAC.

su-ma'tra (sōō-mä'trä), *n.* A violent squall common in the strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. [NEOL.]

Sumatra camphor. See BOR-

Sumatra orange. The orange jessamine (*Murraya exotica*).

sum'bod'y. Somebody. *Ref. Sp.*

sum-bre'ro, sum-brie'ro. † SOMBRERO.

sumd. Summed. *Ref. Sp.*

sumdel, sum delil. † SOMEDEAL.

sume, sumehwule † SOME, SOMEWHILE [or paps. *Obs.*]

su'men, *n.* [L.] A sow's udder

sumer. † SUMMER.

Su-me'ro-Ak-ka'di-an (sū-mē'rō-), *a.* See AKKAD, *a.* [*Sp.*]

sum'er-sault. Somersault. *Ref. Sp.*

sum'er-set. Somerset. *Ref. Sp.*

sum'how'. Somehow. *Ref. Sp.*

Su-mi'rĭ-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn) Var. of SUMERIAN

sumkin, sumkyn. † SOMEKIN

‖ **sum'ma** (sŭm'ä), *n.; pl.* SUMMÆ (-ē) [L.] Lit., the sum or substance;—used of a treatise or series of treatises covering a whole field or department of learning; esp., the philosophical or theological works of certain Scholastic philosophers; as, the **sum'ma sen-ten'ti-a'rum** (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm) (of sentences, that is, theological opinions) of Hugo of St. Victor, or the **sum'ma the'o-lo'gi-æ** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ē) of Alexander of Hales, or the **summa the'o-lo'gi-ca** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-kä) of Thomas Aquinas.

‖ **sum'ma cum lau'de.** [L.] With the highest praise;—used esp. in a diploma to indicate work of the highest excellence or the highest grade (above *magna cum laude*) of a degree.

sum'mand' (sŭm'ănd'), *n. Math.* A term in a summation; addend.

summar, *adv.* [See SUMMARY, *a.*] Summarily. *Obs. Scot.*

sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ä-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUMMARY. See -LY.

sum'ma-ri-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

sum'ma-rist (sŭm'ä-rĭst), *n.* One who is skilled or occupied in summarizing.

sum'ma-riz'er (-rĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who summarizes.

‖ **sum'ma sum-ma'rum** [L.] The sum of sums, as the universe, or the final consummation of a business or of a career.

sum'mat (sŭm'ăt). Dial. var. of SOMEWHAT.

sum'mate (sŭm'āt), *v. t* [LL. *summare.*] To add together; to sum up. [TIONAL TONE

summation tone. See COMBINA-

sum'ma-tive (sŭm'ä-tĭv), *a.* Additive. *R.* [tory. *Obs.*

sum'ma-to'ri-ous. *a.* Summa-

sum'ma-to-ry (sŭm'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert to summation. *Rare.*

summe. † SOME, SUM

summechere, *adv.* [AS. *sum* some + *cerr* time.] Sometime. *Obs* [SUM.

summed (sŭmd), *pret. & p. p.* of **sum'mer,** *n.* [From SUM, *v.*] One who sums or does sums.

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sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, the same word as *sommier* a beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] A large horizontal beam or stone, variously supported and used, esp. in architecture and building; as: **a** The lintel of a door or window; a breastsummer. **b** A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, or the like. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder or lintel supporting other members. Called also *summertree*. **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [ME. *sumer, somer,* AS. *sumor, sumer;* akin to OFries. *sumur,* D. *zomer,* OS. *sumar,* G. *sommer,* OHG. & Icel. *sumar,* Dan. *sommer,* Sw. *sommar,* OIr. *sam, samrad,* W. *haf,* Avestan *hama,* Skr. *samā* year.] The season of the year in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the Northern Hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

sum'mer, *v. i.;* SUM'MERED (-ẽrd); SUM'MER-ING. To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; to feed during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

sum'mer-fal'low, *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for a crop; to plow and let lie fallow.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

summer grape. A wild grape (*Vitis æstivalis*), of eastern North America, bearing rather small pleasantly flavored berries. It has superior powers of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera, and is widely cultivated in Europe.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ẽz; -Iz; 151). A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a cool shady retreat in summer.

summer hyacinth. A South African liliaceous plant (*Galtonia candicans*), cultivated for its spike of white bell-shaped flowers.

sum'mer-ings (-Ingz), *n. pl. Arch.* The first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc., esp. when it begins an arched construction. Cf. 1st SUMMER.

summer rape. A rough-leaved variety of rape widely grown in Europe for its seeds, for bird food.

summer snowflake. A plant (*Leucojum æstivum*) closely related to the common snowflake, but blooming later.

summer sore. *Veter.* A very irritating sore occurring usually on the back of horses during the summer season and caused by a filarial parasite.

summer spore. *Bot.* A spore of brief vitality serving to propagate the plant during the summer, as the uredospore of wheat rust; — contrasted with *resting spore.*

summer squash. Any of various garden squashes derived from *Cucurbita pepo,* esp. from *C. pepo condensa,* and grown for immediate consumption, as contrasted with *winter squashes,* kept for winter use. The summer squashes are of two main types, the crookneck and the scallop, or pattypan. The varieties differ widely in appearance and flavor.

summer tanager. A tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the middle and southern United States. The male is deep red; the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ẽr-I), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'It), *n.* [F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som, sum,* top, from L. *summum,* fr. *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation; as, the *summit* of a hill; the *summit* of human fame.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.;* SUM'MONED (-ŭnd); SUM'MON-ING. [ME. *somonen,* OF. *sumundre, semondre,* F. *semondre,* fr. (assumed) LL. *summonēre,* for L. *summonēre* to remind privily; *sub* under + *monere* to admonish, to warn. The ME. forms beginning with *somn-* or *sompn-* are mostly due to confusion with ME. *sonnien* (cf. SOMPNE). See MONITION; cf. SUBMONISH.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; to send for.

Trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to cite by authority; to notify or command to come or appear, as in court; as, to *summon* witnesses.

3. *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort.

4. To rouse or excite; to stir to activity; — often with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cite, convoke, excite, invite, bid. See CALL.

sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *somner, sompnour,* OF. *semoneor,* F. *semonneur.* See SUMMON, *v. t.*] One who summons, esp. by authority; formerly, specif., an apparitor.

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.; pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn-zẽz). [ME. *somouns,* OF. *sumunse, semonse, semonce,* F. *semonce,* fr. *semondre* to summon, OF. p. p. *semons.* See SUMMON, *v.*]

1. The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty.

2. *Law.* A warning or citation to appear in court; a notice of the beginning of a certain proceeding in court and of the action to be taken therein; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. Under code procedure the summons is usually signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and served by an indifferent person, but in the absence of statutory authority it must be signed by the clerk of the court and served by the sheriff or other proper officer. **c** A subpœna to appear as a witness. **d** *Scots Law.* A writ in the king's name to cite a defendant to appear and answer.

3. *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*

summons case. *Law.* In English criminal law, a case in which the offense is one of those minor ones for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant.

Sum'ner's meth'od (sŭm'nẽrz). [After Thomas H. *Sumner,* American sea captain.] *Navig.* A method of determining one's position on the earth. Two approximate latitudes (or longitudes) are assumed, as from the dead reckoning, and from an observation of a heavenly body the corresponding longitudes (or latitudes) are calculated. The line joining the points so determined is called the **Sumner line,** and the point of observation is somewhere on it. If a similar line is determined from another heavenly body, or a later observation of the same body, the intersection of the two lines fixes the point of observation.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine, a swamp, akin to LG. *sump,* D. *somp* a swamp, Dan. & Sw. *sump;* all akin to E. *swamp,* n.] **1.** *Metal.* A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. *Obs.*

2. *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.

3. A well to drain land, as in digging foundations.

4. (*pron.* sŭmp, sŏŏmp) *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A puddle or dirty pool. **b** A small, shallow, muddy cove or inlet. **c** Mud or dirt; a dirty person. **d** A sudden heavy shower. *Scot.*

sum'pit (sŭm'pIt), *n.* [Malay, a sumpitan.] The dart blown from a sumpitan.

sum'pi-tan (sŭm'pI-tăn), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of blowgun for discharging a dart (often poisoned), used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

sump'si-mus (sŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedantically correct form or usage. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius,* fr. *sagma* a packsaddle, in LL., a load, Gr. σάγμα a packsaddle, fr. σάττειν to pack, load; cf. Skr. *saj, sañj,* to hang on. Cf. SEAM a weight, SUMMER a beam.]

1. The driver of a pack horse. *Obs.* *Skeat.*

2. A pack; a burden. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio,* fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take.] **1.** A taking; assumption. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Logic.* The major premise of a syllogism.

sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tŭ-ă-rI), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius,* fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum,* to take, use, spend; *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

sumptuary laws *or* **regulations.** Laws to prevent extravagance in private life by limiting expenditure for clothing, food, furniture, etc. They were common in Greece and Rome, and from the 13th through the 15th century.

sump'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'I-tI), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas;* cf. F. *somptuosité.*] Expensiveness; sumptuousness. *Rare.*

sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus,* fr. *sumptus* expense, cost: cf. F. *somptueux.* See SUMPTUARY.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; hence, luxurious; splendid; as, a *sumptuous* house or table. — **sump'tu-ously,** *adv.* — **sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sunne, sonne,* AS. *sunne;* akin to OFries. *sunne,* D. *zon,* OS. & OHG. *sunna,* G. *sonne,* Icel. *sunna,* Goth. *sunnō;* perh. fr. same root as L. *sol.* Cf. SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day, and absence of the light of which constitutes night; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ☉ or ⊙. The horizontal parallax of the sun at mean distance from the earth has in recent years been taken to be 8.80″, but 8.78″ is more probable. On the latter basis the mean distance of the sun from the earth is about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth, or 1.41 compared with water. The sun is regarded as an immense globe of matter not greatly different in kind from that of the earth, but so extremely hot as to remain completely, or almost completely, gaseous, in spite of the very considerable pressure exerted by the mutual attraction of its particles. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles and probably increases from the surface toward the center. Of the sun's interior we know nothing by observation, though the immense amount of energy radiated (see SOLAR CONSTANT) seems to imply necessarily that it is full of convection currents. Its luminous surface layer is called the **photosphere,** above which is the red **chromosphere,** the boundary between the two being the thin **reversing layer;** while outermost of all is the tenuous **corona.** (See also SUN SPOT and FACULA.) The spectrum of the sun is characterized by many dark lines (see FRAUNHOFER LINES) produced by absorption by the vapor of various metals, particularly calcium, and the sun is hence regarded as the type of a certain class of stars. The commonly accepted theory as to the sun's heat is that it is due to a contraction calculated to be somewhat more than 225 feet per annum, but the phenomena of radioactivity may affect this theory.

2. Any heavenly body of the same general nature as our sun, esp. one forming, like it, the center of a system.

3. The direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine.

Lambs that did frisk in the *sun.* *Shak.*

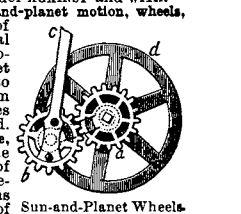
4. By extension, sunrise; hence, day; also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun,* from sunrise to sunset.

5. A year; — from the time required for the earth's revolution about the sun. *Now Rare.*

6. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.

For the Lord God is a *sun* and shield. *Ps.* **lxxxiv. 11.**

against the sun, with the s. See under AGAINST and WITH. — **S. and Lion.** See ORDER, 5. — **s.-and-planet motion, wheels,** etc., *Mach.,* an epicyclic train of two wheels, the wheel on the central axis (**sun wheel**) being usually rotated by the other wheel (**planet wheel**). Its invention is ascribed to James Watt, who used it on his beam engines to avoid paying royalties on the crank and connecting rod. — **s. of Aus'ter-litz** (ôs'tẽr-lIts), **the,** the bright sun which scattered the mists on the day of the battle of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Austrians (Dec. 2, 1805); hence, an omen of good fortune. — **under the s.,** in the world; on earth. "There is no new thing *under the sun.*" *Eccl.* i. 9.



Sun-and-Planet Wheels. *a* Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Flywheel.

sun (sŭn), *v. t.;* SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as if in the sun.

sun animalcule. Any protozoan of the group Heliozoa, esp. *Actinophrys sol.* See ACTINOPHRYS, *Illust.*

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebēam.*] A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams.*" *Keble.*

sun bear. A small bear (*Ursus,* or *Helarctos, malayanus*) about four feet long, of southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It has a short broad head and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose and with a white or orange band on the chest. It is easily tamed.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small brilliantly colored birds of the family Nectariniidæ, native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble humming birds, but they have a curved bill and are true singing birds (Oscines). **b** The sun bittern. **c** A finfoot.

Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes. The plumage is variously barred, mottled, and vermiculated with brown, black, white, and buff, most strikingly on certain parts of the wings and tail displayed only when the bird is excited.

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt; -It; 151), *n.* A bonnet, generally of some thin or light fabric, projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Byron.*

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.;* -BURNED (-bûrnd') or -BURNT' (-bûrnt'); -BURN'ING. To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence, something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst.*

sun crack. A crack due to the sun's heat, as in dried mud. — **sun'-cracked'** (-krăkt'), *a.*

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summer barley, etc. Spring barley, etc. See SPRING WHEAT. *R.*
summer bird. **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** A cuckold. *Obs.*
summer complaint. Any diarrheal disorder in summer, esp. when due to heat. *Colloq.*
summer coot. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.* [PRESS.]
summer cypress. = MOCK CYPRESS.
summer duck. **a** The wood duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.* [EGG.]
summer egg. *Zoöl.* See WINTER EGG.
summer fallow. Land frequently plowed and harrowed during the summer.
sum'mer-fare', *n.* Summer. *Obs.*
summer finch. Any American sparrow of either of the genera *Peucæa* and *Aimophila;* esp., *P. æstivalis* of the southeastern United States.
sum'mer-game', *n.* One of the games played at midsummer revels. *Obs.* [*ble H.*]
summer grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
summer haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Crataegus æstivalis.*
sum'mer-head', *n.* Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO.
summer heliotrope. A small Chilean boraginaceous shrub (*Cochranea anchusæfolia*).
summer herring. An anadromous herring (*Pomolobus æstivalis*) of the coast from New England to the Carolinas. It appears in great numbers, esp. southward, later than the alewife. [early apple.]
sum'mer-ing, *n.* A variety of
sum'mer-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
sum'mer-lay', *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sum'mer-less, *a.* See -LESS.
summer lightning. Heat lightning.
summer lilac. The damewort.
sum'mer-li-ness (sŭm'ẽr-lI-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
sum'mer-ly, *a.* Suggesting, or typical of, summer. — **sum'mer-ly,** *adv.*
summer oil. *Com.* An oil which partly solidifies in cold weather.
summer rash. Prickly heat.
summer redbird. The summer tanager. [*Obs.*]
sum'mer-ripe', *a.* Wholly ripe.
sum'mer-room', *n.* A summer-house. *Obs.* [of roscola.]
summer rose. *Med.* A variety
sum'mer-sault, sum'mer-set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET. [*n., a.*]
summer savory. See SAVORY.
summer sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
summer snipe. **a** The dunlin. **b** The European common sandpiper. **c** The green sandpiper. *All Local, Eng.*
Sum'mer-son, Esther (sŭm'ẽr-sŭn). In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. Jarndyce's wise, housewifely, self-denying ward. See DEDLOCK, Lady.
sum'mer-stir' (-stûr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Dial. Eng.*
summer teal. **a** The blue-winged teal. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.*
sum'mer-tide', *n.* Summer time.
sum'mer-tree', *n.* [*summer* beam + *tree.*] = 1st SUMMER, *n.*, c.
summer wagtail. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [warbler.]
summer warbler. The yellow
sum'mer-ward (-wẽrd), *a d v.* Toward summer. *Rare.*
summer wheat, etc. = SPRING WHEAT, etc. *Rare.* [warbler.]
summer yellowbird. Yellow
summer yellowlegs. The lesser yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*
sum'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUM.
summiniana. † SHAMIANAH.
sum'mist (sŭm'Ist), *n. Schol.* A writer of a philosophical or theological "Summa." — **sum'mist-er,** *n. Obs.* [summit *R.*]
sum'mit-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a
summiter, *n.* Summit; top. *Obs.*
sum'mit-less, *a.* See -less.
sum'mit-y, *n.* [L. *summitas,* fr. *summus* highest; cf. F. *sommité.* See SUM, *n.*] Top; acme. *Obs.*
summit yard. *Railroading.* A yard in which distribution is effected by pushing the cars slowly over a summit, whence they run by gravity.
sum'mon, *n.* A summons. *Obs.*
sum'mon-ance (sŭm'ŭn-ăns), *n.* [See SUMMON.] Summons. *Obs.*
sum-mop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *summopere, summo opere,* with greatest work or care, abl. of *summus* highest, greatest, and *opus* work.] Supreme; utmost. *Obs.*
summoundis. † SUMMONS.
sum'mu-la (sŭm'ŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL., fr. L., a small sum.] A brief summing up or compend. — **sum'mu-list**(-lIst), *n*
‖ **sum'mum bo'num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm). [L.] *Ethics.* The supreme or highest good.
‖ **sum'mum ge'nus;** *pl.* SUMMA GENERA (sŭm'ă jĕn'ẽ-ră). [L.] *Logic.* The highest genus; a genus which cannot be classed as a species.
sum'mum jus *or* **ius.** [L.] *Law.* Strict legal right; exact law; strictum jus; — distinguished from *equity* (L. *equitas*).
‖ **sum'mum jus, sum'ma in-ju'ri-a.** [L.] The highest law, the highest injustice; the rigor of the law may be extreme injustice. *Cicero* (*De Officiis,* I. 10).
sum'mut (sŏŏm'ŭt; sŭm'-). Dial. Eng. var. of SOMEWHAT.
summyng, *a.* Some. *Obs. Scot.*
sumne. † SUMMON.
sum'ner (sŭm'nẽr). Obs. or archaic var. of SUMMONER.
Sum'ner's line (-nẽrz). See SUMNER'S METHOD.
sumnien. † SAMN.
sumny. † SUMMON. [MOOM.]
su-moom' (sŭ-mōōm'), *n.* = SIMOUN.
sumoun. † SUMMON.
sum'pairt' (sŏŏm'pārt'). Var. of SOMEPART. *Scot.*
sump fuse *or* **fuze.** A fuse used in blasting under water.
sumph (sŭmf; sŏŏmf). Dial. Eng. var. of SUMP.
sumph (sŭmf; sŏŏmf), *n.* A stupid or sulky person. — *v. i.* To be stupid or sulky. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sumph'ish, *a.* Stupid; also, sulky. — **sumph'ish-ness,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sumping shot. *Mining.* A shot or blast for making a sump or deepening a shaft.
sum'ple (sŭm'p'l), *a. & v. t.* [Cf. SUPPLE.] Supple. *Dial. Eng.*
sump'man, *n.* One who sinks shafts or sumps in a mine.
sumpnour † SUMMONER.
sump shot. = SUMPING SHOT.
sumpt, *n.* [L. *sumptus.*] Expense. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sump'te-ous, *a.* Sumptuous.
sump'ter-y, *n.* The pack borne by a sumpter. *Obs*
‖ **sump'ti-bus pu'bli-cis** (pŭb'lI-sĭs). [L.] At public expense.
sump'ti-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sumptificare.* See SUMPT; -FY.] To make great expenditure. *Obs.*
sump'ture, *n.* Sumptuousness; splendor; expense. *Obs.*
sump winze. An exploring winze below the lowest level.
sumquar, sumquat, sumquile, sumstede. † SOMEWHERE, etc.
sum'thing. Something. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
sumyter. † SCIMITAR.
sun. † SOME, SOON.
sun (sŭn). Var. of SUNN.
sun (*dial.* sŭn, sŏŏn). Obs., Scot. & dial. Eng. var., or ref sp., of SON.
sun (sŏŏn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ts'un*] an inch.] See MEASURE.
Sun. *Abbr.* Sunday.
Sun'a-pee trout (sŭn'ă-pē). A brilliantly colored char (*Salvelinus aureolus*) of Sunapee and other lakes of New Hampshire and Maine, closely related to the saiblings of Europe.
sunar. Var. of SONAR.
sun bath. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the sun's rays.
sun'blink', *n.* A glimpse or flash of the sun. *Scot.*
sun'burned', sun'burnt', *pret. & p. p.* of SUNBURN.
sun'-burn'er, *n.* A circle or cluster of gas burners for lighting public buildings.
sun'cher-chor (sŭn'chẽr-chôr), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *sunkăttar.*] The king cobra. *Bengal.*
sun cress. **A South African** cress (*Heliophila pectinata*).
sund. † SOUND, *a.*

sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of nearly all the Plains Indians, but esp. of the Siouan tribes, among whom it was formerly accompanied by self-torture.

Sun′da-nese′ (sŭn′dȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of western Java, comprising the purest Malays and those least influenced by Hindu civilization; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Sun′da-nese′**, *a.*

Sun′day (sŭn′dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg; sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; akin to D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag;* — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See SUN; DAY.] The first day of the week, observed by most Christians as a day of rest from secular employments and of religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. It is kept as a weekly commemoration of the day of Christ's resurrection and as the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath.
Syn. — SUNDAY, SABBATH are not strictly synonymous terms. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week; SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath.*

Sunday, *or* **Sabbath, school**. A school held on Sunday or the Sabbath for religious instruction; also, the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

sun′der (sŭn′dẽr), *v. t.;* SUN′DERED (-dẽrd); SUN′DER-ING. [ME. *sundren*, AS. *sundrian* (in *āsundrian*, *gesundrian*), or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder, separately, apart; akin to D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, Icel. *sundr* asunder, Sw. & Dan. *sönder*, Goth. *sundrō* alone, separately, and perh. Gr. *ἄτερ* without.] To disunite in any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to put or keep apart; to separate; divide; sever; as, to *sunder* a rope; to *sunder* a limb; to *sunder* friends.
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

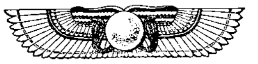
sun′der, *v. i.* To part; separate; disperse. *Rare.*

sun′der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.;* cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance. — **in sunder**, into parts. "He . . . cutteth the spear *in sunder.*" *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

sun′der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun′dew′ (-dū′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sundéaw* rosemary.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Drosera.* **b** Any droseraceous plant. See DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, DIONÆA, RORIDULA.

sun′di′al (-dī′ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate (usually horizontal), or on a cylindrical surface.
2. The common lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) of the eastern United States.


Sun Disk.

sun disk. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god, Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the uræus. Cf. FEROHER.

sun dog, *or* **sun′dog′** (sŭn′dŏg′; 205), *n.* **1.** A parhelion. **2.** A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon; — called also *dog* and *weather gall.*

sun′down′ (-doun′), *n.* **1.** Sunset.
2. A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

sun′down′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A tramp in the Australian bush; — so called from his coming to sheep stations at sunset for supper and a bed; — called also *traveler* and *swagman* (but not all *swagmen* are *sundowners*).
2. *Nav.* A very strict captain, orig. one who compelled midshipmen to return from shore leave at sundown.

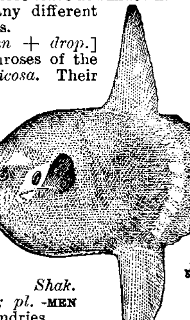
sun′dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry items.

sun′drops′ (-drŏps′), *n.* [*sun* + *drop.*] Any of several evening primroses of the genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa.* Their flowers open in sunlight.

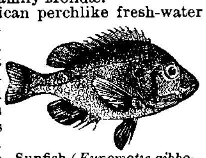
sun′dry (-drĭ), *a.* [ME. *sundry, sondry*, AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several, one each, fr. *sundor.* See SUNDER, *v. t.*] **1.** Separate; diverse; also, individual. *Obs.* "Many a sound of *sundry* melody." *Chaucer.*
2. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.
"*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*

sun′dry-man (-drĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries.

sun fever. *Med.* **a** The state of fever due to sunstroke. **b** Dengue.


Sunfish (*Mola mola*). 1/50

sun′fish′ (sŭn′fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** A remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body truncated behind, high dorsal and anal fins, and a short fringelike caudal fin. The mouth is small, the skin tough and leathery, and the flesh almost equally so. The sunfish occurs in all warm and temperate seas, swimming lazily at the surface. With an allied genus (*Ranzania*), consisting of one or two rare species with a more elongated body, it constitutes the family Molidæ.
2. **a** Any of numerous American perchlike fresh-water fishes of the family Centrarchidæ, having a deep, compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration. The common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*), abounds in clear streams and ponds in much of the northern and eastern United States, but does not exceed six or eight inches in length. The bluegill and the long-eared sunfish are other species. **b** The opah. **c** = MOONFISH, 1 **a**. **d** The cobbler fish. **e** The basking shark. **f** Any large jellyfish.


Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). (⅛)

sun′fish′ (sŭn′fĭsh′), *v. i.* To buck by bringing the shoulders alternately nearly to the ground and raising them; — said esp. of bronchos in the western U. S.

sun′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Helianthus;* — prob. so called from the form and color of the large yellow-rayed flower heads. The commonly grown sunflower is *H. annuus.*
2. Any of various other plants so called either from a superficial likeness to the true sunflower or from their opening in the sunshine; as: **a** The gum plant. **b** The pot marigold. **c** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

Sung (sŏŏng), *n.* [Chin.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 960–1126, noted for its literary activity, esp. in philosophy and in comment on the Confucian classics.

Sun Gem (*Heliactin bilopha*). 1/3

sun gem. A Brazilian humming bird (*Heliactin bilopha*). In the male the head has two tufts of glittering purple, green, and golden feathers. The breast is white.

sun′glass′ (sŭn′glȧs′), *n.; pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A burning glass.

sun′glow′ (-glō′), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the lower and upper air. The displays in 1883-85 are ascribed to particles of dust and vapor thrown into the upper air by eruption of Krakatao Aug. 26 and 27, 1883. Cf. BISHOP'S RING.

sun god. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

sun hat. A hat or helmet of a material and form to protect the head from the sun's heat.

sunk (sŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SINK. — **sunk fence**, a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — **s. key**. See 2d KEY, 6 **a**. Cf. FEATHER KEY. — **s. panel**, a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of its framing or other surrounding surface.

sunk′en (sŭŋk′′n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a river or other water. — **sunken battery**, *Mil.*, a battery sunk below the surface of the ground for protection.

sun′light′ (sŭn′līt′), *n.* The light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.*, *or* **sunn hemp**. [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa.*] **a** An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **b** The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

Sun′na, *or* **Sun′nah** (sŏŏn′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah.*] Lit., custom; usage; divine law; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and the example of Mohammed and his community, provided they conform to the Koran, and hence, incorrectly, to the collections of moral and legal traditions traced to the Prophet, which supplement the Koran.
The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life, the way to eat and to drink, to dress, and the like. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Sun′nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] One of a sect of the Mohammedans who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the "six authentic" books of tradition. This is the orthodox and conservative sect and far the largest, and includes the four so-called orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Shafiites.

sun′nud (sŭn′ŭd), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sanad.*] A government charter, warrant, diploma, patent, or deed; also, a letter having the force of an edict or ordinance. *India.*

sun′ny (sŭn′ĭ), *a.;* SUN′NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SUN′NI-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, shining; bright; also, cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* laugh. "*Sunny* beams." *Spenser.* "*Sunny* locks." *Shak.*
2. Exposed to the rays of the sun; brightened or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* room.

sun picture, sun print. A picture or print made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun′rise′ (sŭn′rīz′), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to wake at *sunrise.*
2. Hence, the region where the sun rises; the east.

sun scald. *Hort.* **a** A disease of plants due to excessive transpiration from exposure to sunlight. **b** Leaf blight.

sun′set′ (sŭn′sĕt′) } *n.* [AS. *sunnset* the west.] The de-
sun′set′ting (-ĭng) } scent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time when the sun sets; evening; hence, the west.
'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

sun′shade′ (-shād′), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays. Specif.: **a** A small parasol. **b** An awning.

sun′shine′ (-shīn′), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give.
2. Anything having a warming and cheering influence likened to that of the sun's rays; warmth; brightness.
to be in the sunshine, to be intoxicated. *Slang.*

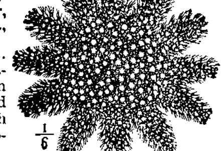
sun′shin′y (-shīn′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day.
2. Bright like the sun; resplendent.
Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*
3. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

sun snake. *Archæol.* An **S**-shaped ornamental figure, commonly having a small disk or other design at its center, found in the primitive art work of northern Europe.

Sun Spot.

sun spot, *or* **sun′spot′** (sŭn′spŏt′), *n.* A spot on the surface of the sun; specif., one of the dark spots that appear from time to time, consisting commonly of a blue-black central portion, or umbra, with a surrounding border, or penumbra, of lighter shade, and usually visible only with the telescope; — called also *macula*, as disting. from the brightish spots called *faculæ.* Sun spots are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, varying from mere apparent points (perhaps 1,000 miles across) to spaces over 100,000 miles in extent. They last often a month, sometimes several months. They occur with periodic frequency, the length of the cycle being 11.13 years, the **sun-spot period**, and their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth. Their exact nature is not fully known.

sun star. Any of several starfishes belonging to *Solaster*, *Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays.


1/6
Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*).

sun′stroke′ (sŭn′strōk′), *n.* *Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy. See HEAT STROKE.

sun′-struck′, *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

sun′ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun′ward, sun′wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upward.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.;* SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP′PING. [ME. *soupen* to drink, AS. *sūpan;* akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *söbe.* Cf. SIP, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] **1.** To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid or liquid food; to take or drink by sips; to sip.
2. To take with a spoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To treat with supper. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip; hence, a light, hasty meal.

sup, *v. i.* [F. *souper*, combined with ME. *soupen* to drink. See SUP to sip, SUPPER.] **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; to sip.
2. To eat the evening meal; to take supper.
I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*
3. To take food, esp. liquid food, with a spoon. *Scot.*

Sund. *Abbr.* Sunday.
sun′dae (sŭn′dĭ), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.
sun′da-ri (-dȧ-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sundarī.*] **a** An East Indian sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera fomes*) having a hard, durable wood. **b** The less valuable *H. littoralis.*
Sun′day-ism (sŭn′dā-ĭz'm), *n.* Sabbatarianism. *R.*
Sunday letter. See DOMINICAL LETTER.
sunde. ✝ *sind*, form of BE.
sunde′e. ✝ SOMEDEAL.
sun′der, *a.* [Cf. SUNDRY.] Sundry; various. *Obs.*
sunder. ✝ SOUNDER, *n.*
sun′der, *adv.* [AS. *sundor.*] Asunder. *Obs.*
sun′der (sŏŏn′dẽr: -dẽ), *v. t.* [From SUN.] To dry or air by exposure to the sun. *Dial. Eng.*
sun′derd. Sundered. *Ref. Sp.*
sunderey. ✝ SUNDRY.
sunderlepes, *adv.* [AS *sundorlīpes* or *synderlīpes.* Cf. SUNDER, *adv.;* ONLEPY.] Separately: severally. *Obs.*
sun′der-ling, *adv.* Sunderly. [*Obs.*]
sun′der-ly, *adv.* [AS. *synderlice*, or *sundorlice.*] Separately. *Obs.*
sun′der-ment, *n.* Separation. *Rare.*
sun′der-ness, *n.* Distinction; division. *Obs.*
sun′der-rune′, *n.* [Cf. SUNDER, *adv.;* RUNE, *n.*] Private counsel or conversation. *Obs.* [DARI.]
sun′der tree (sŭn′dẽr). = SUNDARI.
sun′der-wise′, *adv.* Separately. *Obs.*
sundery. ✝ SUNDRY.
sun′do-ree (sŭn′dŏ-rē), *n.* [Assamese.] A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Semiplotus macclellandi*) of Assam.
sun′dra (sŭn′drȧ), **sun′dri** (sŭn′drĭ). Vars. of SUNDARI.
sun′dra tree. = SUNDARI.
sundre. Obs. compar. of SOON.
sundren. ✝ SUNDER.
sun′dri-ly (sŭn′drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNDRY. See -LY. [the sun.]
sun′dry′, *v. t. & i.* To dry in
sune. ✝ SHUN, SON.
sune (*dial.* sūn, sün). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOON
Suneday, Sunendei. ✝ SUNDAY.
sunegen, sunehi. ✝ SIN, *v.*
sun fern. One of the beech ferns (*Phegopteris phegopteris*).
sunflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Sunflower State. Kansas; — a nickname.
sunflower tree. The fringe tree.
sun′foil′, *n.* [*sun* + *foil* a leaf.] Sunflower. *Obs.*
sunfole, sunfolhede. ✝ SINFUL, SINFULHED.
sun fruit. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Heliocarpus.*
sung (sŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SING.
sun′gar. Var. of SANGAR.
sun′gates, *adv.* [See SUN; GATE a way.] With the course of the sun. Cf. WITHERSUN. *Obs. Scot.*
sunge. ✝ SIN.
sun′gha. Var. of SANGAR.
sun grebe. A finfoot.
sun hemp. = SUNN
sunk (sŭŋk). ✝ SONK, seat.
sun′ket (sŭŋ′kĭt; sŏŏŋ′-), *n.* Food of any sort; esp., a dainty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sunk′ie (sŭŋ′kĭ; sŏŏŋ′-), *n.* A low stool. *Scot.* [**less-ness.** *n.*]
sun′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **sun′-**
sun letters. = HIBUNCI.
sunlight turner. = SUN-BURNER.
sun′lit′ (-lĭt′), *a.* Lighted by the sun.
sunne. ✝ SIN, SUN.
sunneles. ✝ SINLESS.
sun′ner. Obs. compar. of SOON.
sunnesteed. ✝ SUNSTEAD.
Sun′ni (sŏŏn′ē), *n.* Also **Sun′nee.** [Ar. *sunnī.*] A Sunnite.
Sun′ni-ah (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the Sunnites.
Sunnight, *n.* Sunday night. *Obs.*
sun′ni-ly (sŭn′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNNY. See -LY.
sun′ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sun′nish, *a.* Sunny. *Rare.*
sun′nu (sŭn′ōō), *n.* [Native name *nsunnu* in Uganda.] An East African kob antelope (*Kobus coba*), blackish with white ears, eye ring, and under parts.
sun′ny, *n.* The common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*) or other similar species.
sunonymal. ✝ SYNONYMAL.
sun perch. = SUNFISH, 2 **a**.
sun plane. *Coopering.* A short curved plane for smoothing off ends of barrel staves. [tulaca.]
sun plant. Any cultivated portulaca.
sun′proof′, *a.* Impervious to the sun's rays.
sunquare. ✝ SOMEWHERE.
sun′ris′ing, *n.* = SUNRISE.
sun′rist′, *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rīst* a rising (in comp.).] Sunrise. *Obs.* [*anthemum*).]
sun rose. The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).
sun's backstays. *Naut.* The apparent rays of the sun extending to the horizon. *Slang.*
sunset shell. A West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellina radiata*) having a smooth shell with radiating bands of varied colors.
sun′shine′, *a.* Sunshiny; bright.
sun spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) the flowers of which turn toward the sun. [large jellyfish.]
sun′squall′ (-skwôl′), *n.* Any
sun′stead, sun′sted (sŭn′stĕd), *n.* [AS. *sunnstede.* See SUN; STEAD a place.] Solstice. *Obs.* [feldspar.]
sun′stone′, *n. Min.* Aventurine
sun's way. *Astron.* The path in interstellar space along which the solar system is traveling. It lies in the general direction of the constellation Lyra.
sunt (sŭnt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat* Acacia scorpioides.] The babul or its wood.
sun temperature. The temperature shown by a thermometer, usually a black-bulb thermometer, called a **sun thermometer**, exposed fully to sunshine.
‖ **sunt la′cri-mæ re′rum** (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] There are tears for trials. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 462).
sun tree. A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis obtusa*) with yellow foliage. See RETINISPORA.
sun trout. A squeteague.
sunt tree (sŭnt). The babul.
sun′up′, *n.* Sunrise. *Dial.*
sun view. A view of the earth or other planet as from the sun.
sunvol, sunvulle. ✝ SINFUL.
sun wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*
sunyasee. Var. of SANNYASIN.
sun yellow. Curcumin S. See DYE. [SOIN.]
sun′yie (sŭn′yĭ). Scot. var. of
suo. ✝ SO.
suob. ✝ SOB.
suoddring, *n.* [From SWATHER, *v.*] Slumber; dreaming. *Obs.*
‖ **su′o ju′re.** [L.] In one's own right. [place.]
‖ **su′o lo′co.** [L.] In its proper
‖ **su′o Mar′te** [L.] By one's own exertions. [Finns.]
Su-o′mi (sōō-ō′mē), *n. pl.* The
suonata, suonatina. ✝ SONATA, SONATINA.
suor. ✝ *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
suord. ✝ SWORD. [of SWEAR.]
suorn, suorne. ✝ *sworn*, p. p.
suornome. ✝ SURNAME.
suote. ✝ SWEET.
suo′ve-tau-ril′i-a (sŵ ō′vē-t ô-rĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull, or to female deities the female animals, esp. at lustrations. Hence, in *Archæology*, a representation of the three animals together.
suowp ✝ SWOPE, to sweep.
sup. *Abbr.* Superfine: superior; superlative; supine: supplement; supplementary; supra (L., above); supreme.
su′pa (sōō′pȧ), *n.* [Tag.] An East Asiatic cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Sindora wallichii*); also, its tough, durable wood.
su-pawn′ (sū-pôn′), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian (Natick) *sappaen*, *saupáun*, softened.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush; — also *sepawn*, *sepon*, and *suppawn.* *Local, U. S.*
Sup. C. *Abbr.* Superior Court; Supreme Court.
supe. ✝ SUP.
supe (sūp), *n.* [See SUPER.] **a** A super. *Theat. Cant.* **b** A toady or sycophant. *Slang.* [*Slang.*]
supe, *v. i.* To act as a supe.
supedeit. ✝ SUPPEDIT.
su′pel-lec′ti-ca′ri-ous (sū′pĕ-lĕk′tĭ-kā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supellecticarius.*] Supellectile. *Obs.*
su′pel-lec′tile (-lĕk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *supellex*, *-lectilis*, household utensils.] Pert. to furniture. — *n.* A piece of furniture or apparatus. *Both Obs.* [*Obs.*]
su′pel-lec′tu-al, *n.* Supellectile.
su-pel′lex, *n.* [L.] Lit., furniture; a piece of furniture; equipment; qualification. *Obs.*
super. ✝ SUPPER.
su′per, *n.* **1** Short for SUPERNUMERARY, 2 *Theat. Cant.*
2. Short for SUPERINTENDENT. *Slang.* [*Eng.*]
3. A watch. *Thieves' Slang*,
su′per, *n.* *Apiculture.* A removable upper story of a beehive. [rior.]
super. *Abbr.* Superfine; supe-

su'per (sū'pĕr), *n.* [See SUPER-.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

su'per- (sū'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*. See OVER, SUB-; cf. HYPER-, SUPRA-, SUR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond, in excess, over and above;* as in *super*impose, *super*humeral, *super*natural, *super*fine.

2. *Chem.* A prefix used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it is prefixed is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in *super*phosphate. It has been practically superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, *acid* sulphate), which give the meanings of *super* with sharper definition.

☞ The reference "See SUPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *super-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. — **su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *superabundare:* cf. OF. *superabonder*. See SUPER-; ABOUND.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to abound to an unusual degree.

su'per-a-bun'dance (-ȧ-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [L. *superabundantia:* cf. OF. *superabondance*.] Quality or state of being superabundant; redundancy; excess.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *superabundans*, p. pr.: cf. OF. *superabondant*. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant; as, *superabundant* zeal. — **su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-add' (-ȧd'), *v. t.* [L. *superaddere*. See SUPER-; ADD.] To add over and above; to annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-al'i-men-ta'tion (-ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of overfeeding, used as a remedy in wasting diseases.

su'per-al'tar (sū'pĕr-ôl'tẽr), *n. Eccl.* **a** A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar, so that the elements may be consecrated there. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.;* SU'PER-AN'NU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SUP'ER-AN'NU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*super-* + L. *annus* a year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.*

2. To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To last beyond the year; — said of annual plants. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To become stale by lapse of time.

su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superannuating, or state of being superannuated.

2. Allowance to one superannuated; retiring allowance.

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr *super* over + (prob.) the root of *fui* I was, E. *be*. See SUPER-; BE.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice.

2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

Syn. — See GRAND.

superb paradise bird, a bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having in the male a large erectile fan-shaped tuft on each shoulder, and a gorget of metallic green feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with green reflections. — **s. warbler**, the blue wren of Australia. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **su-perb'ness**, *n.*

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der**, *v. t.*

su'per-car'bon-ize (-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t. Metal.* To impregnate with additional carbon. See CEMENTATION, 2 **a**. — **su'per-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* [*super-* + *cargo:* cf. Sp. *sobrecargo*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] An officer or person in a merchant ship whose duty is to manage the commercial concerns of the voyage. — **su'per-car'go-ship**, *n.*

su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow. See SUPERCILIOUS.] *Anat.* Pert. to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird. — **supercilliary** ridge. **a** A prominence on the frontal bone above the eye, caused by the projection of the frontal air sinuses. **b** The projecting upper portion of the orbit of various animals.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal. Cf. CONCEAL.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; as, a *supercilious* officer or manner. — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See ARROGANT.

su'per-cil'i-um (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows.

2. *Arch.* **a** A fillet surmounting the cymatium in a Roman cornice. **b** A fillet above or below the scotia of an Attic base.

su'per-class' (sū'pĕr-klȧs'), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification equivalent to a subphylum, or ranking below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nẽr), *a Arch.* **a** Built above a column or colonnade. **b** Marked by supercolumniation.

su'per-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Arch.* The putting of one order above another; also, an architectural composition produced thus, as by putting the Doric order in the ground story, Ionic above, and Corinthian on top.

su'per-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Involving knowledge, insight, or experience of a kind transcending the possibilities of human consciousness.

su'per-cool' (sū'pĕr-kōōl'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification; to undercool; to superfuse. A *supercooled* liquid is in a metastable condition, and solidifies when brought in contact with even a small particle of the solid phase.

su'per-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *supercrescens*, p. pr. of *supercrescere; super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on a growing thing. *R.* — **su'per-cres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

su'per-de-ter'mi-nate (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having more conditions than can ordinarily be met at once.

su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n. Music.* The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant.

su'per-el'e-va'tion (-ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n. Railroads.* The elevation of the onter rail above the inner on a curve.

su'per-em'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *supereminentia.*] Quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator.

su'per-em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere.* See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* orator. — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.;* SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above; *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people; *e* out + *rogare* to ask. See SUPER-; ROGATION.] To do more than duty requires; sometimes, to make up for a deficiency by such extra exertion.

The fervency of one man in prayer cannot *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supererogatio* a payment in addition.] Act of supererogating.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pĕr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification ranking next above a family. It may be equivalent to a suborder or be between the suborder and family. In modern classifications of animals names of superfamilies often end in *-oidea*, as Formicoidea.

su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn; -fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare; super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis:* cf. F. *superficiel*. See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or not penetrating far into, the surface; shallow; as, a *superficial* color, covering; *superficial* measure or contents; *superficial* tillage.

2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge or thinking.

3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the unconsolidated formations, as glacial drift, alluvium, etc., which constitute most of the surface of the land; surficial.

superficial fascia. *Anat.* See FASCIA, 3.

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *superficialité*.] Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.

2. [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Situated or built on another man's land, as a house or other structure.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* One having the right of superficies.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* **a** Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses or other structures, fences, trees, vines, etc. **b** A real right or servitude consisting in a right in perpetuity or for a long term to enjoy the superficies of land on payment of an annual or periodic rent. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS, GROUND RENT.

su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn; 87), *a.* [F. *superfin.* See SUPER-; FINE, *a.*] **1.** Very fine; extra fine; as, *superfine* cloth.

2. Very subtle or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes.

superfine file. See FILE, tool. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

su-per'flu-ent (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Floating on the top or surface. *Obs.*

2. Overflowing; hence, abounding; superfluous. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-ty (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [F. *superfluité*. See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** State of being overabundant; excess; as, a *superfluity* of water, of wealth.

2. Something beyond what is needed; something superabundant, as for show or luxury.

Syn. — Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-; FLUENT.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; excessive; as, a *superfluous* quantity of food; *superfluous* wraps.

An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous.* *E. Everett.*

2. Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *R. Shak.*

3. Supererogatory. *Rare.* *Shak.*

4 *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).

Syn. — Useless, excessive, redundant, needless.

superfluous interval, *Music*, an augmented interval.

— **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

su'per-fron'tal (sū'pĕr-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl; *cf.* FRONTAL), *n. Eccl.* A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and often hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

su'per-func'tion (-fŭnk'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Excessive action of an organ or tissue. — **su'per-func'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, p. p. of *superfundere.*] To pour or be poured over or on something.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.;* -HEAT'ED; -HEAT'ING. **1.** To heat too much; to overheat, as an oven.

2. a To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to maintain its existence as a dry gas at the given pressure.

su'per-heat' (sū'pĕr-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

su'per-heat'er (-hēt'ẽr), *n.* One that superheats; specif.: *Steam Engin.* A coil or other device, exposed to the flames of the furnace, through which steam from the boiler passes to be superheated. Cf. ECONOMIZER.

su'per-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine; as, *superhuman* wisdom.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

— **su'per-hu-man'i-ty** (-hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **su'per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-hu'mer-al (-hū'mẽr-ăl), *n.* [L. *superhumerale, superumerale*, fr. *super* + *humerus, umerus*, shoulder: cf. It. *superumerale.*] Something worn or carried on the shoulders; specif.: *Eccl.* An ephod, pall, amice, or stole.

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.;* -IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); -IM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum. — **su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-im-posed' (-ĭm-pōzd'), *p. a.* Pert. to or noting a river or a drainage system let down by erosion through the formations on which it was developed, into underlying formations of different structure, unconformable beneath.

su'per-in-cum'bent (-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *superincumbens*, p. pr. of *superincumbere.* See SUPER-; INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **su'per-in-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.;* -IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); -IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *superinducere.*] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to bring about, or cause to exist, as an added quality, characteristic, or the like.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

su'per-in'fi-nite (-ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a. Math.* Passing through infinity back into another region of finity; — said of a quantity or system of quantities.

su'per-a-cid'i-ty, *n.* Excessive acidity; esp., *Med.*, abnormal increase in the secretion of hydrochloric acid during digestion.

su'per-a-cid'u-lat'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. [PER.]

su'per-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SU-

su'per-ad-ven'ient (-ăd-vē'nyĕnt), *a.* Coming or arriving; esp., coming in addition to, or in assistance of, something. *Rare.*

su'per-af fu'sion (-ȧ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring over or on. *R.*

su'per-a'gen-cy, *n.*, **su'per-am'bu-la'cral**, *a.*, **su'per-a'nal**, *a.*, **su'per an-gel'ic**, *a.* See SUPER-

su'per-an'nate, *v. i.* To superannuate.

su'per-an'nu-ate, *a.* Superannuated, as by old age or disease.

su'per-a'que-ous, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su'per-ar'ro-gant**, *a.* See SUPER-; **su'per ate**, *v. t.* [L. *superare.*] To overcome: to excel. *Obs.* —

su'per-a'tion, *n. Obs.*

su'per-ax'il-la-ry (-ăk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Supra-axillary.

su-per'bate, *v. i.* [L. *superbus* proud.] To demean one's self proudly. *Obs.* [haughty. *Obs.*

su-per'bi-ate, *v. t.* To make

su'per-bil'ic, su'per-bif'i-cal, *a.* [L. *superbus* proud + E. *-fic.*] Making proud; also, demeaning one's self proudly. Obs.

su'per-bil'o-quence (sū'pĕr-bĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *superbiloquentia.*] Superb or lofty language. *Obs.* — **su'per-bil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a. Obs.*

su-per'bi-ous, *a.* [L. *superbia* pride.] Proud: arrogant. *Obs.*

su'per-bi-par'ti-ent (-bī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superbipartiens.*] *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 3.

su'per-bi-quin'tal (-bī-kwĭn'tăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 5.

su'per-bi-ter'tial (-bĭ-tûr'shăl), *a. Math.* Superbipartient.

su-per'bous, *a.* [L. *superbus.*] Superbious. *Obs.*

su'per-cal-lo'sal (-kȧ-lŏ'săl), *a.* Above the corpus callosum.

su'per-can'o-py, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-cap'i-tal, *n.* = DOSSERET.

su'per-car'bon-ate, *n. Chem.* A bicarbonate. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'bu-ret'ed, -ret'ted, *a. Chem.* Bicarbureted. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'pal (sū'pĕr-kär'păl), *a. Anat.* Situated above, or in the upper part of, the carpus.

su'per-ce-les'tial, *a.* See SUPER-

su'per-ces'sion, *n. Law.* Succession. *Obs.*

su'per-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*super-* + *charge.* Cf. SURCHARGE.] *Her* Surcharge. — *n. Her.* A surcharged bearing.

su'per-chem'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su-per'cher-y (sū-pûr'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *supercherie.*] Outrage; affront; imposition; foul play; fraud. *Obs.* [CILIUM.]

su'per-cil'i-a, *n., pl.* of SUPER-

su'per-civ'i-lized, *a.*, **su'per-com'pre-hen'sion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-con-cep'tion (-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. R.

su'per-con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **su'per-con-form'i-ty**. See SUPER-.

su'per-con'se-quence. *n.* Remote consequence. *Obs.*

Su'per-cre-ta'ceous, *a. Geol.* Above the Cretaceous.

su'per-crit'i-cal, *a.*, **su'per-cu'ri-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-curve', *n. Math.* A continuum of two dimensions in a continuum of five.

su'per-dain'ty, *a.*, **su'per-dev'il-ish**, *a.*, **su'per-di'a-bol'i-cal**, *a.*, **su'per-dis-ten'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *superducere* to lead over.] To superinduce. *Obs.*

supere. + SUPPER.

su'per-em'i-nen-cy, *n.* Supereminence. [PER-.]

su'per-en-dow', *v. t.* See SU-

su'per-er'o-gant (-ĕr'ō-gȧnt), *a.* [L. *supererogans*, p. pr. See SUPERERROGATE.] Supererogatory. *Obs.* [tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.

su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-

su'per-es-sen'tial (-ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. — **su'per-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv. Rare.* [See SUPER-.]

su'per-eth'i-cal (-ĭth'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

su'per-ex-alt', *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.*, **su'per-ex'ceed'**, *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lence**, *n.* See SUPER-. [excellence. *Obs.*

su'per-ex'cel-len-cy, *n.*, *pl.* of SUPER-

su'per-ex'cel-lent-ly, *a.*, **su'per-ex'ci-ta'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ex-cres'cence (-ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* Something growing superfluously.

su'per-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist in a superior or idealized form.

su'per-ex-pend'it, *p. p.* In arrears; bankrupt. *Obs. Scot.*

su'per-ex-po'nit, *p. p.* Expended in excess. *Obs. Scot.*

su'per-ex-tra'sion, *n.*, **su'per-fe-cun'di-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-fete' (sū'pĕr-fēt'), *v. i.* To superfetate. — *v. t.* To conceive (another fetus) after a former conception. *Both Obs.*

su'per-feu-da'tion (-fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Superinfeudation.

su'per-fi'bri-na'tion, *n. Med.* Formation of an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.

su'per-fice (sū'pĕr-fĭs), *n.* [OF.] Superficies; surface. *Obs.*

su'per-fi'cial-ist, *n.* A superficial person; a smatterer.

su'per-fi'cial-ize (-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attend to or to treat superficially, or slightingly. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To act or work superficially. [FICIAL.]

su'per-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of SUPER-

su'per-fi'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fi'cial-ty (sū'pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Superficies. *Obs.*

su'per-fi-del, *a.* Antonym to *infidel. Nonce Word.*

su'per-fine', *v. i.* To be too critical; — with *upon. Obs.*

su'per-fine'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fin'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

superfine, *a.* [Cf. F. *superfin.*] Superfluous: prolix. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

superfinely, *adv.* Superfluously.

su-per'flu-ence (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕns), *n.* Superfluity. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tance (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Superfluitant state or substance. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, p. pr. of *fluitare*, intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Floating above or on the surface. *Rare.*

su'per-flux (sū'pĕr-flŭks), *n.* Superabundance; superfluity; an overflowing. *Rare.*

su'per-fœ-ta'tion. Var. of SUPERFETATION. [PER-.]

su'per-fo'li-a'tion, *n.* See SU-

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To supercool. —

su'per-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

su'per-ge-ner'ic, *a.* Pertaining to groups or characters of higher rank than generic.

su'per-gla'cial (sū'pĕr-gla'shăl), *a.* On the surface of a glacier. — **su'per-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-glazed' (sū'pĕr-glāzd'), *a.* Having an extra glaze, as paper. [PER-. *Obs.*]

su'per-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See SU-

su'per-glot'tal (-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Situated above the glottis.

su'per-gur'gi-tate (sū'pĕr-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. REGURGITATE.] To pour in too great a flood. *Obs.*

su'per-her'e-sy, *n.* A heresy superimposed upon a heresy. *Obs.* [PER-.]

su'per-hi-run'dine, *a.* See SU-

su'per-hive', *n. Apiculture.* A super.

su'per-hu'mer-ate (-hū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERHUMERAL.] To lay (a burden) on one's shoulders. *Rare.*

‖ **su'per-ri**, *or* **di su'per-ri** (dĭ sū'pĕr-rī). [*often cap.*] [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The upper-world gods, i.e., the gods corresponding to the Greek Olympians. See DI.

su'per-im-ag'i-na-ry, *a. Math.* Having the relation to other imaginary transformations that an imaginary root has to a real root.

su'per-im-pos'a-ble (sū'pĕr-ĭm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

su'per-im-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* A superimposition

su'per-im'preg-na'tion (-ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. [induction.]

su'per-in-duce'ment, *n.* Super-

su'per-in-duc', *v. t.* [L. *superinducere.*] To put on as a garment. *Obs.*

su'per-in-dus'tri-ous, *a.*, **su'per-in'e-nar'ra-ble** (-ĭn'ē-năr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in'feu-da'tion (-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* The granting of a feud out of a feudal estate.

su'per-in-fuse', *v. t.* [*super-* + *infuse:* cf. L. *superinfundere, superinfusum*, to pour over.] To infuse over. *Rare.*

su'per-in-gen'ious (-ĭn-jē'nyŭs), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in-lec'tion, *n.* An injection succeeding another.

su'per-in-sa'ni-at'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*

su'per-in-scribe', *v. t.* To inscribe over an inscription.

su'per-in-spect', *v. t.* [*super-* + *inspect:* cf. L. *superinspicere, superinspectum.*] To oversee; superintend by inspection. *R.*

su'per-in'sti-tu'tion, *n.* One institution granted to a benefice already full by institution.

su′per-in-tend′ (sū′pẽr-ĭn-tĕnd′), *v. t.*; -TEND′ED; -TEND′ING. [L. *superintendere*. See SUPER-; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise; as, to *superintend* the building of a ship or the preparation of a literary work.

su′per-in-tend′ence (-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendance*.] Act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Inspection, oversight, care, direction, control.

su′per-in-tend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *superintendens*, p. pr. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing; superintending.

su′per-in-tend′ent, *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendant*, F. *surintendant*. Cf. SURINTENDANT.] One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, organization, enterprise, affairs, etc., with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of public works or of a school.

Syn. — Inspector, overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe′ri-or (sū-pē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over: cf. F. *supérieur*. See SUPER-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun.

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, a man of *superior* merit; coffee of *superior* flavor.

4. Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*.

A great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority; as, a *superior* smile; assuming a *superior* air.

6. More comprehensive, as a term in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.

7. In technical senses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Above the ovary; — said of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. Cf. INFERIOR, 2**b** (1). (2) = POSTERIOR, 4. **b** *Anat.* See INFERIOR, 2**c**. **c** *Railroading.* Having the right of way over another in the absence of specific contrary orders; — said of a train. **d** *Print.* Standing at the top of the line; as, in $x^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter. Cf. INFERIOR, 2 **d**.

superior conjunction, **s. planets**, etc. See CONJUNCTION, 2; PLANET, 1; etc. — **s. maxillary.** See MAXILLARY, *n.*, **a**; MAXILLARY NERVE. — **s. mediastinum.** See MEDIASTINUM, 1. — **s. oblique.** See OBLIQUE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. slope.** See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **s. tide**, the tide of the hemisphere having the moon above the horizon. — **s. wings**, *Zoöl.*, the anterior pair of wings of an insect.

su-pe′ri-or, *n.* [Cf. F. *supérieur*.] **1.** One who is above, or surpasses, another in rank, station, office, age, ability, merit, or the like; one who surpasses in what is desirable; as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.

2. Specif., *Eccl.*, the head of a monastery, convent, etc.

su-pe′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *supériorité*, LL. *superioritas*.] Quality or state of being superior; as, *superiority* of rank; *superiority* in merit.

Syn. — Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su′per-ja′cent (sū′pẽr-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su-per′la-tive (sū-pûr′lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root: cf. F. *superlatif*. See ELATE, TOLERATE.] **1.** Lifted up to the highest degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom.

2. *Gram.* Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative degree in English is formed from the positive by the use of *-est*, *most*, or *least*; as, high*est*, *most* pleasant, *least* bright.

— **su-per′la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per′la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per′la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent; the utmost degree.

2. *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. The superlative is sometimes distinguished as *relative* or *absolute*, according as it denotes the highest degree in a number of cases compared, or simply a supreme or very high degree without regard to its existence in other cases. The latter is also called the *elative*.

su′per-lu′nar (sū′pẽr-lū′nȧr), **su′per-lu′na-ry** (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Being above the moon; not belonging to this world; — opposed to *sublunary*.

su′per-nac′u-lar (-năk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Of the quality of supernaculum; first-rate; as, a *supernacular* wine. *Rare.*

su′per-nac′u-lum (-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean, upon the nail; — used formerly in the phrase *to drink supernaculum*, to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail. *R. Greene.* — *n.* Liquor of the finest quality; the best liquor.

su-per′nal (sū-pûr′năl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *supernel*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region; as, *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions.

2. Of or pert. to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace. "That *supernal* judge." *Shak.*

su′per-na′tant (sū′pẽr-nā′tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su′per-nat′u-ral (-năt′ū-răl), *a.* [*super-* + *natural*: cf. OF. *supernaturel*, F. *surnaturel*.] Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; done, happening, given, etc., through the operation of an agency or force above nature; of or pert. to what is above nature, or able to ignore its observed sequences.

Syn. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural*; as, "Could anything, however extraordinary, . . . happen now, of which all reasonable persons would not agree to wait for a physical explanation, instead of attributing it to a *supernatural* cause?" (*J. B. Mozley*); "one broad line of distinction which separates all this purposeless, trifling, and low *supernatural*, — magic, witchcraft, and the like, from the *miraculous* credentials of the Christian revelation" (*id.*); "the *preternatural* quickness and glibness of his speech" (*G. Eliot*); "a degree of acumen which appears to the ordinary apprehension *preternatural*" (*Poe*); "the *preternatural* prowess of the hero" (*Emerson*); "His face was *preternaturally* pale" (*Hawthorne*). MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, "the *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on" (*Bp. Butler*); "God's *miraculous* interpositions" (*id.*). SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine*; as, "superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency" (*J. B. Mozley*). But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

the supernatural, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the operations of nature. "Nature and the *supernatural*." *H. Bushnell.*

su′per-nat′u-ral-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being supernatural; supernaturalness.

2. Belief in the supernatural; specif.: **a** Belief in a supreme being who is above nature and directs and controls it; — opposed to *naturalism*. **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible and elsewhere, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men; — opposed to *rationalism*.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ist, *n.* One who holds to supernaturalism.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ist, **su′per-nat′u-ral-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

su′per-nat′u-ral-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat as supernatural.

su′per-nu′mer-a-ry (-nū′mẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius*: cf. OF. *supernuméraire*, F. *surnuméraire*. See SUPER-; NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer.

2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous; as, *supernumerary* servants.

supernumerary bud, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1.

su′per-nu′mer-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated.

2. One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed not for regular service, but for use in case of need; specif., in theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle.

su′per-oc′tave (-ŏk′tāv), *n.* *Music.* **a** An organ stop giving tones two octaves above the normal pitch of the keys pressed. **b** An organ coupler by means of which the octave above a note struck is sounded.

su′per-or′di-na′tion (-ôr′dĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *ordination*: cf. L. *superordinatio*.] **1.** Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.

2. *Logic.* The relation of a universal proposition to a particular with the same terms.

su′per-or-gan′ic (-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic; hence, of or pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent upon the physical organism; as, the psychical life is *superorganic*; human society is a *superorganic* feature of human nature. *H. Spencer.*

su′per-os′cu-late (-ŏs′kū-lāt), *v. t.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su′per-ox′ide (sū′pẽr-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A peroxide, esp. one of that class of which hydrogen peroxide is typical. *Obsoles.* — **su′per-ox′i-dize** (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*

su′per-phos′phate (-fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid phosphate; hence, *Com.*, any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

su′per-phys′i-cal (-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

su′per-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; SU′PER-POSED′ (-pōzd′); SU′PER-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *superposer*. See SUPER-; POSE.] **1.** To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

2. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts.

su′per-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* *Bot.* Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ; as, a *superposed* bud.

su′per-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superposition*. See SUPER-; POSITION.] Act of superposing, or state of being superposed.

su′per-sat′u-rate (-săt′ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To add to beyond saturation. A supersaturated solution in contact with a given solid will deposit the dissolved substance held in excess of a saturated solution. — **su′per-sat′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

su′per-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *superscribere*, *superscriptum*; *super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER-; SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything); as, to *superscribe* a letter.

su′per-script (sū′pẽr-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *superscriptus*, p. p. See SUPERSCRIBE.] Written above; — opposed to *subscript*.

su′per-script, *n.* [L. *superscriptum*, neut. p. p.] **1.** Superscription. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b'', c^n.

su′per-scrip′tion (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superscriptio*. See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; inscription; title; description; specif., an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.

3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

4. A subscription. *Scot.*

su′per-sede′ (-sēd′), *v. t.*; SU′PER-SED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); SU′PER-SED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *supersedere*, *supersessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *superséder*. See SIT; cf. SURCEASE.] **1.** To come, or be placed, in the room of; to replace.

One deep love doth *supersede* all other. *Tennyson.*

2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; to supplant; as, to *supersede* one official with another.

3. To make void, useless, or unnecessary, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; as, electricity has in some measure *superseded* gas.

4. *Old Law.* To omit; to forbear; to refrain from.

Syn. — See REPLACE.

su′per-se′de-as (-sē′dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] *Law.* A common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings, issued under various conditions, esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ; now, in various jurisdictions, an order staying proceedings, esp. of an inferior court, issued under statutory authority.

su′per-se′dure (-sē′dūr), *n.* Act of superseding, or setting aside; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

su′per-ses′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supersession*. See SUPERSEDE.] Act of superseding, or state of being superseded; supersedure.

su′per-sti′tion (sū′pẽr-stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition*, or L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over; *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER-; STAND.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; hence, the attitude of mind of a person or persons whose beliefs are regarded as false and as leading to idle or foolish practices; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading.

2. A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion.

3. Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively; hence, the practices or system of a person or society dominated by superstitious beliefs; as, barbarism and *supersitition* go hand in hand; savage philosophy is mere *superstition*.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Obs.*

5. Excessive devotion. *Obs.*

su′per-sti′tious (-stĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [F. *superstitieux*, or L. *su-*

su′per-in′tel-lec′tu-al, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-in-tend′en-cy (sū′pẽr-ĭn-tĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.
su′per-in-tend′ent-ry, *n.* The region under a superintendent. *Obs. Scot.*
su′per-in-tend′ent-ship, *n.* See [-SHIP.]
su′per-in-tend′er, *n.* A superintendent. *Rare.*
su′per-in-vest′i-ture (-ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tūr), *n.* An outer garment. *R.*
su-pe′ri-or′di-na-ry, *a.* Superordinary. *Obs.*
su-pe′ri-or-ess, *n.* A woman who is chief in a convent, abbey, or nunnery; a lady superior.
su-pe′ri-or-ize, *v. i.* To be superior. *Obs.*
su-pe′ri-or-ly, *adv.* of SUPE[RIOR.]
su-pe′ri-or-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
su-pe′ri-us (sū-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* The highest, or treble, voice part.
su′per-jec′tion (sū′pẽr-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superjectio*.] A laying or casting upon. *Obs.*
superl. *Abbr.* Superlative.
su′per-last′, *v. t.* To outlast. *Obs.*
su′per-la′tion (sū′pẽr-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio*. See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
su-per′la-tiv. Superlative. *Ref.*
su′per-li-ga′men (-lĭ-gā′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -GAMINA (-găm′ĭ-nȧ). [NL.; L. *super* + *ligamen* bandage.] *Surg.* A kind of bandage.
su′per-lig′a-ment, *n.* Superligamen. *Obs.*
su′per-line, *n.* *Math.* A linear continuum of two dimensions in a space of five dimensions.
su′per-lin′e-ar (-lĭn′ē-ȧr), *n.* *Math.* A determinant. *Rare.*
su′per-log′i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-lu′crate (-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [L. *superlucrari*.] Gain in addition or excess. — **su′per-lu-cra′tion** (-lū-krā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*
su′per-lu-nat′i-cal, *a.*, **su′per-ma-rine′**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-man, *n.* = OVERMAN, *n.*, 3.
su′per-ma-te′ri-al, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-max′il-la-ry (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Supramaxillary.
su-per′me-ate, *v. t.* [L. *supermeare*.] To pass over. *Obs.*
su′per-me′di-al (sū′pẽr-mē′dĭ-ăl), *a.* Above the middle.
su′per-mois′ten, *v. t.*, **su′per-mol′ten**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *a.* Being above the world; — opposed to *inframundane*.
su′per-mun′di-al, *a.* [L. *supermundialis*.] Supermundane. *Obs.*
supern. † SUPERNE.
su′per-nal′i-ty, *n.* Supernal state; in *pl.*, supernal personages. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
su-per′nal-ly, *adv.* From above.
su′per-na-ta′tion (-nȧ-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Obs. or R.*
su′per-na′tion-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-na′tion-al-ism**, *n.*
su′per-nat′u-ral′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.
su′per-nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* of SUPERNATURAL. [-NESS.]
su′per-nat′u-ral-ness, *n.* See
su-perne′, *a.* [See SUPERNAL.] Supernal. *Obs.* — **su-per′ni-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
su′per-neg′u-lum. † SUPERNAC[ULUM.]
su′per-nod′i-cal, *a.* [See SUPER-; cf. NODDY a fool.] Excessively foolish. *Obs.*
su′per-nor′mal, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-nor′mal-ly**, *adv.*
su′per-nu′mer-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
su′per-nu′mer-ous, *a.* Superabundant. *Obs.*
su′per-nu-tri′tion (-nū-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Excessive nutrition.
su′per-o-bese′, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-ob-la′ta (-ŏb-lā′tȧ), *n.* [LL., orig. two words. See SUPER-; OBLATE, *a.*] In some ancient liturgies, a prayer over offerings of the people.
su′per-oc-cip′i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* & *n.* Supraoccipital.
su′per-o-ex-ter′nal, *a.* Situated above and outside.
su′per-o-lat′er-al, *a.* Situated above and on the side.
su′per-om-niv′a-lent, *a.* Predominant over all. *Obs.* [PER-.]
su′per-op′ti-mal, *a.* See SU-
su′per-or′der, *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class, equiv. to a subclass or ranking between an order and a subclass. — **su′per-or′di-nal**, *a.*
su′per-or′di-na-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-or′di-nate, *a.* **1.** Superordinal. **2.** *Logic.* Bearing the relation [of superordination.]
su′per-par′a-site (-păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A hyperparasite. — **su′per-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **su′per-par′a-sit-ism** (-păr′ȧ-sĭt-ĭz′m), *n.*
su′per-par-tic′u-lar, *a.* [L. *superparticularis*. See SUPER-; PARTICULAR.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as in 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Obs.* — **su′per-par-tic′u-lar′i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
su′per-par′ti-ent (-pär′tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superpartiens*; *super* over + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] *Math.* Of or pert. to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. *Obs.* [PER-.]
su′per-pas′sage, *n.* See SU-
su′per-plant′, *n.* An epiphyte, as the mistletoe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
su′per-please′, *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su′per-plus, *n.* [LL.; L. *super* + *plus* more. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*]
su′per-plus′age, *n.* Surplusage.
su′per-pol′i-tic, *a.* See SUPER-. [ponderating. *Obs.*]
su′per-pon′der-ant, *a.* Super-
su′per-pon′der-ate, *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Obs.* —
su′per-pon′der-a′tion, *n.* *Obs.*
su′per-pos′a-ble (-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
su′per-praise′, *v. t.*, **su′per-pro-por′tion**, *n.*, **su′per-pur-ga′tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su′per-quad′ri-par′ti-ent (sū′pẽr-kwŏd′rĭ-pär′shĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 9 to 5.
su′per-quad′ri-quin′tal (-kwĭn′tăl), *a.* Superquadripartient.
su′per-ra′tion-al (-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-ra′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
su′per-re-flec′tion, *n.* The reflection of a reflection. *Rare.*
su′per-re′gal, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su′per-re-ward′**, *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su′per-roy′al, *n.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
su′per-sa′cral, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-sa′li-ent, *a.* [*super-* + L. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. *Obs.* —
su′per-sa′li-en-cy, *n.* *Obs.*
su′per-salt′, *n.* An acid salt.
su′per-sault, *n.* A somersault. *Obs. Scot.*
su′per-scap′u-la (-skăp′ū-lȧ), *n.* = SUPRASCAPULA. — **su′per-scap′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* [SCRIBE.]
su′per-scrive′. Scot. of SUPER-
su′per-se-cre′tion, *n.*, **su′per-sec′u-lar**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-sed′ence (-sēd′ĕns), *n.* Supersedure.
su′per-sed′er (sū′pẽr-sēd′ẽr), *n.* One that supersedes.
su′per-se-de′re (-sē-dē′rē), *n.* [L., to forbear.] *Scots Law.* An agreement among creditors, or an order of court, waiving or restraining preferences.
su′per-sem′i-nate, *v. t.* To sow over something sown before. — **su′per-sem′i-na′tion**, *n.* — **su′per-sem′i-na′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*
su′per-sen′si-ble, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*
su′per-sen′si-tive, *a.*, **su′per-sen′si-tive-ness**, *n.*, **su′per-sen′so-ry**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-sen′su-al (-sĕn′shōō-ăl), *a.* Supersensible. — **su′per-sen′su-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
su′per-sen′su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-sen′su-ous-ness**, *n.*
su′per-serv′ice-a-ble (-sûr′vĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Overofficious; supererogatory. — **su′per-serv′ice-a-bly**, *adv.*
su′per-ses′qui-al′ter-al (-sĕs′kwĭ-ăl′tẽr-ăl), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 2.
su′per-ses′qui-ter′tial (-tûr′shăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 3.
su′per-so′lar, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-sol′id, *n.* A magnitude of four or more dimensions.
su′per-sphe-noi′dal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su′per-spi′nous (-spī′nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous.
su′per-spir′it-u-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su′per-spir′it-u-al′i-ty**, *n.*
su′per-sti′tion-al (sū′pẽr-stĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to superstition. *Rare.*
su′per-sti′tion-ist, *n.* One addicted to superstition.
superstitiose, *a.* [L. *superstitiosus*.] Superstitious. *Obs.*

perstitiosus.] Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition ; addicted to, or swayed by, superstition ; as, *superstitious* rites.

superstitious, *or* **goetic, magic,** the invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. — **s. use,** *Law,* in England, the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of religious rites not tolerated by the law. The phrase refers to the act of 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10 (1531), making void bequests or gifts to "superstitious uses." Orig. the act affected the religions of Roman Catholics, Protestant dissenters, and Jews, but the disabilities have now been mostly removed.

— su'per-sti'tious-ly, *adv.* — **su'per-sti'tious-ness,** *n.*

su'per-stra'tum (sū'pĕr-strā'tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -STRATA (-tȧ). [NL. : cf. L. *supersternere, superstratum,* to spread upon. See SUPER- ; STRATUM.] An overlying stratum or layer.

su'per-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t. ;* -STRUCT'ED ; -STRUCT'ING. [L. *superstructus,* p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon ; *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER- ; STRUCTURE.] To build over or on another structure ; to erect on a foundation.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

su'per-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superstructing, or building upon.

2. That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation ; an edifice ; a superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su'per-struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. — *n.* A superstructure. *Obs.*

su'per-struc'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *superstructure.*] **1.** Any structure or edifice built on something else ; that which is raised on a foundation; esp., *Arch.*, all that part of a building above the basement.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

2. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc , in distinction from the roadbed.

3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

su'per-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *n. Music.* The note next above the keynote ; the second of the scale.

su'per-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i. ;* -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *supervenire, superventum,* to come over, to come upon ; *super* over + *venire* to come. See SUPER-, COME ; cf. OVERCOME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to occur with reference or relation to something else ; to be added or to follow closely.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power *Bentley.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

su'per-ven'ient (sū'pĕr-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *superveniens,* p. pr.] Coming as something additional or extraneous.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

su'per-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superventio.*] Act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

su'per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t. ;* SU'PER-VISED' (-vīzd') ; SU'PER-VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [LL. *supervisus,* p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee ; L. *super* over + *videre* to see. Cf. SURVEY.] **1.** To oversee for direction ; to superintend ; to inspect with authority ; as, to *supervise* the printing of a book.

2. To look over so as to read ; to peruse. *Obs. Shak.*

su'per-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing ; inspection ; superiutendence ; oversight.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

su'per-vi'sor (-vī'zĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who supervises ; an overseer ; inspector ; superintendent ; as, a *supervisor* of schools ; specif., on some U. S. railroads, a roadmaster.

2. A spectator ; a looker-on. *Obs. Shak.*

3. One who reads over, as a book for correction. *Obs.*

4. In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. Supervisors act as overseers of the poor, often exercise a certain control over finances, etc.

su'per-vi'so-ry (-vī'zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su'per-vo-lute' (-vŏ-lūt'), *a.* [L. *supervolutus,* p. p. of *supervolvere* to roll over ; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* Having the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla convolute in the bud, as in the morning-glory.

su'pi-nate (sū'pĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *supinare, supinatum,* to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine. See SUPINE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

su'pi-na'tion (sū'pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supination.* See SUPINATE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward), and the thumb outward away from the body ; also, the position resulting from this movement ; — the opposite of *pronation.* **b** The act or state of lying on the back.

su'pi-na'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

‖ **su'pi-na'tor bre'vis,** *or* ‖ **su'pi-na'tor ra'dĭ-ī bre'vis** (rā'dĭ-ī brē'vĭs) [L. *radii brevis* short (supinator) of the radius], *Anat.*, a deeply situated muscle of the forearm which arises in two layers from the external condyle of the humerus and adjacent parts of the ligaments and bones of the elbow and, passing over the head of the radius, is inserted into its neck and the external surface of its shaft. — ‖ **su'pi-na'tor lon'gus,** *or* ‖ **s. ra'dĭ-i lon'gus** (lŏn'gŭs) [L. *longus* long], a superficial muscle of the radial side of the forearm, arising from the lower part of the humerus and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted by a flat tendon into the styloid process of the radius.

su-pine' (sū-pīn' ; sū'pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus,* akin to *sub* under, *super* above. Cf. SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward ; — opposed to *prone.*

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun ; sloping ; inclined. "Hills *supine.*" *Dryden.*

3. Mentally or morally inert ; also, wanting in stamina ; abject.

Syn. — Negligent, heedless, indolent, thoughtless, inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy.

— su-pine'ly, *adv.* — **su-pine'ness,** *n.*

su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perh. so called because, although furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb : cf. F. *supin.*] *Gram.* A verbal noun : **a** Orig., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um,* and an ablative (sometimes dative) in *-u.* The former is used after verbs of motion to denote purpose ; as in, abiit *piscatum,* he 's gone a-fishing ; the latter is generally an ablative of specification ; as in, difficile *dictu,* hard to say. **b** Sometimes applied to analogous verbals, as to the modern English infinitive with *to.*

sup'per (sŭp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *soper, super,* OF. *super, soper,* F. *souper ;* prop., an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP ; cf. SUP to take supper.] A meal taken at the close of the day ; the evening meal ; the final meal of the day.

sup-plant' (sŭ-plănt'), *v. t. ;* SUP-PLANT'ED ; SUP-PLANT'ING. [F. *supplanter,* L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down ; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip, sprout. Cf. PLANT the sole of the foot.]

1. To trip up. *Obs. Milton.*

2. To overthrow, destroy, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of.

You never will *supplant* the received ideas of God. *Landor.*

3. To remove or displace, as by stratagem ; esp., to displace and take the place of ; to supersede ; as, one who *supplants* another in royal favor.

Syn. — Remove, displace, undermine, overthrow, supersede. See REPLACE.

sup'plan-ta'tion (sŭp'lăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supplantation,* L. *supplantatio* hypocritical deceit.] Act of supplanting or displacing.

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *a.* [ME. *souple,* F. *souple,* fr. L. *supplex* suppliant. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Pliant ; flexible ; easily bent ; as, *supple* joints ; *supple* fingers.

2. Yielding ; compliant ; not obstinate.

If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple,* it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others ; obsequious.

4. Tending toward pliancy ; esp., fig., quieting. *Obs.*

5. Nimble; agile; hence, sly; cunning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

sup'ple, *v. t. ;* SUP'PLED (-'ld) ; SUP'PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make soft and pliant ; to render flexible.

2. To make compliant, submissive, or obedient.

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness. *Barrow.*

3. To soothe ; salve ; heal. *Obs. Bale.*

sup'ple, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

sup'ple-jack', *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems ; as : **a** In the United States, the rhamnaceous shrub *Berchemia scandens.* **b** In the West Indies, any of various sapindaceous plants of the genera *Paullinia* and *Serjania,* from some of which walking sticks are made. **c** In Australia : (1) The rhamnaceous shrub *Ventilago viminalis.* (2) A species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*). **d** In New Zealand, a climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*).

sup'ple-ment (sŭp'lẽ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *supplément,* L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*]

1. That which supplies a want ; a store ; supply. *Obs.*

2. That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart ; specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

3. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT.

sup'ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t. ;* SUP'PLE-MENT'ED ; SUP'PLE-MENT'ING. To fill up or supply by additions ; to add something to ; to fill the deficiencies of.

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *I. Taylor*

sup'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* **1.** Serving to supply what is lacking ; supplementary.

2. *Law.* In practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment.

supplemental air, *Physiol.*, the air which can still be expelled from the lungs after an ordinary expiration. It is additional to the residual air. — **s. angles,** angles together making a straight angle. — **s. arcs,** *Math.*, arcs together making a semicircle.

sup'ple-men'ta-ry (sŭp'lẽ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *supplémentaire.*] Added to supply what is wanted ; additional; serving as a supplement ; as, a *supplementary* volume.

supplementary air. = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **s. chords,** *Math.*, in a conic, any two chords through one point of the curve and the ends of a diameter. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **s. proceedings,** *Law,* proceedings, under a code or practice act, for the examination of a judgment debtor or others to discover property for payment of the judgment.

sup'ple-tive (sŭp'lẽ-tĭv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *supplétif,* LL. *supple-*
sup'ple-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ) } *tivus,* fr L. *supplere, supple-*
tum, to fill up. See SUPPLY.] Supplying deficiencies ; supplementary ; specif., *Eccl. Law,* designating an oath administered to a plaintiff or defendant where there is but one witness, so that the judge may decide the matter in issue as if two witnesses had been examined.

sup'ple-to-ry, *n. ; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *suppletorium* supplement.] That which is to supply what is wanted.

sup'pli-ance (sŭp'lĭ-ăns), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication ; entreaty.

sup'pli-ant (-ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *suppliant.*] One who supplicates ; a humble petitioner ; one who entreats submissively. "Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer." *Dryden.*

sup'pli-ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, OF. *soplеier, souploier,* L. *supplicare.* See SUPPLICATE ; cf. SUPPLICANT.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively ; entreating ; beseeching ; supplicating.

2. Expressive of supplication. "*Suppliant* knee." *Milton.*

Syn. — Suing, begging, supplicating, imploring.

— sup'pli-ant-ly, *adv.* — **sup'pli-ant-ness,** *n.*

sup'pli-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *supplicans,* p. pr. See SUPPLICATE ; cf. SUPPLIANT.] Entreating ; asking submissively. *Shak.* — **sup'pli-cant-ly,** *adv.*

sup'pli-cant, *n.* **1.** One who supplicates ; a suppliant.

2. [*often cap.*] *Scotch Hist.* One of those who signed the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book in 1637. Nearly all signed the Covenant in 1638. Cf. COVENANTER, 1.

sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t. ;* SUP'PLI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; SUP'PLI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *supplicatus,* p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate ; orig. uncert., cf. *supplex, supplicis,* humbly begging or entreating ; perh. fr. *sub* under + a word akin to *placare* to reconcile, appease (cf. PLACABLE), or fr. *sub* under + *plicare* to fold, whence the idea of bending the knees (cf. PLY, *v. t.*). Cf. SUPPLE.] **1.** To entreat for ; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore ; as, to *supplicate* blessings.

2. To address in prayer ; to entreat as a supplicant.

Syn. — Beseech, entreat, petition, implore, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG.

sup'pli-cate, *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *supplication,* L. *supplicatio.*] **1.** Act of supplicating ; humble and earnest entreaty ; a humble petition.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A public prayer ; a religious solemnity, or a day set apart for such, either for thanksgiving or for religious humiliation.

Syn. — Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving.

sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *v. t. ;* SUP-PLIED' (-plīd') ; SUP-PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [For older *supploy,* OF. *supployer, supplier, soupploier, soupleer,* F. *suppléer,* (assumed) LL. *suppletare,* fr. L. *supplere, suppletum ;* sub under + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted ; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency ; to replenish ; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams ; — often followed by *with ;* as, to *supply* soldiers with ammunition.

2. Specif., to reënforce (a military force) ; to aid. *Obs.*

3. To give or provide ; to furnish ; as, to *supply* money.

4. To serve instead of ; to take the place of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply.* *Waller.*

5. To fill temporarily ; to serve as substitute for another in, as a vacant office ; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

Syn. — Furnish, provide, administer, minister, contribute, yield, accommodate.

sup-ply', *n. ; pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). **1.** Act of supplying.

2. That which supplies a want ; sufficiency of things for use or want. Specif. : **a** Auxiliary troops or reënforcements ; more broadly, assistance ; relief ; help. *Obs.* **b** The food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men ; stores ; — chiefly in *pl. ;* as, lack of *supplies.* **c** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures ; — usually in *pl. ;* as, to vote *supplies.* **d** One who fills a place for a time ; a substitute ; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **e** = SUPPLEMENT. *Obs.*

3. a *Econ. & Com.* The quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.*, 5 **b**. **b** *Econ.* As defined by Cairnes, "the desire for general purchasing power,

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su'per-strain', *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su'per-struc'tor (sū'pĕr-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* One who builds a superstructure. *Rare.*

su'per-struc'tur-al (-tŭr-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a superstructure.

su'per-sub stan'tial, *a.* [*super-* + *substantial :* cf. F. *supersubstantiel,* L. *supersubstantialis.*] More than substantial; spiritual.

su'per-sub'tĕl-ized (-sŭb'tĕl-īzd ; -sŭt'l-īzd), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-sub'tle (-sŭt'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **su'per-sub'tle-ty,** *n*

su'per-sul'fate, etc. Vars. of SUPERSULPHATE, etc.

su'per-sul'phate, *n.* An acid sulphate. *Obsolete.*

su'per-sul'phu-ret'ed, *or* **-ret'ted,** *a.* Supersulphurized. *Obs.*

su'per-sul'phur-ize (-sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of sulphur.

su'per-sur'face (sū'pĕr-sûr'fĭs), *n. Math.* A solid in space of five dimensions.

su'per-sweet', *a.* See SUPER-.

su per-tare', *n.* See TARE.

supertasse. + SUPPORTASSE.

su'per-tel-lu'ric, *a.*, **su'per-tem'po-ral,** *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ter-ra'ne-an (sū'pĕr-tĕ-rā'nē-ăn),*a.* Superterrestrial. *R.*

su'per-ter-rene' (-rēn'), *a.* [*super-* + *terrene :* cf L. *superterrenus.*] Superterrestrial. *Rare.*

su'per-ter-res'tri-al (-tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ȧl), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-to'tus (-tō'tŭs), *n.* [LL. Cf SURTOUT.] = BALANDRANA.

su'per-trag'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-tri-par'ti-ent (-trī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

su'per-tri-quar'tal (-kwôr'tȧl), *a.* Supertripartient.

su'per-tu'nic, *n.* A garment worn over a tunic. [PER-.]

su'per-tu'te-la-ry, *a.* See SU-

su'per-va-ca'ne-ous (-vȧ-kā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus, supervacuus ; super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Useless ; superfluous ; needless. — **su'per-va-ca'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **su'per-va-ca'ne-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

su'per-vac'u-ous (-văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacuus.*] Supervaneous. *Obs.*

su'per-vest'ment, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-vis'al (-vīz'ȧl), *n.* Supervision.

su'per-vise', *n.* Supervision ; inspection. *Obs.*

su'per-vis'it, *v. t.* To supervise. *Obs.*

su'per-vi'sive (-vī'sĭv), *a.* Supervisory. *Rare.*

su'per-vi-so'ri-al (-vĭ-sō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a supervisor.

su'per-vi'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

su'per-vis'u-al (-vĭzh'ū-ȧl), *a.* See SUPER-.

‖ **su'per vi'sum cor'po-ris.** [L.] Upon a view of the body.

su'per-vive' (-vīv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *supervivere.* See SURVIVE.] To survive. *Obs.*

su'per-vo-lu'tive (-vŏ-lū'tĭv), *a. Bot.* Supervolute. *Rare.*

su-pine', *adv.* Supinely. *Obs.*

su-pin'i-ty (sū-pĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *supinitas.*] Supineness *Obs.*

supir, *v. i.* [F. *soupirer.*] To sigh. *Obs. Scot.*

sup'l. Supple. *Ref. Sp.*

supose. + SUPPOSE.

supowell. + SUPPOWELL.

supp. *Abbr.* Supplement.

sup'pa-ble (sŭp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be supped ; *Scot.*, eatable.

sup'page (sŭp'ăj ; 48), *n.* That which may be supped. *Obs.*

sup'pal-pa'tion (-ăl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little : *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] Enticement. *Obs.*

sup-par'a-si-tate, *v. i.* [See SUPPARASITE.] To flatter ; to act the sycophant. *Obs.* — **sup-par'a-si-ta'tion** (sŭ-p ĭ r'ȧ-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sup-par'a-site, *v. t.* [L. *supparasitari ; sub* under + *parasitus* parasite.] Flatter ; cajole. *Obs.*

sup-pawn'. Var. of SUPAWN.

suppe. + SUP.

sup'pe-da'ne-ous (sŭp'ē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a* [*sub-* + L. *pes, pedis,* a foot ; cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under the feet. *Obs.*

sup'pe-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [L., a footstool.] A support for the feet on a cross used for crucifixions.

suppedit, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *suppediter* to put under one's feet, overcome, LL. *suppeditare.*] To supplant ; eradicate. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-ped'i-ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *suppeditare* to put under one's feet.] Sole (of a shoe). *Obs.*

sup-ped'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus,* p. p. of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply ; furnish — **sup-ped'i-ta'tion.** *n.* — **s u p-ped'i-ta-tive,** *a. All Obs.*

suppen. + SHIPPEND.

sup'per, *v. i. & t.* To sup or give supper to. *Rare.*

sup'per-ing, *n.* A supper. *Rare.*

sup'per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup'pi-late, *v. t.* [L. *supplare, suppilatum.*] To steal. *Obs.* — **sup'pi-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sup'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUP.

sup-place' (sŭ-plās'), *v. t.* To replace ; supplant. *Rare.*

sup-plant'al (sŭ-plăn'tȧl), *n.* Supplantation. [ing. *Obs.*

sup-plant'a-ry, *n.* A supplanter.

sup-plant'er, *n.* One that supplants. [Eng. of SWIPPLE.]

sup'ple (sŏp'l). Scot. & dial.

supple. + SUPPLY.

sup'ple-ly, *adv.* of SUPPLE.

sup'ple-men'ta-ri-ly, *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTARY. See -LY.

sup'ple-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of supplementing.

sup'ple-ment'er, *n.* One that supplements. [menter. *R.*

sup'ple-ment'i-ta-ry, *n.* A supplementer. *Obs.*

sup'ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

sup'pler. *n.* One that supples.

sup-plete' (sŭ-plēt'), *v. t.* [L. *suppletus,* p. p. of *supplere* to supply.] To supplement. *Rare.*

sup-pli'al (-plī'ȧl), *n.* Act of supplying ; a thing supplied.

sup-pli'ance. *n.* [From SUPPLY.] *Obs.* a Supplial ; assistance. b Satisfaction ; gratification.

sup'pli-an-cy (sŭp'lĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Entreaty ; suppliance.

sup-pli'ant (sŭ-plī'ănt), *a.* [*supply,* v. + *-ant.*] Suppletory ; supplementary. *Obs.*

sup'pli-can-cy (sŭp'lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n* Supplication *Rare.*

sup'pli-cat (-kăt), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] *Eng. Universities.* A petition, esp. a written one, with a certificate that certain conditions have been complied with.

sup'pli-cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPLICATE. — **sup'pli-cat'ing-ly,** *adv.* [cate. *Obs.*]

sup'pli-ca'tion. *v. t.* To supplicate.

sup'pli-ca'tor (sŭp'lĭ-kā'tẽr), **n.** [L.] A supplicant.

sup'pli-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating ; humble. — *n.* Supplication. *Obs.*

sup'pli-ca'vit (-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has supplicated.] *Law.* A writ, now seldom used, formerly issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench for taking surety of the peace.

sup'plice, *n.* [F., or L. *supplicium.*] Punishment ; supplication : sacrifice. *Obs.*

‖ **sup'pli-che'vo-le** (sŏp'plĭ-kā'vō-lā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Suppliant; entreating.

sup-pli'er (sŭ-plī'ẽr), *n.* One that supplies.

suppline. + SAPLING.

sup-plode', *v. i.* [L. *supplodere.*] To stamp with the foot. *Obs.* — **sup-plo'sion,** *n. Obs.*

‖ **sup-plo'si-o pe'dis.** [L.] A stamping of the foot.

seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services." The term is now used in sense **a** by economists.
sup-ply′ (sŭ-plī′), *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply of anything ; as, a *supply* tank or valve.
supply price. The lowest price at which a given amount of commodities will be offered under given conditions.
sup-port′ (sŭ-pōrt′ ; 201), *v. t.* ; SUP-PORT′ED ; SUP-PORT′ING. [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain ; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of ; to keep from sinking or falling ; uphold ; sustain ; prop ; as, a pillar *supports* a structure ; an abutment *supports* an arch. **2.** To endure ; sustain ; bear ; undergo ; suffer ; tolerate ; as, he could not *support* their taunts. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like ; to encourage; as, to *support* one's courage or spirits. **4.** *Theat.* **a** To assume and act ; as, to *support* the character of King Lear. **b** To act with (a star) ; as, a fine company *supported* him. **5.** To furnish with funds or means for maintenance ; to maintain ; to provide for ; as, to *support* a family. **6.** To enable to continue ; to carry on ; to maintain ; as, to *support* a contest, a conversation, combustion. **7.** To verify ; substantiate ; as, to *support* one's charge. **8.** To vindicate ; maintain ; to defend successfully ; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance ; to aid ; help ; as, to *support* a friend ; to *support* the administration.
Syn. — Endure, bear ; verify, substantiate ; countenance, patronize, help, assist, forward, back, second ; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, maintain, encourage, favor, nurture, nourish, cherish ; shield, defend, protect.
support arms, *Mil.*, an obsolete command and position in the manual of arms. The piece was held vertically at the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left forearm, which was passed horizontally across the body in front. — **supported joint**, *Railroads*, a rail joint having a tie directly under the rail ends. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.
sup-port′, *n.* [F.] **1.** Act or operation of supporting or sustaining ; specif. : **a** Act of bearing the weight or stress of ; sustentation ; as, to give *support* to a roof. **b** Act of advocating ; advocacy ; as, to speak in *support* of a bill. **c** Act of providing means of maintenance ; maintenance. **2.** That which supports or sustains ; specif. : **a** A prop ; pillar; foundation. **b** Means of snstenance or maintenance; as, *support* for one's family; *support* for the national credit. **c** Assistance ; aid ; as, the *support* of friends ; the *support* of a battery. **d** *Theat.* A company, actor, or actress, playing with a star ; the acting of such a company or person. **3.** *Mil.* **a** Chiefly *pl.* A line or detachment of troops immediately or close behind a skirmish or firing line, which supports and reënforces that line. **b** A detachment of infantry or cavalry supporting artillery to defend it against attack at close quarters. **c** In an outpost, the third group from the front. See OUTPOST. **d** In an advance guard, the second group of the vanguard.
Syn. — Stay prop, maintenance, subsistence, assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor, nutriment, sustenance, food.
sup-port′er (-pōr′tẽr ; 201), *n.* **1.** One that supports or sustains ; as, oxygen is a *supporter* of life. **2.** Specif., an adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends ; as, the *supporter* of a party. **3** *Shipbuilding.* A knee under the cathead. **4.** *Her.* A figure, sometimes of a man, commonly of an animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it. **5.** A broad band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ.

s s Supporters, 4.

supporter of combustion, a gas, as oxygen, air, or nitrous oxide, in which the ordinary combustibles can burn. See COMBUSTION, 3 **a**.
sup-port′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPORT.
supporting card, *Whist*, a card led to strengthen the partner in the same suit.
sup-pos′al (sŭ-pōs′ăl), *n.* Act of supposing ; supposition.
Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*
sup-pose′ (sŭ-pōz′), *v. t.* ; SUP-POSED′ (-pōzd′) ; SUP-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [ME. *supposen*, *soposen*, F. *supposer*, OF. also *souposer* ; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place ; — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit, for which this word was substituted in F. See POSE, *v.*] **1.** To represent or consider hypothetically as true or real ; to assume tentatively as a proved fact ; to accept as true for the sake of argument or consideration.
Suppose they take offense without a cause. *Shak.*
2. To receive as true ; to imagine ; believe ; think ; conjecture. " How easy is a bush *supposed* a bear ! " *Shak.* **3.** To warrant ; promise ; also, to intend ; mean. *Obs.* **4.** To require to exist or be true ; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature ; as, purpose *supposes* foresight. **5.** To substitute ; to put in place of another. *Obs.*
Syn. — Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, assume.
sup-pose′ (sŭ-pōz′), *v. i.* To conjecture ; to think ; opine.
sup-pose′, *n.* Supposition; opinion; conjecture. *Obs. or R.*
sup-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* Accepted as true ; imagined ; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos′ed-ly** (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
Syn. — See SUPPOSITITIOUS.
sup′po-si′tion (sŭp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose*. See SUB- ; POSITION.] **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for the sake of argument ; assumption. **2.** That which is supposed ; hypothesis ; conjecture ; surmise ; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.
This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*
3. *Logic.* The particular intention in which a word having different modes of usage is used ; thus, in " a basilisk is a fabulous monster," and " the name basilisk is chosen with reference to the creature's crest," the meaning of " basilisk " is the same, but the word has different *suppositions*.
sup-pos′i-ti′tious (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius*. See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else ; not being what it purports to be ; spurious ; counterfeit ; as, a *supposititious* writing. **2.** Hypothetical ; suppositional. *Woodward.*
Syn. — SUPPOSITITIOUS, SUPPOSED. SUPPOSED is used of that which is believed or imagined to be true, without necessary implication of truth or falsity ; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies the fraudulent substitution of one thing for another ; as, Napoleon's *supposed* aversion to cats ; " Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious* " (*Bacon*). See ARTIFICIAL.
— **sup-pos′i-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sup-pos′i-ti′tious-ness**, *n.*
sup-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppositif.*] Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis ; supposed. — **sup-pos′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
sup-pos′i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if*, *granting*, *provided*, etc. *Harris.*
sup-pos′i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Med.* An apparatus for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum.
sup-pos′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath : cf. F. *suppositoire*. See SUPPOSITION.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra ; esp., a cylinder or cone of medicated cacao butter.
sup-press′ (sŭ-prĕs′), *v. t.* ; SUP-PRESSED′ (-prĕst′) ; SUP-PRESS′ING. [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress; *sub* under + *premere*, *pressum*, to press. See SUB- ; PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To overpower and crush ; to subdue ; to put down ; to quell ; as, to *suppress* a revolt. **2.** To keep under; harass ; oppress. *Obs. & R.* **3.** To keep in ; to restrain from utterance or vent ; as, to *suppress* the voice ; to *suppress* a smile. **4.** To retain without disclosure ; to conceal ; to prevent publication or revelation of ; as, to *suppress* the truth. **5.** To stop ; check ; restrain ; to arrest the discharges of ; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.
Syn. — SUPPRESS, REPRESS. To SUPPRESS, as here compared, is to put down or keep back completely ; to REPRESS is to check or restrain ; as, " I could not *suppress* my lurking passion for applause " (*Goldsmith*) ; " before gaming was *suppressed* " (*id.*) ; " Though you said much, [you] *suppressed* more " (*Cowper*) ; " The reserve of his manner *repressed* all the flow of their spirits before him " (*Jane Austen*) ; " the silent wilderness where the soul need not *repress* its music " (*Shelley*) ; cf. " what sublime *repression* of himself " (*Tennyson*). See OPPRESS, RESTRAIN.
sup-pressed′ (-prĕst′), *p. a.* Overpowered; restrained; concealed ; also, *Rare*, oppressed. Specif. : **a** *Forestry.* Hindered in growth ; dominated. **b** *Her.* Debruised.
sup-pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio* : cf. F. *suppression.*] **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, of truth, etc. **2.** Specif., *Med.*, complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion ; as, *suppression* of urine. Cf. RETENTION, 1. **3.** *Biol.* The failure of development of a part or organ.
Syn. — Overthrow, destruction ; concealment, repression, detention, retention, obstruction.
sup-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress ; specif. : **a** Subduing. **b** Concealing.
sup′pu-rate (sŭp′ū-rāt), *v. i.* ; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd) ; -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate ; *sub* under + *pus*, *puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus ; as, a *suppurating* boil.
sup′pu-rate (sŭp′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To cause to generate pus. *R.*
sup′pu-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio* : cf. F. *suppuration.*] **1.** Act or process of suppurating. **2.** The matter produced by suppuration ; pus.
sup′pu-ra-tive (sŭp′ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate ; attended with, or promoting, suppuration. — **suppurative fever**, *Med.*, fever accompanying suppuration ; pyæmia.
sup′pu-ra-tive, *n.* *Med.* A suppurative agent.
su′pra- (sū′prȧ-). [L. *supra*, adv. ; akin to *super*. See SUPER-.] A prefix (used also adverbially) signifying : *Over ; above ; before ;* also, *beyond ; besides ; more than ;* as in *supra*glottic, *supra*foliaceous, *supra*governmental, *supra*lunar.
☞ The reference " See SUPRA- " is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *supra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.
su′pra–au-ric′u-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated above the auricle of the ear ; specif., in birds, situated above the auriculars ; — said of certain feathers. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather.
supra-auricular point, *Craniol.*, the point at the top of the external auditory meatus vertically above the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
su′pra-bran′chi-al (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăl), *a.* Over the gills; — said of the upper part of the pallial chamber of lamellibranchs.
su′pra-clav′i-cle (-klăv′ĭ-k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the post-temporal in the pectoral arch of fishes ; — called *scapula* by Owen and others.
su′pra-cla-vic′u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Situated above the clavicle. **b** Pert. to the supraclavicle.
su′pra-con′dy-lar (-kŏn′dĭ-lȧr) } *a.* *Anat.* Situated above
su′pra-con′dy-loid (-dĭ-loid) } a condyle or condyles ; — applied specif. to a pair of ridges on the humerus extending upward from the condyles. — **supracondylar foramen**, *Zoöl.* = ENTEPICONDYLAR FORAMEN.
su′pra-lap-sa′ri-an (-lăp-sā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* [*supra-* + *lapse* : cf. F. *supralapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* and not *after* the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN. — **su′pra-lap-sa′ri-an**, *a.* — **su′pra-lap-sa′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
su′pra-lim′i-nal (-lĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* Conscious, or in consciousness ; — contrasted with *subliminal*. *Herbart.*
su′pra-max′il-la-ry (-măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the upper jaw. **b** Extending over the lower jaw. — *n.* The superior maxillary bone. — **supramaxillary nerve.** **a** A small branch of the facial nerve extending along the lower jaw to be distributed to the muscles of the lower lip and chin. **b** The superior maxillary nerve.
su′pra-nat′u-ral-ism (-năt′ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Supernaturalism. — **su′pra-nat′u-ral-ist**, *n.* — **su′pra-nat′u-ral-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
su′pra–oc-cip′i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput ; pert. to or designating a median bone of the cranium, lying above the foramen magnum and forming part of the occipital bone in the adult of the higher vertebrates, but distinct in the young and in lower forms. — *n.* The supra-occipital bone.
su′pra–or′bit-al (-ôr′bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye. — **supra-orbital artery**, a branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying the orbit and parts of the forehead. — **s. nerve**, a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, cranial periosteum, etc. — **s. notch**, a notch (sometimes a foramen, the **supra-orbital foramen**) in the bony border of the upper inner part of the orbit, for the passage of the supra-orbital nerve, artery, and vein. — **s. point**, *Craniom.*, the middle point of the **supra-orbital line**, a line across the narrowest part of the forehead ; the ophryon.
su′pra-pro′test (sū′prȧ-prō′tĕst), *n.* *Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee.
su′pra-re′nal (-rē′năl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys ; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal capsules or bodies; adrenal. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule.
suprarenal artery, *Anat.*, one of a pair of small branches of the abdominal aorta supplying the suprarenal bodies. — **s.** (*or* **adrenal**) **body, capsule,** *or* **gland**, a ductless gland in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney. In man they are flattened and commonly from one to two inches in diameter, and consist of a cortical portion of columnar masses of cells, separated by fibrous trabeculæ, and a medullary portion composed of a fibrous stroma in whose interstices coarsely granular cells are embedded. Their blood and nerve supply is abundant, and their internal secretion appears to have important effects

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supply, *v. t.* [F. *supplier.*] To supplicate. *Obs.* [supply. *Obs.*|
sup-ply′ment, *n.* A supplying;|
suppois. † SUPPOSE.
suppoist. † SUPPOST.
suppone, *v. t. & i.* [L. *supponere* to put under.] To suppose ; assume ; expect. *Obs. Scot.*
sup-port′a-ble (sŭ-pōr′tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-port′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sup-port′a-bly**, *adv.*
sup-port′al (-tăl), *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup-port′ance (-tăns), *n.* Support ; esp., *Scots law*, aid enabling a person, otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market so as to validate a conveyance of heritage made within 60 days next before death.
supportasse, *n.* A kind of wire frame to support a ruff. *Obs.*
sup′por-ta′tion (sŭp′ōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supportacion.*] *Obs.* **1.** Maintenance ; support. **2.** Toleration ; forbearance.
sup-port′ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
sup-por′tive (sŭ-pōr′tĭv; 201), *a.* Furnishing support. *Rare.*
sup-port′less, *a.* See -LESS
sup-port′ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup-port′ress, *n.* A female supporter. *Rare.*
sup-por′ture, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup-pos′a-ble (sŭ-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-pos′a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.* — **sup-pos′a-bly**, *adv.*
supposaile, *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*
suppose, *conj.* Although. *Obs. Scot.* [that supposes.|
sup-pos′er (sŭ-pōz′ẽr), *n.* One|
sup-pos′it. Var. of SUPPOSITE.
sup-pos′i-tal′i-ty (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of that which is supposed. *Obs.*
sup-pos′i-ta-ry (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Hypothetical. *Obs.*
sup-pos′i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To replace as a substitute. *Obs.*
sup-pos′i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Suppositary. *Rare.*
sup-pos′ite (sŭ-pŏz′ĭt), *a.* [L. *suppositus*, p. p. of *supponere* to place under.] *Obs.* **1.** Placed under, as at the antipode **2.** Supposed; imagined.
sup-pos′ite, *v. t.* To replace as a substitute; to suppositate. *R.*
sup-pos′ite, *n.* Anything supposited ; specif., the subject (of a verb). *Obs.* [pository. *Obs.*|
sup-pos′i-ter, *n.* *Med.* A sup-|
sup′po-si′tion-al (sŭp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Hypothetical. — **sup′po-si′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **sup′po-si′tion-al-ly**, *adv*
sup′po-si′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Suppositional.
sup′po-si′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sup′po-si′tious (-zĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Supposititious. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*|
sup-pos′i-tor, *n.* A suppository.|
sup-pos′i-tum (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L.] Something supposed; *Metaph.*, the individual considered as substance or subject.
suppost, *n.* [OF. *suppost* a subordinate, or L. *suppositus*, p. p., put under.] *Obs.* **a** Supporter ; abetter. *Scot.* **b** A deputy. **c** A freshman at college. *Scot.*
suppost, *v. t.* To suborn. *Obs.*
sup-po′sure (sŭ-pō′zhŭr), *n.* Supposition ; hypothesis. *Obs.*
suppowell, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *souspoial* a support, *soupoier*, *souspoier*, *supuier*, to support.] To support ; assist. — **suppowell**, **suppowelment**, *n.* *All Obs.*
suppreme. † SUPPRIME.
sup-press′ed-ly, *adv.* of SUPPRESSED. [presses.|
sup-press′er, *n.* One that sup-|
sup-press′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sup-pres′sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
‖ **sup-pres′si-o ve′ri.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suppression of the truth. Cf. DOLUS.
sup-pres′sor (sŭ-prĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One that suppresses.
sup-prest′. Suppressed. *R. Sp.*
supprime, *v. t.* [L. *supprimere.*] To suppress. *Obs.*
suppriour. † SUBPRIOR.
supprise′. † SUPPRESS.
sup-prise′, *v. t.* [OF. *soupris*, *souspris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *sousprendre.*] To surprise. *Obs.*
sup′pu-rant (sŭp′ū-rănt), *n.* *Med.* A suppurative. [*Ref. Sp.*|
sup′pu-ra-tiv. Suppurative.|
sup′pure, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *suppurer.*] To suppurate. *Obs.*
sup′pu-tate, *v. t.* [L. *supputatus*, p. p. of *supputare.*] To reckon ; compute. *Obs.* — **sup′pu-ta′tion** (sŭp′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sup-pute′, *v. t.* [F. *supputer*, or L. *supputare* ; *sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] To reckon ; supputate; also, to impute. *Obs.*
supr. *Abbr.* Supreme. [PRA-.|
su′pra-a-cro′mi-al, *a.* See SU-|
su′pra-a′nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the anus or the anal fin.
su′pra-an′gu-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of reptiles, birds, etc., situated above the angular bone. — *n.* Supra-angular bone. [PRA-.|
su′pra-ax′il-la-ry, *a.* See SU-|
su′pra-ba′si-dor′sal, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element of the spinal column above a basidorsal. See ARCUALIA.
su′pra-buc′cal, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-cau′dal (sū′prȧ-kô′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the tail; designating the pygal and suprapygal bones of a turtle's carapace.
su′pra-cho′roid (-kō′roid), **su′pra-cho-roi′dal** (-kō-roi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating the layer of loose connective tissue situated between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eyeball.
su′pra-cil′i-a-ry (-sĭl′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Superciliary. *Rare.*
su′pra-cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl), *a.* Above, or outside of, the ribs.
su′pra-cra′ni-al, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-cre-ta′ceous (-krē-tā′shŭs), *a.* = SUPERCRETACEOUS.
su′pra-de-com′pound, *a.* *Bot.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-den′tal (sū′prȧ-dĕn′tăl), *a.* *Phon.* Alveolar.
su′pra-dor′sal (-dôr′săl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Situated on the back. **b** Designating a series of bony or cartilaginous elements present in some animals above the basidorsals and interdorsals in the primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. — *n.* A supradorsal bone or cartilage ; a suprabasidorsal or supra-interdorsal.
su′pra-en′ti-ty, *n.* A being that is superessential. *Obs.*
su′pra-e′so-phag′e-al (-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), **su′pra-e-soph′a-gal** (-ē-sŏf′ȧ-găl), *a.*, **su′pra-eth′moid**, *a. & n.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-fo′li-a′ceous (-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Inserted on the stem above a leaf. *Rare.*
su′pra-fo′li-ar (-fō′lĭ-ȧr), *a.* *Bot.* Growing upon a leaf. *Rare.*
su′pra-gle′noid, *a.*, **su′pra-glot′tic**, *a.*, **su′pra-gov′ern-men′tal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.
‖ **su′pra gram-ma′ti-cam** (gră-măt′ĭ-kăm). [L.] Above grammar. [man. *Rare.*|
su′pra-hu′man, *a.* Superhu-|
su′pra-hy′oid, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-il′i-um, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous epiphysis at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals. — **su′pra-il′i-ac**, *a.*
su′pra-in′ter-dor′sal, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element situated above an interdorsal in a primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. [PRA-.|
su′pra-in-tes′ti-nal, *a.* See SU-|
su′pra-la′bi-al, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or above, the upper lip. — *n.* One of the scutes which border the upper lip of a snake or lizard. [lapsarian. *Obs.*|
su′pra-lap′sa-ry, *a. & n.* Supra-|
su′pra-lat′er-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated high up on the side.
su′pra-lin′e-ar, *a.* That is above the line. — **supralinear punctuation.** See PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*
su′pra-lo′ral (-lō′răl ; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the lores. — *n.* A supraloral feather.
su′pra-lu′nar, **su′pra-lu′na-ry**, *a.*, **su′pra-mam′ma-ry**, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-mar′gin-al (-mär′jĭ-năl), *a.* Designating a convolution of the brain above the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius.
su′pra-mas′toid, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-max-il′la, *n.* *Anat.* The superior maxillary bone.
su′pra-mo-lec′u-lar (-mō-lĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule ; composed of many molecules.
su′pra-mor′tal, *a.*, **su′pra-mun′dane**, *a.*, **su′pra-na′sal**, *a.* See SUPRA-. [ural.|
su′pra-nat′u-ral, *a.* Supernat-|
su′pra-nom′i-nat′ed, *a.*, **su′pra-nor′mal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-oc′u-lar (-ŏk′ū-lȧr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the eye. — *n.* A supraocular scale.
su′pra-œ′so-phag′e-al (-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), **su′pra-œ-soph′a-gal** (-ē-sŏf′ȧ-găl), *a.*, **su′pra-o′ral**, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-or′bit-ar (-ôr′bĭ-tȧr), **su′pra-or′bit-a-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Supra-orbital. *Rare.*
su′pra-pe′dal (sū′prȧ-pē′dăl ; sū-prăp′ē-dăl), *a.*, **su′pra-pha-ryn′ge-al**, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-po-si′tion (sū′prȧ-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Superposition.
su′pra-pu′bi-an (-pū′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Suprapubic. *Rare.*
su′pra-pu′bic, *a.* See SUPRA-.
su′pra-py′gal (-pī′găl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the rump ; designating a median bone or bones between

on the circulatory and muscular system. An extract of the suprarenals of sheep or oxen is used in medicine as an astringent. — **suprarenal extract.** *Pharm.* = ADRENALIN. — **s. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins leading from the suprarenal bodies. The right opens into the vena cava, the left into the left renal vein.

su'pra-scap'u-la (sū'prə-skăp'ū-lə), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A cartilaginous or partly ossified plate or piece attached to the superior end of the scapula in certain amphibians and reptiles. **b** The post-temporal of a fish.

su'pra-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lər), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Above the scapula. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the suprascapula. **suprascapular artery,** *Anat.*, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes obliquely from within outward across the root of the neck and over the coracoid ligament to the back of the scapula. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, the coracoid ligament. — **s. notch,** *Anat.*, a deep notch in the upper border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of a nerve (the **s. nerve**), a branch of the brachial plexus supplying the muscles of the back of the scapula, etc.

su'pra-spi-na'tus (-spi-nā'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the back of the shoulder arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and inserted into the top of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

su'pra-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a. Anat.* Above a spine or spines; esp., above, or on the dorsal side of, the vertebral spines, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula. **supraspinous fossa.** *Anat.* See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, a fibrous cord joining the apexes of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the seventh cervical to the sacrum, continued forward to the skull as the ligamentum nuchæ.

su'pra-ster'nal (-stûr'nəl), *a. Anat.* Above, or anterior to, the sternum. — **suprasternal notch,** a depression of the external surface of the neck above the sternum and between the lower ends of the sternomastoid muscles.

su'pra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pŏ-rəl), *a. Zoöl.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone. **supratemporal arch,** *Zoöl.*, in the skull of many reptiles, a bony arch bounding the supratemporal fossa below. It is formed typically of the postfrontal, postorbital, and a process of the squamosal. — **s. bone.** *Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the back and side of the skull in close relation with the squamosal in many reptiles. **b** In fishes, a small bone at the back of the skull in front of and a little to the outside of the post-temporal. — **s. fossa.** *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA.

su'pra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lē-ər), *a. Anat.* Above a trochlea. **supratrochlear nerve,** a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the skin of the forehead, the upper eyelid, etc.

su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ə-sĭ), *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of a king, a parliament, or the people.
Syn. — See ASCENDANCY.

su-preme' (sū-prēm'; 87), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *suprême*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Highest in place. *Obs.*
2. Highest in authority or power.
He that is the *supreme* King of kings. *Shak.*
Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling. "*Supreme* o'er misery." *Shelley.* **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. "My *supreme* crown of grief." *Shak.* "In lineage so *supreme*." *Shelley.*
3. Highest in degree; complete; extreme; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* folly.
4. Ultimate; last. *Obs. & R.*
supreme being. **a** A god who dominates all the lesser gods and demons of a pantheon, and who is generally conceived as the creator of all. **b** [*caps.*] The eternal and infinite Spirit; God; Jehovah. — **S. Court of Judicature.** See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **s. good,** the summum bonum.

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor*, *seur*, *seure*, L. *supra*, *super*. See SUPRA-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

su'ra (sōō'rə), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

su'rah (sōō'rə; sū'-), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk*.

su'ral (sū'rəl), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg: cf. F. *sural*.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the calf of the leg. — **sural arteries,** branches of the popliteal artery arising opposite the knee joint. — **s. veins,** tributaries of the popliteal vein.

sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [*sur-* + *base*.] *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, wall, and the like. See DADO, *Illust.*

sur'based' (-bāst'), *a. Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé*.] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line or imposts; — said of an arch or a vault.

sur-bed' (sûr-bĕd'), *v. t.*; SUR-BED'DED; SUR-BED'DING. [*sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone, or coal on a fire.

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, fr. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, L. *supersedere*. *Surcease* is not connected with E. *cease*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end.
"*Surcease* of sorrow." *Poe.*

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.*; SUR-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); SUR-CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-, CHARGE; cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO.] **1.** To overload; overburden; overcharge; as, to *surcharge* a ship.
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*
2. *Law.* **a** To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify*.
3. To print or write a surcharge on (a postage stamp).
surcharged dam. = OVERTOPPED DAM. — **s. steam,** superheated steam.

sur-charge', *n.* [F.] **1.** An overcharge; an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can well be borne.
A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon.*
2. Specif., *Railroads*, a charge over the usual or legal rates.
3. *Law.* **a** The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than one has a right to. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification*.
4. Something printed or written on a postage stamp to give it a new legal effect, as a new valuation, a place, a date, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge.

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle*. See SUR-; CINGLE, SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast.
2. *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock.

sur'cin'gle, *v. t.*; SUR'CIN'GLED (-sĭn'g'ld); SUR'CIN'GLING (-glĭng). To bind or gird, as a horse, with a surcingle; also, to secure, as a burden, with a surcingle.

sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'), *n.* [ME. *surcote*, OF. *surcote*. See SUR-, COAT; cf. OVERCOAT.] An outer coat or cloak; — a name given to the outer garment of men or women at different epochs of the Middle Ages. Specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries. See ARMOR, 1, *Illust.* 1.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational), perh. akin to E. *swart*. Cf. SORDINE.] **1.** Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. *Obs.*
2. Not heard or distinguished; unheard. *Obs. Kenrick.*
3. *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity.
4. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; sharp; as *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant*, *voiced*. Cf. VOICED and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.

surd, *n. Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$, π, and e are *surds*.
2. *Phon.* A surd element of speech. See SURD, *a.*, 4.

surd, *v. t.* To soften the tone of; to mute. *Encyc. Brit.*

surd-a'tion (sûr-dā'shŭn), *n. Phon.* Conversion of a sonant, or voiced, sound into a surd sound. Cf. SONATION.

sure (shōōr; 277), *a.*; SUR'ER (-ər); SUR'EST. [ME. *sur*, *suir*, *seur*, OF. *seür*, F. *sûr*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE; cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Assured in mind; confident beyond doubt; knowing, believing, trusting, or the like, with certainty; unquestioning; — used of persons; as, *sure* of one's ground; *sure* of success.
We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. *Rom.* ii. 12.
2. Admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or the like; indubitable; indisputable; positive; — said of things; as, *sure* evidence; a *sure* success.
3. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy.
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. *Ps.* xix. 7.
4. Hence, firmly founded or established; fixed; strong; steadfast; stable; unfailing; enduring; as, a *sure* faith.
5. In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — followed by *to*; as, he is *sure* to live or to die.
6. Faithful; true; hence, betrothed. *Obs.*
7. Free from danger; safe; secure. *Archaic.*
8. Making secure; binding close; keeping fast.
Fetters *sure* and fast. *Bryant.*
Syn. — Unfailing, infallible, secure, indisputable, indubitable, incontestable, true, fixed. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction that is based on definite grounds; as, "I know my hour is come. — Not so, my lord. — Nay, I am *sure* it is" (*Shak.*); "Be out of hope, of question, of doubt; be *certain*" (*id.*); I felt for a time *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As employed of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on, *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy" (2 *Pet.* i. 19); "the past unsighed for, and the future *sure*" (*Wordsworth*); "proof as strong as my grief and as *certain* as I expect my revenge" (*Shak.*); to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism; as, "I do think I saw 't this morning; *confident* I am last night 't was on my arm" (*Shak.*); "most *confident* when palpably most wrong" (*Couper*); "They felt very *positive*, but were not quite *certain*" (*Coleridge*); cf. "As I can't be *certain*, I won't be *positive*" (*Lowell*). See CERTAINTY, HOPEFUL, CONFIDENCE, DICTATORIAL.
to be sure, *or* **be sure,** certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. — **to be s. of,** to have. *Obs. & R.*

sure'-foot'ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall. — **sure'-foot'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sure'-foot'ed-ness**, *n.*

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly; indeed.
2. Without danger; firmly; steadily; securely; safely.
He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. *Prov.* x. 9.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *seurte*, OF. *seürté*, F. *sûreté*. See SURE; cf. SECURITY.] **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety.
2. That which confirms or makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.
3. *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is given, or gives himself, as a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as for his appearance in court, payment of a debt, etc. As defined in various codes in the United States, "one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates security therefor."
4. Hence, one who stands in the place of, or performs certain acts for, another; as, a *surety* or sponsor in baptism.

sure'ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sure'ty-ship, *n.* State of being surety; the obligation of one who is surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. Cf. GUARANTY, 1.

surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *suffe*, and prob. the same word as E. *sough*.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, as upon a sloping beach.

sur'face (sûr'fās), *n.* [F. See SUR-, FACE; cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; one of the faces of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth or of the body.
2. Hence, outward or external appearance.
3. *Geom.* A continuous magnitude that has two dimensions, as length and breadth, but not a third, as thickness; the boundary or the class of elements common to two solid spaces mutually exclusive and not adjacent to a third; superficies; as, a plane *surface*; a spherical *surface*.
4. *Fort.* A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.
5. *Railroad Engin.* The state of the track with respect to upward or downward irregularities in the rails; as, the track is in *surface* (approximately perfect).
surface of binormals, the locus of all the binormals to a space curve, which is the *line of striction* of the surface. — **s. of buoyancy,** the locus of the center of buoyancy of a floating body. — **s. of centers** *or* **centres,** *Geom.*, the locus of the centers of curvature of a surface. It has two nappes corresponding to the two centers of curvature at every point. — **s. of flotation,** the envelope of all the planes of flotation of a body. — **s. of rectification,** *Geom.*, the torse formed by the lines of rectification of a curve, on which when flattened out the curve becomes a straight line. — **s. of revolution,** *Math.*, a surface conceived as formed by the revolution of a line. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.** — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC (of the *n*th degree).

sur'face, *v. t.*; SUR'FACED (-fāst); SUR'FAC-ING (-fā-sĭng).
1. To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain.
2. To work superficially, as ground, in seeking gold.

surface harmonic. *Math.* The form to which a harmonic function reduces on a level surface of the appropriate coordinate system.

surface plate. *Engineering.* A steel instrument of precision having a dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness. Some have two surfaces at right angles.

surface printing. Printing from a surface in relief, as from type; — opposed to *plate printing*.

sur'fac-er (sûr'fā-sər), *n.* One that surfaces; specif.: **a** A machine for dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc. **b** A device used in gauging railroad ties for tie plates.

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the pygal bone and last neural bone in the carapaceof some turtles. — *n.* A suprapygal bone.

su'pra-re'nine (-rē'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** Adrenaline

su'pra-scap'u-la-ry (-skăp'ū-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Suprascapular. *Rare.*

su'pra-script (sū'prə-skrĭpt), *a.* [*supra* + L. *scriptus*, p. p. of *scribere* to write.] Superscript.

su'pra-scrive', *v. t.* To superscribe. *Obs. Scot.*

su'pra-sen'si-ble, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-al**, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-ous**, *a.*, **su'pra-sphe-noi'dal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-spi'nal (-spī'nəl), *a. Anat.* **a** Above the vertebral column. **b** Above a spine or spines.

su'pra-spi'nate (sū'prə-spī'nāt), *a. Anat.* Supraspinous. *R.*

su'pra-sta-pe'di-al, *a. Zoöl.* Above the stapedial part of the columella of the ear — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

su'pra-stig'mal, su'pra-stig'ma-tal, *a. Zoöl.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-tem'po-ral, *a.* Transcending temporal affairs. *R.*

su'pra-ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Superterrestrial.

su'pra-tho-rac'ic, *a.*, **su'pra-tym-pan'ic**, *a.*, **su'pra-vag'i-nal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-vi'sion (sū'prə-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Supervision. *Obs.*

su'pra-vi'sor, *n.* A supervisor. *Obs.* [vulgar. *Obs.*]

su'pra-vul'gar, *a.* Above the

su-pream'. † SUPREME.

‖ **su'prême'** (sü'prĕm'), *n.* [F.] Short for SAUCE SUPRÊME.

su-preme'ly, *adv.* of SUPREME.

su-preme'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-prem'i-ty (sū-prĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L.L. *supremitas*.] Supremacy; supremeness. *Obs. or R.*

su-prise'. † SURPRISE.

supt. *Abbr.* Superintendent.

sur. † SOUR, SURE.

Sur (sûr). *Bib.*

su'ra (sōō'rə), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *surā*.] The fermented juice of certain East Indian palms, as the palmyra and toddy palm.

surabound, *v. i.* [F. *surabonder*.] To superabound. *Obs.*

sur'a-bun'dant-ly, *adv.* Superabundantly. *Rare.*

sur'ad-di'tion (sûr'ə-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suraddition*.] Something added or appended. *Obs.*

su-ra'hi, su-ra'hee (sōō-rä'hē), *n.* [Ar. *ṣurāḥī* wine bottle, fr. *ṣurāḥ* pure, unmixed.] A goglet. *India.*

sur-a'nal (sûr-ā'nəl), *a.* [*sur-* + *anal*.] *Zoöl.* Above the anus.

sur'ance (shōōr'ăns), *n.* Aphetic for ASSURANCE. *Obs. or R.*

sur-an'gu-lar (sûr-ăŋ'gū-lər), *a.* & *n. Zoöl.* Supra-angular.

surantler, *n.* Second or upper branch of a buck's antlers *Obs.*

su-rat' (sōō-rät'; sōō'rŭt; sōō'-), *n.* Inferior cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made at Surat. *India.*

suray. † SERAI.

sur-base' (sûr-bās'), *v. t.* [F. *surbaisser*.] To flatten; lower; depress. *Rare.* [base for.]

sur-base', *v.t.* To furnish a surbase.

sur-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *surbaissement*.] State of being surbased; also, surbase.

sur-bate' (sûr-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *solbattu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* a sole (of a horse's foot) + *battu*, p. p. of *battre* to beat.] To make sore or fatigued. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

surbeat, surbote. † SURBATE.

sur-brave', *v. t.* [Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] To decorate. *Obs.* [dened. *Obs.*]

sur-bur'dened, *a.* Overburdened. *Obs.*

sur-car'. † SIRCAR.

sur-ceas'ance, *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*

surcest, *v. t.* To surcease. *Obs.*

sur-charg'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *surchargement*.] Surcharge. *Obs.*

sur-charg'er (sûr-chär'jər), *n.* One that surcharges.

sur'cin'gl. Surcingle. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [L. *surculus*.] A twig; a sucker. *Obs.*

sur-cloy', *v. t.* To surfeit. *Obs*

surcote. † SURCOAT.

surcour. † SUCCOR.

sur'crease, *n.* & *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *s(o)urcroist*, n., *s(o)urcroistre*, v. See SUR-; INCREASE.] Increase; increase to excess. *Obs.*

surcrew, surcroit, *n.* [F. *surcroît* increase, or *surcrû* (OF. *sorcreü*), p. p. of *surcroître* overgrow.] Increase; addition; surplus. *Obs.*

sur'cu-dant. † SURQUIDANT.

sur'cu-late (sûr'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, p. p. of *surculare* prune, fr. *surculus* a shoot.] To prune; trim. *Obs.* — **sur'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sur'cu-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*surculus* + *-gerous*.] Surculose.

sur'cu-lose (sûr'kū-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. L. *surculosus* woody. See SURCLE.] **a.** *Bot.* Producing suckers. **b** *Zoöl.* Having numerous branches arising from near the base, as certain corals.

sur'cu-lous (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L.] *Bot.* Sucker. [SURD, *a.*, 3.]

surd'al (sûr'dəl), *a. Math.* =

sur-dar'. † SIRDAR.

surdaunt, *a.* [OF. *sourdant*, var of *sourjant*, p. pr. of *sourdre* to rise, L. *surgere*.] Arising. *Obs.*

surdeline. Var. of SOURDELINE

sur'de-sol'id (sûr'dē-sŏl'ĭd), *a. Math.* Of fourth degree; of four dimensions. — **sur'de-sol'id**, *n.*

sur'di-mut'ism (-dĭ-mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] Deaf-mutism.

surdine. † SOURDINE.

sur'di-ny, *n.* A sardine. *Obs.*

surd'i-ty (sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *surditas*.] Deafness. *Rare.*

sur'do-mute' (sûr'dō-mūt'), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] A deaf-mute.

sure. † SHOWER, SOUR, SURA.

sure, *v. t.* [Var. of ASSURE.] To assure; promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sure (shōor), *adv.* Surely.

sur'ed-ly, *adv.* Assuredly. *Obs.*

sure'-e-nough', *a.* Actual; genuine. *Dial., U. S.*

sure'ment, *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*

surepel, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sarpellie*, and E. *sarplier*.] A cover. *Obs.*

su'res (sōō'rās), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *sur* south, south wind.] Southerly winds on the coasts of Chile and Peru; — called also, when accompanied by fog, *sures partes* (i. e., gray south winds).

sures'by (shōōrz'bĭ), *n.* [From SURE; cf. RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. *Obs.*

sure'ti-ship. Var. of SURETYSHIP.

su-rette' (sū-rĕt'), *n.* [F. *suret* sourish, dim. of *sur* sour: cf. *surette* wood sorrel.] A West Indian malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), having hard dark-colored wood and edible yellow acid berries.

sur-ex'ci-ta'tion (sûr-ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* See SUR-.

su'rey. † SURA.

Sur'face, Charles and **Joseph.** Two brothers in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." The younger, Charles, is a prodigal and libertine, but generous, warm-hearted, and fascinating; Joseph is a mean and vicious hypocrite, who affects gravity and noble sentiments.

sur'face-bent', *a. Railroad Engin.* Not in surface. Cf. SURFACE, *n.*, 5. [SURETOR.]

surface carburetor. See CARBURETOR.

surface card *or* **board.** Cardboard colored or finished on the surface only.

surface color *or* **colour.** *Optics.* Color determined by reflection at the surface, as the yellow color of gold.

surface condenser. See CONDENSER, *n.*, 2 *e*. — **sur'face-condens'ing**, *a.*

sur'face-con'tact sys'tem. *Elec. Railways.* A system of electric traction in which current is conveyed to the car through studs or sectionalized contact strips laid between the tracks. These are connected, by means of switches operated by electromagnets, with the source of current, only when a contact piece passes over them.

surface density. *Elec.* Electric charge per unit area; electric density. [Superficially.]

sur'faced-ly (sûr'fāst-lĭ), *adv.*

surface energy. *Physics.* The energy peculiar to a surface film.

surface film. See SURFACE TENSION. [ING BLOCK.]

surface friction. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE, 5 *a*.

surface gauge *or* **gage.** = SCRIBING BLOCK.

surface glaze. *Ceramics.* A thin transparent glaze.

surface gravity. *Astrophysics.* Intensity of the force of gravity at the surface of the earth or a heavenly body [GRAL, n., 3.]

surface integral. See INTEGRAL, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who works on the surface, as on the roadbed of a railroad or the surface works of a mine.

surface paper. A paper sized,

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the *surface film* of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area. The thickness of this film, amounting to less than a thousandth of a millimeter, is considered to equal the radius of the sphere of molecular action, that is, the greatest distance at which there is cohesion between two particles. Particles lying below this film, being equally acted on from all sides, are in equilibrium as to forces of cohesion, but those in the film are on the whole attracted inward, and tension results. Surface tension is numerically equal to the force acting at right angles to a line of unit length (say one centimeter) lying on the surface, and in this sense is called also the **constant of capillarity** and is represented by the symbol T.

sur'fac-ing (sûr'fâ-sĭng), *p. pr.& vb. n.* of SURFACE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that surfaces; specif.: **a** In machine-shop practice, the motion of a tool used in such an act or process, or of a part, as a carriage, for imparting this motion to the tool. **b** Gold digging on the surface. **c** *Track Laying.* Act of placing the top of the rail in an even line.

2. Material forming or used to form a surface; as, the *surfacing* for a road; to wash the *surfacing* for gold.

surf bird. A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of North and South America, allied to the turnstones, but somewhat like the golden plover in form and habits. It is readily distinguished in all plumages by its tail, which is blackish at the tip and broadly white at the base.

surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A boat fit for use in heavy surf, esp. one built strong and buoyant and usually with a marked sheer to resist shock. — **surf'boat'man**, *n.*

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *surfet*, OF. *surfait, sorfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire, sorfaire*, to get the advantage, prop., to overdo, F. *surfaire* to overcharge; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*. See SUR-; FEAT, *n.*, FACT.]

1. Excess; esp., excess in eating and drinking. *Shak.*

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating and drinking. *Bunyan.*

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*. *Burke.*

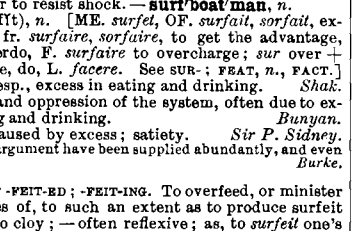
4. Urticaria.

sur'feit, *v. t.*; -FEIT-ED; -FEIT-ING. To overfeed, or minister to the desires of, to such an extent as to produce surfeit or satiety; to cloy; — often reflexive; as, to *surfeit* one's self with sweets; he *surfeits* us with compliments.

Syn. — See SATIATE.

sur'feit, *v. i.* To indulge to satiety in any gratification, esp. in the gratification of the appetite.

surf fish. Any of numerous small or medium-sized fishes constituting the family Embiotocidæ and order Holconoti, most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America. They are perch-like in form and are locally known as perches, etc., but differ greatly from the perches in their anatomy and in being viviparous.

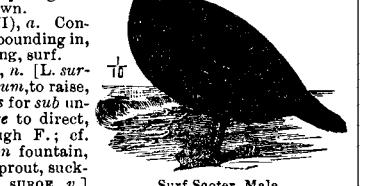


Surf Fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion cut away to show the young.

surf'man (sûrf'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in handling a boat in surf, esp. one employed in the life-saving service. — **surf'man-ship**, *n.*

sur'frap'pé' (sür'frà'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *surfrapper; sur* over + *frapper* to strike.] *Numis.* Restruck; made by impressing a new design on an already existing coin.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) having conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male, the plumage being otherwise black. The female and young are grayish brown.



Surf Scoter, Male.

surf'y (sûr'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere, surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct, prob. through F.; cf. OF. *sourgeon* fountain, F. *surgeon* sprout, sucker, and E. SUROE, *v.*]

1. A spring; a fountain. *Obs.*

2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells or billows collectively.

3. The motion of, or caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif.: **a** *Meteor.* A barometric wave apparently independent of, and unexplained by, existing barometric gradients. **b** *Elec.* A rush of current, or rise of potential.

4. [Cf. SURGE, *v. t.*, to slacken.] The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, on which the cable surges.

surge, *v. i.*; SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, fr. L. *surgere;* or fr. OF. *sourdre* (cf. p. pr. *sourjant*), also fr. L. *surgere*. See REGENT; cf. INSURRECTION, SOURCE, SURGE, *n.*, SURGE to slacken.] **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll. "The *surging* waters." *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* **a** [Cf. SURGE to slacken.] To slip, as around a windlass, capstan, or bitts; — said of a rope or the like. **b** Of a vessel at anchor, to rise and fall with much motion.

3. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; to rise to and fall from such a value successively.

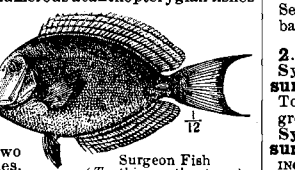
surge (sûrj), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *surgir* to come to harbor, fr. Sp. *surgir* to rise up, appear, L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SURGE to rise.] *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger to prevent its parting; to slacken.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *surgien*, OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *cirurgien*, F. *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one who practices surgery. Formerly, in the United States army, a surgeon had the rank of major, an assistant surgeon that of captain or first lieutenant. By an act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908, the titles surgeon and assistant surgeon were abolished and the purely military titles of major, captain, and lieutenant were substituted therefor. In the United States navy, a surgeon has the rank of lieutenant commander; a passed assistant surgeon, of lieutenant; an assistant surgeon, of lieutenant, junior grade.

surgeon apothecary. In Great Britain, one who unites the practice of a surgeon with that of an apothecary.

sur'geon-cy (sûr'jŭn-sĭ), *n.* The position of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

surgeon fish. Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes mostly of the genus *Teuthis*; — called also *tang* and *barber fish*. They are related to the chætodonts, but are usually less conspicuously colored and have a more elongate body, bearing on each side near the base of the tail one or two movable lancelike spines. They occur in most warm seas, esp. in the East Indies. Some are considered poisonous.



Surgeon Fish (*Teuthis xanthopterus*).

sur'geon-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** In the United States army, the chief of the Medical Department, having the rank of brigadier general. **b** In the United States navy, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, having the rank of rear admiral. **c** In the British army, any of the ten members of the Army Medical Staff.

sur'ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie*, OF. *surgerie*, contracted fr. *cirurgerie;* cf. OF. *surgie, cirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. χειρουργία. See SURGEON.] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, or injuries.

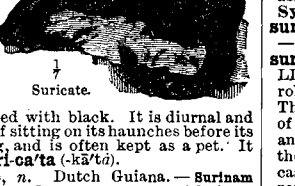
2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

surge tank. *Hydraulic Engin.* A standpipe or storage reservoir at the down-stream end of a closed aqueduct or feeder pipe (as for a water wheel), to prevent sudden variations of pressure and to furnish water quickly.

sur'gi-cal (sûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SURGERY, CHIRURGICAL.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **surgical anatomy.** See ANATOMY, 2. — **s. fever,** *Med.*, fever due to injuries or an operation, usually caused by septic infection. — **s. kidney,** *Med.*, inflammation of the kidney due to disease or injury of the lower parts of the urinary tract. — **s. knot,** surgeon's knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1. — **s. neck.** See HUMERUS, 1 **a.** — **sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

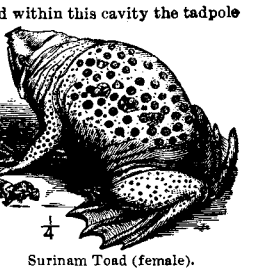
surg'y (sûr'jĭ), *a.* Rising in or like surges or billows; abounding in surges.

su'ri-cate (sū'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate*, fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes. It is grayish banded with black. It is diurnal and social, and has the habit of sitting on its haunches before its burrow like a prairie dog, and is often kept as a pet. It constitutes a genus, **Su'ri-ca'ta** (-kā'tȧ).



Suricate.

Su'ri-nam' (sōō'rĭ-năm'), *n.* Dutch Guiana. — **Surinam cabbage tree,** a fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua retusa*) of Guiana. Its bark (**Surinam bark**) is an anthelmintic and cathartic. Cf. WORM BARK. — **S. cherry.** **a** A tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Malpighia glabra*); also, its edible aromatic fruit. **b** A Brazilian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia uniflora*) often cultivated in California; also, its spicy red cherry-like fruit, which makes excellent jelly. — **S. poison,** a poison derived from a tropical American fabaceous plant (*Cracca toricaria*). — **S. quassia,** the tree *Quassia amara*. — **S. toad,** an aglossate aquatic toad (*Pipa americana*) of the Guianas and parts of Brazil. As the eggs are laid they are distributed by the male over the back of the female, where they become embedded. A separate cavity, with a lid, develops about each egg, and within this cavity the tadpole lives until after its metamorphosis.



Surinam Toad (female).

su'ri-nam'ine (sōō'rĭ-năm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}O_3N$, found in the bark of *Geoffræa surinamensis* and in other plants. It is apparently related to tyrosine.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.*; SUR'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SUR'LI-EST. [Perh. fr. *sir*, and originally meaning, *sir-like*, i. e., proud (see SIR; -LY); or the first part is perh. fr. *sour.*] **1.** Arrogant; haughty. *Obs.* "*Surly* shepherds." *Spenser.*

2. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; sullen; as, *surly* language. "The *surly* storm." *Thomson.* "That *surly* spirit, melancholy." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SULLEN.

sur'mark' (sûr'märk'), *n.* Also *sirmark.* [*sur-* + *mark.*] *Shipbuilding.* **a** A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. **b** A cleat temporarily placed on the side of a vessel on the ways or in a ship dock to support the ribband against which the shores rest.

sur-mise' (sûr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise, sormise*, accusation, fr. *surmetre, sormetre*, to impose, accuse; *sur, sor* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, set, F. *mettre*, L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion.

Vague *surmises* of rejected crime. *Shelley.*

2. Reflection; thought. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Supposition, guess, suspicion.

sur-mise', *v. t.*; SUR-MISED' (-mīzd'); SUR-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose or conjecture; to guess.

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.*; SUR-MOUNT'ED; SUR-MOUNT'ING. [ME. *s(o)urmounten*, OF. *surmonter, sormonter*, F. *surmonter; sur, sor*, over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-; MOUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** To rise above; to be higher than; to overtop; as, a peak *surmounting* its range.

2. To surpass; exceed; excel. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

3. To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles.

Syn. — Overcome, subdue, surpass, exceed. See CONQUER.

sur-mount', *v. i.* To rise up; hence, to excel; exceed.

sur-mount'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Overcome; outdone.

2. *Her.* Partly covered by another charge; — said of an ordinary or other bearing.

surmounted arch, a stilted semicircular arch.

sur-mul'let (sûr-mŭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet*, OF. *sormulet;* prob. fr. OF. *sor*, F. *saur-*, *saure*, sorrel, red + *mulet* mullet. See SORREL, *a.;* MULLET.] Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a red mullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [*sur-* + *name;* after ME. *sournoun*, fr. OF. *so(u)rnon*, F. *surnom*. See SUR-; NOUN, NAME.] **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted occupation, estate, place of residence, or a thing or event relating to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner*. Surnames are often patronymics; as, John *Johnson.*

2. An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname*, Coriolanus." *Shak.*

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sûr-nām'; 277), *v. t.*; -NAMED' (-nāmd'; -nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng; -nām'ĭng). To call by a surname, or to give a surname to.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

sur-pass' (sûr-pȧs'), *v. t.*; SUR-PASSED' (-pȧst'); SUR-PASS'ING. [F. *surpasser; sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-; PASS.] To pass or go beyond in any respect; to exceed; as, the reality *surpassed* expectations.

Syn. — Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED.

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — **sur-pass'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n.*

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpliz, sorpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium; super* over + *pellicium, pelliceum*, a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] *Eccl.* The ordinary outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church over the cassock in choir and in the administration of the sacraments, by clergy of the churches of the Anglican Communion, usually over the cassock, in various offices, and by some others, such as lay readers and choristers. The surplice proper (cf. COTTA, 1) is loose and flowing, with long, broad, full sleeves.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more. See SUR-, PLUS; cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus.

2. Specif.: **a** *Public Finance.* An excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements. **b** As distinguished from the capital stock of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares.

3. *Insurance.* The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities as reckoned in insurance accounting.

calendered, or otherwise surfaced.

surfastness, *n.* Surfeiting. *Obs.*

surf board. A long, narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore.

surf clam. The sea clam (*Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*) or related species.

surf coot. Surf scoter.

surf duck. A scoter, esp. surf scoter.

sur'feit, *a.* Excessive; extravagant. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-er, *n.* One that surfeits or clovs.

sur'feit-ness, *n.* Profusion; extravagance; waste. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-ous, *a.* [AF. *surfetus.* See SURFEIT.] Excessive; extravagant. *Obs.*

sur'fell. † SURFLE.

surf'er, *n.* Surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

surfet. † SURFEIT.

sur-fi'cial (sûr-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a surface, esp. the earth's surface; — opp. to *subterranean.* **2.** *Geol.* = SUPERFICIAL, 3.

sur'fle, sur'phul (sûr'fl), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] To wash or tint with a cosmetic, said to be prepared from sulphur. *Obs.*

surf'-rider. A small California surf fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

surf smelt. A smelt (*Mesopus pretiosus*) of the coast of California and northward which spawns in the surf.

sur-fuse' (sûr-fūz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*sur-* + *fuse.*] To supercool. — **sur-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

surf whiting. Silver whiting.

surg. *Abbr.* Surgeon; surgery.

surge. † CISTERN.

surgeant. † SERGEANT.

surge'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

surge gap. *Elec.* A spark gap, as in an arrester, for the discharge of surges due to lightning, etc.

surge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sur'gen-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. SURGEON, SURGERY.] Surgery. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'gen-ry. † SURGRONRY.

sur'gent (sûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *surgens*, p. pr.] Rising; swelling. *R.*

surgeon dentist. A dental surgeon; a dentist.

surgeon major. In the British army, the senior surgeon of a regiment.

sur'geon-ry (sûr'jŭn-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie.*] Surgery. *Obs.*

sur'geon's ag'a-ric. A powder prepared from a species of polyporus, used as a hæmostatic.

sur'geon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surgeon's knot. Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc.; esp., a reef knot in which the first knot has two turns. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

Surg.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surgeon-general.

surgien, surgion. † SURGEON.

Sur-hay' (sûr-hā'). Var. of SONGHAY.

su'ri. † SURA.

Su'ri-el (sū'rĭ-ĕl). *D Bib.*

su'ri-ga (sōō'rē-gȧ), *n.* The nagkassar.

suringer, *n.* Surgeon. *Obs.*

sur'in-jam'. Var. of SARANJAM.

sur'in-tend'ant (sûr'ĭn-tĕn'dănt), **sur'in-tend'ent** (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *surintendant.*] Superintendent. *Obs.* — **sur'in-tend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n. Obs.*

Su'ri-sad'da-i (sū'rĭ-sȧd'ȧ-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

surjoure † SOJOURN.

surkete, surkot. † SURCOAT.

‖ **sur'-le-champ'** (sür'lĕ-shăn'), *adv.* [F.] On the field; immediately; without preparation.

sur'epe. † SERELEPY.

surlette. † SOLLERET.

sur'li-ly (sûr'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SURLY.

sur'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS

sur'ling, *n.* [See SURLY; 1st -LING.] A morose fellow. *Obs.*

sur'loin' (sûr'loin'). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sur'ma (sŏŏr'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surmah.*] Native antimony sulphide (stibnite), used by the Mohammedans of India to darken the eyelids.

sur'mas'ter (sûr'mȧs'tẽr; -mäs'tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* [Perh. *sur-* + *master.*] A schoolmaster next below the head master. *Rare, Eng.*

surme. surmeh. † SURMA.

sur-mis'a-ble (sûr-mīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-mis'al (-ăl), *n.* Surmise. *R.*

sur-mis'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who surmises. *Rare.*

sur-mis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.

sur-mit', *v. t.* [OF. *sormetre, sourmetre*, to accuse, lit., to put upon.] To put upon; charge; also, to surmise. *Obs.*

sur-mount'a-ble (sûr-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sur-mount'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

sur-mount'al (-tăl), *n.* Act of surmounting. *Rare.*

sur-mount'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *surmontant*, p. pr., surmounting.] In the ascendant. *Obs.*

sur-mount'er, *n.* One that surmounts.

sur'nam'et (sûr'năm'ĕr; sûr-năm'ĕr), *n.* One who surnames.

sur'nap, sur'nape, *n.* [OF. *sour nappe.*] A cloth with towels spread, in formal banquets, before the lord of the household for use in washing. *Obs.*

sur'nay (sûr'nĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surnāī, surnāy.*] *Music.* An Oriental variety of oboe.

surnome. † SURNAME.

sur-nom'i-nal (sûr-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a surname or surnames.

sur'noun', *n.* [See SURNAME.] A surname. *Obs.*

sur-ox'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** [Cf. F. *suroxyde.* See SUR-; OXIDE.] *Chem.* A peroxide. *Obs.* — **sur-ox'i-date,** *v. t. Obs.*

sur-pass'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-pass'ing-ly, *adv.* Surpassingly. **sur-past'.** Surpassed. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'phal, sur'phul † SURFLE.

surphat. † SURFEIT. [PLUS.]

sur'plice. Obs. corrupt. of SUR-

sur'pliced (sûr'plĭst), *a.* Wearing a surplice.

surplice fees. Fees of the English clergy for occasional duties.

4. In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract laid off by the State authority.

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs), *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues; *surplus* words.

sur'plus-age (-ĭj), *n.* [See SURPLUS.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods.

2. *Law.* In pleading, matter which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and may be rejected; any matter in a pleading not material to it in form or substance; loosely, any part of any verbal document that is immaterial thereto in both matter and form.

sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'ăl), *n.* [See SURPRISE.] Act of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; SUR-PRISED' (-prīzd'); SUR-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *supprysen*, OF. *soupris*, *so(u)spris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *so(u)sprendre*; confused with OF. *sorprendre*, *sourprendre*, F. *surprendre*. Both OF. words are compounds of *prendre* to take (fr. L. *prehendere*; see PREHENSILE), and meant to surprise, also to overpower, the former meaning perh. orig. belonging to *sosprendre* alone. For the prefix *so(u)s* cf. SUSPEND. The E. v. *surprise* is perh. partly fr. the n. SURPRISE.] **1.** To come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly.

2. To take unawares; to seize or capture by unexpected attack. "The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*." *Shak.*

3. To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; as, his conduct *surprised* me.

4. To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*; as, to be *surprised* into an indiscretion or generosity.

5. To hold possession of; to hold. *Obs. J. Webster.*

Syn. — Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE, the most general word, is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something inexplicable or unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement; as, "*surprised* at all they meet, . . . with stretched neck, and silly stare" (*Cowper*); I was greatly *surprised* at his appearance; "I stood transfixed at her *astonishing* beauty" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "as when a shower of meteors cross the orbit of the earth . . . the lone seaman all the night sails, *astonished*, amid stars" (*Emerson*); "You terrify, you shock, you *amaze* me" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*); "the *astonished* air of one at whose feet a thunderbolt has just burst, and who hears still the *astounding* report ringing in his ears" (*Scott*). See EMBARRASS; cf. STRANGE.

sur-prise', *n.* [F. *surprise*, OF. *sorprise* (cf. also OF. *souprise*), fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre*, *sorpris*. See SURPRISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. State of being surprised, or taken unawares; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment.

3. Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment.

4. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents or with unexpected contents. *Obs.*

Syn. — Wonder, astonishment, amazement.

surprise party. A concerted social gathering of persons coming unannounced to the house of a common friend. *U. S.*

sur-pris'ing (sûr-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; amazing; wonderful; as, *surprising* bravery. — **sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking.

sur're-but' (sûr're-bŭt'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebut.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrebutter.

sur're-but'tal (-ăl), *n. Common-Law Pleading.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur're-but'ter (-bŭt'ẽr), *n. Common-Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrejoinder.

sur're-join'der (-join'dẽr), *n. Common-Law Pleading.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as n. See SUR-; RENDER, *v. & n.*] **1.** A surrendering; a yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.

2. *Law.* **a** The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion, merging the surrendered estate in the other; — opposed to *release* and distinguished from *renunciation*. **b** The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; — often called **surrender by bail.** **c** The delivery up of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION, 1. **d** In South Africa, the formal giving up by a debtor of his assets to his creditors, entitling him to certain privileges or exemptions.

3. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.*; SUR-REN'DERED (-dẽrd); SUR-REN'DER-ING. [Prob. fr. the n. See SURRENDER, *n.*]

1. To render up or back; to give; tender; proffer. *Obs.*

2. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's self; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

3. To give up possession of; to yield; resign; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.

4. To yield to any influence, emotion, or the like; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief.

5. *Law.* To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant.

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

sur-ren'der-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a surrender is made.

sur-ren'der-or' (-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who makes a surrender, as of an estate.

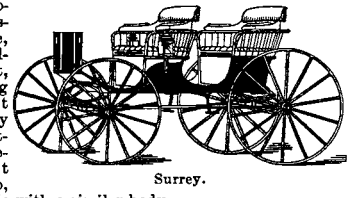
sur-rep'tion (sŭ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. Cf. SUBREPTION.] **1.** Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth. *Obs.*

2. A coming unperceived or suddenly. *Rare.*

sur'rep-ti'tious (sŭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surrepticius*, or *subrepticius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, to withdraw privily; *sub* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-; RAVISH.] Done or made by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods; also, more rarely, acting, or doing something, clandestinely; as, to plagiarize with *surreptitious* hand. — **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See SECRET.

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, like the modern cabriolet, but having a straight or nearly straight bottom and sometimes cut under. Also, an automobile with a similar body.



Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (sûr'ô-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.]

1. A person appointed to act in place of, or as successor to, another; a deputy; delegate; substitute.

2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. a deputy who grants marriage licenses.

3. In the State of New York and some other States of the United States, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates, and often has power to appoint and supervise guardians of infants and of other incompetent persons. The use of *surrogate* in this sense arose from the fact that these matters were formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction and were managed by the surrogates of the bishops. Cf. PROBATE, 2; PREROGATIVE COURT.

4. One that replaces another; a substitute. *Rare.*

> Cravings which demanded a *surrogate* for the heathen cults which they had given up. *G. P. Fisher.*

sur'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To put in the place of another; to substitute; specif.: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to one's self, as in the office of executor or tutor. **c** *Roman Law.* To modify (a law) by adding something to it.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.*; SUR-ROUND'ED; SUR-ROUND'ING. [OF. *suronder*, *soronder*, to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round*. See SUPER-; UNDULATE.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encompass; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.

> But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
> *Surrounds* me. *Milton*

2. Specif., *Mil.*, to inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

3. To cut off by water; hence, perhaps, to overflow. *Obs.*

4. To pass around; to travel about; circumnavigate. *Obs.*

Syn. — Encompass, encircle, environ, invest, hem in.

sur-round', *n.* Anything that surrounds or encompasses; specif., a method, now rare, of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. *U. S.*

sur-round'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURROUND. Specif.: *n.*

1. An encompassing.

2. *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, or the like.

sur-roy'al (sûr-roi'ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *royal.*] One of the terminal tines above the tres-tine of the antler of the stag or other large deer, usually attained at the age of four years. See RUCERVINE ANTLER, *Illust.*

‖ **sur'sum cor'da** (sûr'sŭm kôr'dȧ). [L. *sursum* upward + *corda* hearts.] *Eccl.* Lift up your hearts; — a versicle in the Latin Mass, at the beginning of the preface, inviting the people to join in thanksgiving to God; also, the corresponding English versicle in the Anglican Communion office. The versicle is found in all ancient liturgies.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'; sûr-tăks'), *v. t.*; -TAXED' (-tăkst'; -tăkst'); -TAX'ING (-tăk'sĭng; -tăk'sĭng). To impose an additional tax on.

sur-tout' (sûr-tōō'; -tōō'; *F.* sür'tōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] **1.** A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

2. *Fort.* An addition to the height of a parapet at an angle, as a protection from enfilade fire. *Rare.*

sur-veil'lance (sûr-vāl'yăns; -vāl'ăns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*. See SUR-; VIGIL.] Oversight; close watch; as, a suspected person under police *surveillance*.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yănt; -vāl'ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; supervisor; also, a spy.

sur-veil'lant, *a.* Overseeing; watchful. *Rare.*

sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.*; SUR-VEYED' (-vād'); SUR-VEY'ING. [OF. *surveoir*, *sorveeir* (3d sing. pres. *sorveit*); *sur*, *sor*, over, F. *sur* + *veoir*, *veeir*, to see, F. *voir*, L. *videre*. See SUR-, VISION; cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To inspect; to view attentively, as from a high place; to look over or about.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

> All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building to estimate its value, etc.; to *survey* a manor for its extent, value, ownership, liabilities, etc.

4. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, barbor, or the like, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sûr-vā'; 277: *formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable*), *n.* **1.** Act of surveying; a general view, as from above.

> Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing to ascertain its condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges.

3. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; as, a land or a hydrographic *survey*; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.

Syn. — Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

survey of dogs. = COURT OF REGARD.

sur-vey'ing (sûr-vā'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURVEY. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of making surveys; that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., and of accurately delineating the whole on paper. — **surveying sextant**, a light sextant, with a large scale, used in hydrographic surveying.

sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *surveour*.] **1.** One who views or surveys. *Rare.*

2. One placed to superintend others; overseer. *Obs. or R.*

3. One who views and examines with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.

4. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying.

5. *Customs.* **a** An officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of dutiable liquors; a gauger. **b** In the United States, an officer whose duties include carrying out the measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port.

sur-vey'or-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors. *Eng.* **b** An officer in charge of the survey of public lands. *U. S.*

sur-vey'or's compass *or* **dial** (-ẽrz). An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. Cf. CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1; SEMICIRCUMFERENTOR.

surveyor's level. A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, the whole mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis. Leveling screws are provided for adjustment. See Y LEVEL, DUMPY LEVEL.

sur-viv'al (sûr-vīv'ăl), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

2. One that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared; specif., *Anthropol.*, any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

survival of the fittest. *Biol.* See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive' (sûr-vīv'), *v. t.*; SUR-VIVED' (-vīvd'); SUR-VIV'ING (-vī'vĭng). [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-; VICTUALS.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; outlast; as, to *survive* a person or an event.

Syn. — See OUTLIVE.

sur-vive', *v. i.* To remain alive or existent.

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surplus state. *Com.* A state that grows more of a commodity, as grain, than it consumes.

surprenant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Surprising. *Obs.*

sur-pris'a-ble (sûr-prīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Surprising. *Rare.*

sur-pris'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With surprise; as one surprised or startled.

sur-prise'ment, *n.* Surprisal. *R.*

sur-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One that surprises.

sur-prize'. Surprise. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'que-dous, sur'que-dry, etc. + SURQUIDOUS, SERQUIDRY, etc.

sur'qui-dant, *a.* [OF. *sorcuidant.*] Arrogant. *Obs.*

surquidour, *n* [Cf. SURQUIDANT, SURQUIDRY.] A haughty or arrogant person. *Obs.*

sur'qui-dous, *or* **sur'qui-drous**, *a.* Arrogant; insolent. *Obs.*

sur'qui-dry, sur'que-dry, *n.* [OF. *so(u)cuiderie*, fr. *sourcuidier* to presume; *so(u)r* over + *cuidier* to think, L. *cogitare.* See SUR-; COGITATE.] *Obs.* **a** Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. **b** Folly; wantonness; *pl.*, wanton excesses.

sur'ra, sur'rah (sōōr'ȧ; sûr'ȧ), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Vet.* A form of pernicious anæmia in horses, mules, and camels, due to an infusorial parasite. *India, Phil. I., etc.*

surrawns. + SURANCE.

surre. + SORE.

surre. Obs. compar. of SGUR.

sur're-bound', *v. i.* To give back echoes; to re'echo. *Obs.*

sur-rec'tion (sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *surrectio* a raising, resurrection, and E. INSURRECTION.] An insurrection. *Obs.*

surregenrie. + SURGEONRY.

sur-rein', *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein.*] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*

sur-rend', *v. t.* To restore. *Obs.*

surrender charge. *Life Insurance.* A forfeit or penalty generally charged by the company against the value of a policy surrendered or allowed to lapse.

sur-ren'der-er, *n.* One that surrenders.

sur-ren'der-y (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr-ĭ), *or* **sur-ren'dry** (-drĭ), *n.* Surrender. *Obs.*

sur're-ply', *n.* [*sur-* + *reply.*] An answer to a reply. *Rare.*

sur-rept', *v. t.* [L. *surripere*, *surreptum*, to snatch away, steal away.] To purloin. *Obs.*

surrigane. + SURGEON.

surringare. + SURINGER. [JAM.]

sur'rin-jaum'. Var. of SARANSUR'RIP. + SIRUP [BATE, 2.]

sur'ro-gate's court. See PROSUR'RO-GATE-SHIP', *n.* See -SHIP.

sur'ro-ga'tion (sûr'ô-gā'shŭn), *n.* [See SURROGATE, *n.*; cf. SUBROGATION.] Subrogation. *Rare.*

sur-rol'. + SERAIL [cuit. *Obs.*]

sur-round'ry, *n.* Compass; circuit. *Obs.*

Sur'roy (sûr'oi), *n.* [Alteration of F. *sud* south (or a related E. form) + OF. *roy* king, F. *roi.*] *Her.* The Clarenceux; — formerly so called as opposed to *Norroy.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

surrugin. + SURGEON.

surryph. + SERIF.

surs. + SOURCE, a rising.

sursanure, *n.* [OF. *sursanеüre*, *sorsanеüre.* See SUR-; SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. *Obs*

sursaulted, *a.* [*sur-* + OF. *sault* to spring.] That has leaped up or above. *Obs.*

sur'se-ance (sûr'sē-ăns), *n.* [OF., F. *surséance*, fr. OF. & F. *surseoir.* See SURCEASE.] Surcease; forbearance. *Obs.*

sursengle + SURCINGLE.

sur-sise' (sûr-sīz'), *n.* Also **sur-size'.** [AF., neglect of an obligation. See SURCEASE, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A penalty or forfeiture imposed on those who failed to pay duly the duties or rent of castle-guard.

sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *sursolide.* See SUR-; SOLID.] *Math.* The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of a, or 32 that of 2. *Rare.*

sur-sol'id, *a.* Of fifth degree.

sur-style', *v. t.* Surname. *Obs.*

sursuration. + SUSURRATION.

Surt (sōōrt), **Sur'tr** (sōōr'tr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The fire demon who slays Frey at Ragnarok.

‖ **sur'tout'** (sûr'tōō'), *adv.* [F.] Above all.

surtrete, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *soustraite* a subtraction, removal.] To withdraw; subtract. *Obs.*

sur'tur-brand (sûr'tûr-brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*; *Surtr*, name of a giant (fr. *svartr* black) + *brandr* a firebrand.] A variety of lignite in Iceland and the Faroe Islands, in seams between beds of volcanic rock.

surv. *Abbr.* Surveying; surveyor. [VEYANCE.]

surveuance, surveiance. + SURSURVENANT, *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who surveys. *Obs.*

sur-vene', *v. i.* [F. *survenir.* See SUPERVENE.] To supervene upon; come as an addition to. *Obs.*

sur've-nue (sûr'vē-nū), *n.* [OF. See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming in. *Obs.*

surveour. + SURVEYOR.

sur-vey'a-ble (sûr-vā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-vey'age (-ĭj), *n.* Survey. *R.*

sur-vey'al (-ăl), *or* **sur-vey'ance** (-ăns), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*

sur-veyd'. Survey. *Ref. Sp.*

sur-vey'or's cross. *Surv.* A simple instrument consisting of two bars forming a right-angled cross, with sights at each end, used in setting out right angles.

sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surveyor's rod. = LEVELING ROD. [eral.]

Surv.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surveyor-gen-

sur-view' (sûr-vū'), *n.* & *v. t.* [*sur-* + *view.* Cf. SURVEY.] Survey. *Obs. or R.* [VEYOR.]

survioure, surviowre. + SUR-

sur-vise', *v. t.* [See SUPERVISE, SURVEY.] To supervise. *Obs.*

sur-viv'a-bil'i-ty (sûr-vīv'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ability to survive.

sur-viv'ance (-vīv'ȧns), **sur-viv'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *survivance.*] Survival; survivorship. *Rare.* [ing. *Obs.*]

sur-viv'ant (-ănt), *a.* Surviv-

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sur-viv'ing (sŭr-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* Remaining alive; existing.

sur-viv'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing, as the longer liver of two or more persons having a joint interest in anything.

sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor.

2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying. When there are but two having such joint interests, the survivor takes the entire estate absolutely; when more than two, the survivors receive the decedent's share subject to similar survivorship in those left.

Sus (sŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὗς hog, pig. Cf. sow, SWINE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of swine, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to the European wild boar and its allies, with the domestic breeds derived from them.

Su'san (sū'zăn) } *n.* [L. *Susanna* (cf. Gr. Σουσάννα),
Su-san'na (sū-zăn'ȧ) } fr. Heb. *shōshannāh* lily. The form
Su-san'nah (-zăn'ȧ) } *Susan* is prob. fr. F. *Susanne.*]

1. Lit., a lily; — fem. prop. name. F. *Susanne* (sü'zȧn'); It. *Susanna* (sōō-zän'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Susana* (*Sp.* sōō-sä'nä; *Pg.* -zä'nä); G. *Susanne* (sōō-zän'ē). — Dim. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy, Suzy.*

2. In the spelling **Susanna**. The beautiful and virtuous wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal "History of Susanna." Accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity, her innocence was proved by Daniel, and her accusers were put to death.

the Book of Susanna. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sus-cept'ance (sŭ-sĕp'tăns), *n.* *Elec.* The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *susceptibilité.*] **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions.

2. Specif., capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.*

3. *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k.* The susceptibility of nickel greatly exceeds that of iron in weak fields, but in strong fields is itself exceeded.

Syn.—Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, susceptum*, to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit; *sus-* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.]

1. Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; readily acted on; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of change. "Souls *susceptible* of light." *Young.*

2. Capable of impression; having nice sensibility; impressible; sensitive; as, children are *susceptible* to kindness; also, specif., easily made amorous; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

— **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

sus'lik (sŭs'lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *súslik.*] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia. It is about the size of the common European squirrel, but has a short tail and mottled grayish brown coloration. In *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus'o-tox'in (sŭs'ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [L. *sus* hog + E. *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A somewhat poisonous ptomaine isolated from cultures of the bacillus causing hog cholera. It is toxic only in relatively large doses.

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.*; SUS-PECT'ED; SUS-PECT'ING. [F. *suspecter*, or L. *suspectare*, v. freq. fr. *suspicere* to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust; *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SUSPECT, *a.*, SUSPICION.] **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, or the like; to have a slight or vague idea of the present or future existence of, often on weak evidence or no evidence; to surmise; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease; to *suspect* that trouble is brewing; to *suspect* a plot.

2. To imagine to be guilty, on slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of equivocation.

3. To have doubts of; to mistrust; distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story, the affection of a friend.

4. To look up to; to respect. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mistrust, distrust; surmise, doubt.

sus-pect', *v. i.* To suspect anything; to be suspicious.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* [OF. *suspect, souspect*, F. *suspect*, L. *suspectus*, p. p. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** Suspicious; inspiring distrust; also, suspected; distrusted. **b** Uncertain.

sus-pect', *n.* [LL. *suspectus.* See SUSPECT, *a.*] **1.** Suspicion; also, *Rare*, fear. *Obs.*

2. One that is suspected; — formerly applied to persons and things; now only to persons suspected of crime.

sus-pect'ed, *p. a.* Distrusted; doubted.

suspected bill of health, *or* **suspected bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH.

— **sus-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.*; SUS-PEND'ED; SUS-PEND'ING. [F. *suspendre*, or OF. *souspendre*, L. *suspendere, suspensum*; *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SUSPENSE, *n.*] **1.** To attach to something above; to cause to depend; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, support, or sustain as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air; oars *suspended* over the water.

2. To make contingent (on or upon); to condition; as, God hath *suspended* eternal life on holiness. *Archaic.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; delay; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*

4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.

5. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man.

6. To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, office, function, etc.; to subject to suspension; as, to *suspend* a student; to *suspend* a member of a club.

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act; to *suspend* the rules.

Syn. — Hang; interrupt, delay, intermit, hinder, debar.

to suspend payment *or* **payments**, *Com.*, to cease paying debts or obligations; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations or engagements; — said of a commercial firm or a bank.

sus-pend'ed, *p. a.* [From SUSPEND, *v. t.*] Hung; pendant; also, temporarily inactive or inoperative; held in abeyance.

Syn. — See LATENT.

suspended animation, temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned. — **s. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **s. joint**, *Railroads*, a rail joint coming between two ties. Cf. BRIDGE JOINT, SUPPORTED JOINT.

sus-pend'er (sŭs-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends; specif.: **a** A device for suspending hides in tan liquor in a certain stage of the tanning process; also, the tank or pit holding this tan liquor. **b** *Scots Law.* The party that prays the court for a suspension.

2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: **a** One of the two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.*, or called a *pair of suspenders.* **b** *Elec.* A hanger, hook, or like support for a cable.

3. Something suspended, as a basket for flowers, etc.

sus-pense' (sŭs-pĕns'), *a.* [F. *suspens*, L. *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere.* See SUSPEND.] *Obs.* **1.** Held or lifted up; held or prevented from proceeding.

2. Expressing, or proceeding from, doubt or expectation.

sus-pense', *n.* [F. *suspens*, a., *en suspens* in suspense. See SUSPENSE, *a.*] **1.** State of being suspended.

2. State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; as, to remain in *suspense.*

3. Cessation for a time; pause; suspension.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain. *Pope.*

4. [F. *suspense.*] *Law.* A temporary cessation of one's right; suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rest.

suspense account. *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their proper entry.

sus pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension*, L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.] **1.** Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; specif.: **a** Act or state of suspending, or hanging; as, the *suspension* of any object from a hook or of a body in liquid. **b** Temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, pain, etc. **c** Temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogative, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a punishment consisting of forbidding a cleric to exercise his orders or his clerical office, or to administer and enjoy the fruits of his benefice. **d** Temporary withholding, as of decision or judgment. **e** Temporary remission of the action or execution of law, etc. **f** *Scots Law.* A stay of execution of a decree or threatened charge on a bond or on a protested bill, prayed by a note of suspension to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

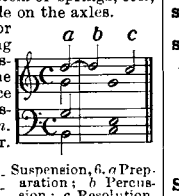
2. Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc.

3. The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining; also, any substance in this state.

4. *Rhet.* A keeping of the hearer in suspense as to what is to follow, or as to the inference or conclusion to be drawn.

5. **a** A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; as, a bifilar *suspension;* a Cardanic, or Cardan joint, *suspension*, etc. **b** The system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles.

6. *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects; specif., such a dissonance which resolves downward. The dissonance itself is called the *percussion.* **b** The tone or tones thus held over. Cf RETARDATION, 4; ANTICIPATION, 1.



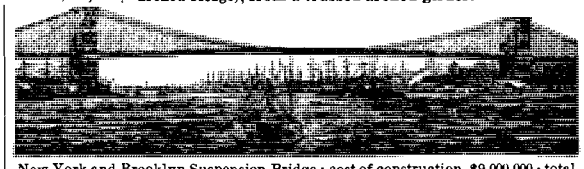
Suspension, 6. *a* Preparation; *b* Percussion; *c* Resolution.

suspension of arms, *Mil.*, a brief cessation of hostilities by agreement between opposing commanders, often affecting only a limited area of the theater of war. *Rare.*

Syn.—Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE.

suspension bridge. A bridge which has its roadway suspended, usually by vertical rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables, or, as sometimes inaccurately used (in a **free-arched bridge**), from a trussed arched girder.

Suspension, or Free-arch, Bridge.


New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen'sive (sŭs-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suspensif.* See SUSPEND.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; marked by suspense; hesitating.

The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley*

2. Specif., tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*

suspensive condition, *Law*, a suspensory condition. See CONDITION, 2. — **s. inflection** *or* **slide**, *Elocution*, an inflection of the voice in which the tone starts to fall, but is quickly caught and suspended,—used to denote unfinished thought, etc. — **s. negative**, *or* **s. veto.** See VETO.

sus-pen'sor (sŭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A suspensory.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A suspensorium.

3. *Bot.* **a** In heterosporous plants, a chain of cells developed from a mother cell of the zygote. Its function is to place the embryo arising at its extremity in a better position with reference to the food supply contained in the megaspore. In gymnosperms there may be several suspensors. **b** In fungi of the order Mucorales, one of the club-shaped conjugating hyphæ which support a zygospore.

sus'pen-so'ri-um (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Anything which suspends a part; specif., the bony or cartilaginous element or series of elements which in most vertebrates below mammals connects the lower jaw with the cranium. In birds and reptiles it consists of the quadrate bone; in most teleost fishes, of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.

sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. *Ray.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

suspensory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. ligament.** **a** *Far.* In the foot of the horse, a strong ligament arising from the carpal or tarsal bones and the upper part of the cannon bone, which passes down, and, after dividing, is attached to the two sesamoid bones of the fetlock, giving off a downward prolongation on each side of the great pastern bone to unite with the border of the extensor tendon. Also, either of a pair of ligaments (one on each side of the foot) arising from the lateral ligaments of the joint between the small and great pastern bones and attached to the navicular bone. **b** *Anat.* In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane continuous with the hyaloid membrane and attached to the ciliary body by its outer border and to the capsule of the crystalline lens by its inner border, holding the lens in place. Its tension is controlled by the ciliary muscle. **c** *Anat.* The falciform ligament of the liver.

sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir, suspensoire.*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specif., *Med.*, a bandage or bag for supporting the scrotum.

sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *suspecioun*, OF. *suspecion*, L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere*, to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. OF. also had *souspeçon*, F. *soupçon*, fr. L. *suspectio.* The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT; cf SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof, or on slight evidence; also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust; doubt.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

2. Slight degree; suggestion; hint. *Colloq.*

Just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*

3. Expectation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cion, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *sous-peçoner*, F. *soupçonner.*] To suspect. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

sus-pi'cion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *suspecious*; cf. OF. *s(o)uspicieus*, L. *suspiciosus.* See SUSPICION.] **1.** Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion; distrustful.

A timorous foe and a *suspicious* friend. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance.

3. Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances.

Syn. — Jealous, distrustful, doubtful, questionable.

— **sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Sus'sex (sŭs'ĕks). *n.* [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of English beef cattle similar to the Devon but larger. The color is usually moderately dark red; the horns are rather long and often turned down slightly in front.

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sur-viv'er (sŭr-vīv'ẽr), *n.* A survivor. [NUITY, 2.]

survivorship annuity. See AN-

survivorship policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy payable to a person in case he survive another designated person. [SARWAN.]

sur-wan', **sur-waun'**. Vars. of

sur-war'ee. † SOWARRY.

sury. † SURA.

Sur'ya (sōō'rʸy ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sūrya.*] *Hindu Myth.* The sun god, or the sun itself worshiped as a deity of light and warmth; — an important Vedic deity.

sus (sŭs), *n.* [Tibetan *gtsod, btsod.*] The chiru.

Su'sa-gaz (sū'sȧ-găz). *D. Bib.*

Su-san'chite (sū-săn'kīt), *n. Bib.* One of a certain tribe settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [*D. Bib.*]

Su-san'e-chites (-ē-kīts), *n. pl.*

su'sa-nee, *n.* [Cf. Per. *sūsī* a sloth of silk and cotton.] An embroidered tapestry used as a border for Persian carpets. *Obs.*

sus-cep'tion (sŭ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio*: cf. F. *susception.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*

sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep'tive-ness**, *n.* — **sus'cep-tiv'i-ty** (sŭs'ĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sus-cep'tor (sŭ-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [L. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who undertakes anything; a godfather; sponsor; guardian. *R.*

sus-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *suscipiens*, p. pr.] One who takes or admits; one who receives. — **sus-cip'i-ent**, *a.* — **sus-cip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. All Rare.*

sus'ci-ta-bil'i-ty (sŭs'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being susciated; excitability. *Obs.*

sus'ci-tate (sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitatus*, p. p. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse; *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. Cf. EXCITE, INCITE.] To uplift; rouse; excite. — **sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

suscite, *v. t* [L. *suscitare*; cf. F. *susciter.*] = SUSCITATE. *Obs.*

su'si (sōō'sē), *n.* [Per. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric, striped in the direction of the warp with silk or cotton of another color.

Su'si (sū'sĭ). *Bib.*

Su'si-an (sū'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Persian city of Susa. — *n.* A native of Susa. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 1 b.

Su'sie (sū'zy). Dim of SUSAN.

sus'kin (sŭs'kĭn), *n.* [OD. *seeken, sisken*, dim. of *sees* six: prop., one third of a stuiver.] A coin brought into England in the 15th century and passed for a penny.

suspecion. † SUSPICION.

suspecious. † SUSPICIOUS.

sus-pect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [pecta.]

sus-pect'er, *n.* One who suspects. [*Obs.*]

sus-pect'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs. or R.* — **sus-pect'ful-ness**, *n. Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-pect'i-tion (sŭs-pĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSPICION.] Suspicion; state of being suspected. *Obs.*

sus-pec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Suspectable. *Obs.* — **sus-pec'tiousness**, *n. Obs.*

sus-pect'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

sus-pect'ly, *adv.* Suspiciously. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pec'tu-ous, *a.* Suspicious. [*Obs.*]

suspek. † SUSPECT, *n.*

sus-pence', *v. t.* To free; relieve. *Obs.*

sus-pend', *p. a.* Suspended. *Obs.*

sus-pend'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sus'pen-sa'tion (sŭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *suspensatio* suspension from a charge or benefice.] Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp., temporary suspension. *Rare.*

sus-pense', *v. t.* To suspend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pense'ly, *adv.* In suspense.

sus-pen'si-ble (sŭs-pĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sus-pen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

suspension furnace. = MORISON SUSPENSION FURNACE.

sus-pen'sive-ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSIVE. See -LY.

sus'pen-so'ri-al (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Suspensory.

sus'per-col'late, *v. t.* [From the abbr. *sus. per coll.*, for L. *suspensus per collum* hanged by the neck.] To hang by the neck. *Nonce Word.*

sus'pi-ca-ble (sŭs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis*, fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Open or liable to suspicion. *Obs.* — **sus'pi-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

sus-pi'cien-cy (sŭs-pĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *suspiciens*, p. pr. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. *Obs.*

sus-pir'al (-pīr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *sospiral, sospirail*, F. *soupirail* See SUSPIRE.] *Rare.* **1.** A breathing hole; a vent.

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

sus'pi-ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio.* See SUSPIRE.] = SUSPIRE.

sus-pire', *n.* [Cf. L. *suspirium*, OF. *sospir*, F. *soupir.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. *Obs.*

sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe; cf. F. *soupirer*, OF. *sospirer.*] To fetch a long breath; to sigh.

sus-pired' (-pīrd'), *a.* Sighed for; ardently desired. *Obs.*

sus-pir'i-ous, *a.* [L. *suspiriosus.*] Breathing heavily; sighing. *Obs*

sus'pir-y, *n.* Suspire. *Obs.*

suspition. † SUSPICION.

suspool. † CESSPOOL.

suss (sŭs). Dial. Eng. of SOSS, mess.

sussapine, *n.* [Cf. SUSLIK, and OF. *cisemus* suslik.] Suslik fur. *Obs.*

sussarara. † SISERARA.

Sussex marble. See PETWORTH MARBLE.

Sussex pig. See 2d PIG, 2.

Sussex spaniel. [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of large spaniels entirely golden brown in color.

sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.*; SUS-TAINED' (-tānd'); SUS-TAIN'ING. [ME. *sustenen, susteinen*, OF. *sustenir, sostenir*, F. *soutenir*, LL. (assumed) *sustenire*, for L. *sustinere; sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. SUSTENANCE.] **1.** To bear up from or as from below; to uphold; support; as, a beast *sustains* a load.

Every pillar the temple to *sustain*. *Chaucer.*

2. To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.

3. Hence, to keep from sinking, as in despondency or the like; to support; as, he is *sustained* by hope.

4. To maintain, carry on, or keep up; as, to *sustain* a conversation or a relationship.

5. To maintain with undiminished force or intensity for a time; as, a *sustained* effort; a *sustained* note.

6. To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, to *sustain* a family; provisions to *sustain* an army.

7. To aid, comfort, or relieve; also, to vindicate. *Shak.*

8. To suffer; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

9. To endure or undergo without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, to *sustain* repeated cavalry charges.

10. To allow, support, or admit as valid; as, the court *sustained* the motion, action, or suit.

11. To prove or maintain; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm; as, to *sustain* a charge.

Syn. — Support, uphold, subsist, assist, relieve; suffer.

sustaining pedal. See PEDAL, *n.*, 1 **b** (3). — **sustaining wall.** = RETAINING WALL.

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* [OF. *sustenance, sostenance, soustenance*, F. *soutenance;* cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing.

2. Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of life.

3. That which supports life; provisions; means of living; as, the city has ample *sustenance*.

Syn. — See LIVING.

sus'ten-tac'u-lar (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* [From L. *sustentaculum*.] *Anat.* Supporting; as, the *sustentacular* cells of the spleen, branching connective tissue cells whose processes form a network in the splenic pulp.

sus'ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain: cf. F. *sustentation*. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** A sustaining, or state of being sustained; support.

2. Maintenance; esp., maintenance of life; sustenance.

3. *Physiol.* The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition.

sustentation fund, *Eccl.*, a fund of a religious body for the support of its ministers, chapels, etc.

sus'ten-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sustentation.

sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate; as, *sustentative* action or food; *sustentative* citations.

2. *Anat.* Supporting; sustentacular. *Rare.*

sustentative functions, *Physiol.*, those functions of the body which affect its composition and thus determine its mass.

sus-ten'tion (sŭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSTAIN, *v.*] *Rare.* Act of sustaining; esp.: **a** Support; sustentation. **b** Act of maintaining with undiminished power. See SUSTAIN, *v. t.*, 5.

su'su (sōō'sōō), *n.* [Bengali *shūshūk;* cf. Hind. *sūs.*] A blind dolphinlike cetacean (*Susu gangeticus*), about eight feet long, inhabiting the larger rivers of India. It has a long, slender, slightly spatulate beak, many teeth, triangular pectoral fins, and a rudimentary ridgelike dorsal fin. Also [*cap.*], the genus consisting of the susu.

su-sur'rant (sŭ-sŭr'ănt), *a.* [L. *susurrans*, p. pr. of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

su-sur'rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper *Rare.* — **su'sur-ra'tion** (sū'sŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

su-sur'rous (sŭ-sŭr'ŭs), *a.* [L. *susurrus.*] Rustling; full of whispering sounds. *Rare.*

Suth'er-lan'di-a (sŭth'ĕr-lăn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Sutherland*, who cultivated it (1683).] *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous shrubs of a single species (*S. frutescens*), cultivated for its racemes of scarlet flowers. The dried pulverized leaves are of reputed medicinal value.

sut'ler (sŭt'lĕr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, a small trader, esp. in camps, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices; cf. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, orig., to cook ill, akin to E. *sodden, seethe.*] One who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, and the like. — **sut'ler-ship,** *n.*

su'tra (sōō'trȧ), *n.; pl.* SUTRAS (-trȧz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism & Buddhism.* **1. a** A precept; an aphorism; a brief rule. **b** A collection of such aphorisms.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* A body of Hindu literature containing aphorisms on grammar, meter, law, and philosophy, and forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; — so called because this act is regarded as evincing wifely excellence; also, such cremation. The practice of such cremation is now practically obsolete, having been long forbidden under British government.

sut'tle (sŭt'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted and, esp. formerly, when the tret was yet to be allowed. — *n.* Suttle weight.

su'tur-al (sū'tŭr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sutural*, NL. *suturalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or in, a suture, or seam; as, a *sutural* dehiscence. — **su'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

su'ture (sū'tŭr), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere, sutum*, to sew or stitch: cf. F. *suture.* See SEW to unite with thread.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united.

2. Hence, unity; connectedness. *Rare.*

3. *Surg.* **a** The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. **b** The stitch by which the parts are united.

4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation, like those between the bones of the skull; also, such an articulation itself.

5. *Bot.* **a** The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins; as, the ventral *suture* of a legume. **b** A line of dehiscence; as, the dorsal *suture* of a legume.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** The line at which the elytra of a beetle meet and are sometimes confluent. **b** A more or less impressed or otherwise distinguishable line of union, as between closely united sclerites of an arthropod, or between the whorls of a univalve shell. **c** The line of junction (commonly more or less undulated or plicated, esp. in the extinct ammonites) of a septum of a cephalopod's shell with the wall of the shell. Cf. LOBE, 2 **b**, SADDLE, *n.*, 4 **d.**

su'ture (sū'tŭr), *v. t.*; SU'TURED (-tŭrd); SU'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching.

su'ze-rain (sū'zĕ-rān), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (fr. *sub* under + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after the analogy of *souverain*, E. *sovereign.* See SUB-; VERSION.] **1.** A superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord; specif., a lord paramount.

2. *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state, in relation to which it is sovereign.

su'ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *suzeraineté.*] The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [See SWABBER.] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc., esp. one of rope yarns or threads.

2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person.

3. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

4. *Founding.* A kind of hemp brush for holding water to moisten mold joints, to spray on edges, to spread blacking on dry-sand molds, etc.

5. a *Nav.* An epaulet. *Sailors' Slang. Obs. or R.* **b** A lumpish, useless person. *Slang & Dial.* **c** *pl.* = SWABBER, *n.*, 3. *Obsoles.*

swab (swŏb), *v. t.;* SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as if with a mop or swab; to mop; as, to *swab* a deck; to *swab* one's face.

swab'ber (-ĕr), *n.* [D. *zwabber;* cf. D. *zwabberen* to swab, G. *schwabbern*, Dan. *svabre*, Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for menial work.

2. A swab.

3. *pl.* Four special cards formerly entitling the holder to certain privileges in playing whist for stakes.

Swa'bi-an (swā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Swabia*, G. *Schwaben*, itself from the name of a Germanic tribe, OHG. *Swāba* Swabians, MHG. *Swābe*, G. *Schwaben;* cf. L. *Suevi.* Cf. SUEVIAN.] Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, named from the ancient Suevi; also, pert. to the part of Bavaria still known as Swabia, or Schwaben, or to its inhabitants. — **Swa'bi-an,** *n.*

The Bavarians and *Swabians*, who are, as we know, a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

swab stick. A stick used in swabbing; specif., *Mining, etc.*, a stick with fibers frayed at one end, used wet to clean a drill hole for a blasting charge.

swack (swăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svakka* to riot, be disorderly, Norw. dial. *svakka* to make a smacking sound.] **a** A hard, flat blow or fall; also, the sound of it. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial. Dunbar.* **b** A severe gust or blast (of wind). *Scot.*

swack, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently; to thrash; also, to throw or cast with force. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

swad'dle (swŏd'l), *v. t.;* SWAD'DLED (-ld); SWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *swaplen, swethelen.* See SWADDLE, *n.*] **1.** To bind as with a bandage; to wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; — used esp. of infants; as, to *swaddle* a baby.

2. To beat; cudgel. *Obs. Hudibras.*

swad'dle, *n.* [AS. *sweðil, sweðel, sweoðol*, fr. *sweðian* to bind. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band. *Addison.*

swad'dling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWADDLE. — **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.;* SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveggja, sveigja*, to bend, to sway, Norw. *svaga* to sway, *svagga* to walk unsteadily. See SWAY.] **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* To hang or move; specif.: **a** To sway; swing. **b** To sag.

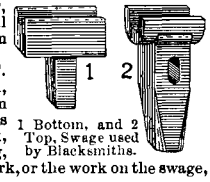
2. To tramp carrying a swag. See SWAG, *n.*, 4. *Australasia.*

swag, *n.* **1.** A swaying, irregular motion.

2. Booty; boodle; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*

3. *Furniture.* A kind of ornamental festoon, as of leaves.

4. *Australasia.* **a** A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up in a long bundle, and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey*, or a *drum.* **b** Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.



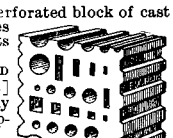
1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage*, OF. *souage;* orig. uncert.] A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage on the work, or the work on the swage, and striking with a hammer or sledge; a dolly, jumper, or upset

Swage for spreading Saw Teeth (with sleeve shown partly broken away).

swage, *v. t.;* SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng) To shape by means of a swage.

swage block. *Smithing, etc.* A perforated block of cast iron or steel, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging large objects.


Swage Block.

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *v. i.;* -GERED (-ĕrd); -GER-ING. [Freq. of *swag.*] **1.** To walk with a conceited or lordly swing or strut; to walk and act pompously.

2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster.

Syn. — See STRUT.

swag'ger, *v. t.* To affect by bluster; to bully. *Rare.*

swag'ger, *n.* The act or manner of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger*, half leer, as he stepped forth. *Irving.*

swag'man (swăg'măn), *n.* **1.** A fence. *Thieves' Cant.*

2. A bushman tramping with a swag. Also *swagsman, swagger*, and *swaggie.* Cf. SUNDOWNER, 1. *Australasia.*

Swa-hi'li (swä-hē'lē), *n. sing. & pl.; pl.* also -LIS (-lēz).

sus'si-tate. † SUSCITATE.

sussite. † SUSCITY.

sus'sul-to'ri-al (sŭs'ŭl-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *subsilire* to spring upwards.] Due to impact from beneath, as an earthquake shock.

sus'sy (sŭs'ĭ), *n.* [F. *souci.*] Care; attention; trouble; also, hesitation. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Careful; attentive. *Scot.*

sus'sy, *v. i. & t.* To care or be careful; concern one's self; trouble; also, to hesitate. *Scot.*

sus-tain', *n.* [Cf. OF. *sostien, soustien*, F. *soutien.*] A sustainer. *Obs.*

sus-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-tain'er, *n.* **a** One that sustains. **b** *Zoöl.* A sustentor.

sus-tain'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sostenement*, F. *soutènement.*] Act of sustaining; support.

sus-tal'tic (sŭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικός contractile, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together, to moderate; σύν together + στέλλειν to place.] Mournful; — of a species of ancient Greek music.

sustene. † SUSTAIN.

sus-ten'ta-cle (sŭs-tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.* See SUSTENTATION.] **a** A support; a prop. *Obs.* **b** = SUSTENTACULUM.

sus'ten-tac'u-lum (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a support, sustenance.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A supporting structure. [Sustain. *R.*]

sus'ten-tate (sŭs'tĕn-tāt), *v. t.*

sus'ten-ta-tor (-tā-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sustaining structure; specif., a sustentor.

sus-ten'tive, *a.* Sustaining; nourishing. *Obs.*

sus-tent'ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sus-ten'tor (sŭs-tĕn'tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sustinere, sustentum*, to sustain.] *Zoöl.* One of two organs on the posterior part of a lepidopterous pupa, serving to suspend it during pupation.

suster, sustre. † SISTER.

sustenance, sustiene. † SUSTENANCE, SUSTAIN.

sus'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *sustinens, -entis*, p. pr.] Support. *Obs.*

su'sum-ber (sōō'sŭm-bẽr), *n.* [Pg. *jurumbeba* a species of solanum, fr. Tupi *jurubeba.*] The macaw bush. *West Indies.*

su-sur'ring-ly (sū-sŭr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*

Su'sy (sū'zĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN.

sut. † SOOT.

sutable. † SUITABLE.

sutaille. † SUBTLE.

sutare. † SOUTER.

sute. † SIT, SUITE.

sute (*dial.* sūt, sōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUIT.

sute'a-ble. † SUITABLE.

su-tee'. Var. of SUTTEE.

sutel, *a.* [AS. *sweotol, sutol.*] Manifest; clear. *Obs.* — **sutely,** *adv. Obs.*

sutel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sweutelian, swecotolian, swetylian.*] To make or become manifest. *Obs.*

sutely, sutelte. † SUBTLY, SUBTLETY. [Prickly ash.]

su'ter-ber'ry (sū'tẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*

sutere. † SCITOR.

suth. † SITH, since; SOUTH.

suth (*Scot.* sōōth). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOOTH.

Su'tha-la (sū'thȧ-lȧ), **Su'tha-la-ites** (-lā-ĭts). *D. Bib.*

suthdeakne. † SUBDEACON.

suthe, suthely. † SOOTH, SOOTHLY.

suth'er (*dial.* sōōth'ẽr), *n. & v.*

suth'er-ly. Southerly. *Ref. Sp.*

suth'ern. Southern. *Ref. Sp.*

suthfast, suthly. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [SOUTHRON.]

Suth'ron. Obs. or ref. sp. of **suthselerere.** *n.* [OF. *souscelerier.*] A woman undercellarer. *Obs.*

sutht. † SOUTH. [SITHEN.]

suththe, suththen. † SITH,

sutl. † SOOTY.

sutle (sŭ'tl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sutilis*, fr. *suere* to sew.] Done by stitching. *Rare.* [TILITY.]

sutile, sutillyte. † SUBTILE, SUBTILITE.

sutilte. † SUBTLETY.

sut'l. Subtle. *Ref. Sp.*

sut'ler-y (sŭt'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* A sutler's occupation, stock, or shop.

sut'ly. Subtly. *Ref. Sp.*

Su'to (sōō'tō), *n.* = BASUTO.

su'tor (sū'tôr), *n.* [L.] Shoemaker; cobbler. *Rare.* — **su-to'ri-al** (sū-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. Rare.*

su-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *sutorius.*] Sutorial. *Obs.*

‖ **su'tor, ne su'pra** (*or, sometimes,* **u'l'tra**) **cre'pi-dam** (krĕp'ĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last; let the cobbler stick to his last.

sutour. † SUITOR.

suttale. † SUBTLE.

Sut'ta-pit'a-ka (sōōt'ȧ-pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Pali.] See TRIPITAKA.

sut-tee'ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of suttee. [SUBTLETY.]

suttel, suttelye. † SUBTLE, **sut'ter.** † SOUTER, a shoemaker.

sut'tle. † SUBTLE.

sut'tle (sŭt'l; sōōt'l), *v. i.* [See SUTLER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To act as a sutler. *Obs.*

2. To sully; soil.

3. To tipple; to drink noisily.

sut'ty. † SOOTY.

su'tur-ate (sū'tŭr-āt), *v. t.* To suture. *Obs. or R.* — **su'tu-ra'tion** (-tŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.*

suture. † SUITOR.

‖ **su'um cui'que** (kŭ'ĭk wē; kwĭ'-). [L.] To each his own.

‖ **su'um cui'que tri-bu'e-re.** [L.] *Law.* To give to each his own.

suun. † SWOON.

‖ **su'us cui'que mos** (cū'ŭs). [L.] To each one his own custom.

‖ **su'us he'res** (hē'rēz); *pl.* SUI HEREDES (sū'ī hĕ-rē'dēz). [L., lit., own heir.] See HERES.

su-versed'. Var. of SUBVERSED.

su-war'. **su-war'ree.** Vars. of SOWAR, SOWARRY.

a u-war'row (sō͝o-wär'ō), *n.* Corrupt. of SAGUARO.

su-war'row nut. Corrupt. of SOUARI NUT.

suwe. † SOW, SUE.

suxt. † *seest*, form of SEE.

suyne. † SWINE.

suz (sŭz), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *sirs*, a common term of address to a number of persons even if of both sexes, sir; also, an exclamation of astonishment.] A mild expletive; — usually in *dear me suz. Local, U. S.*

S. V., *or* **s. v.** *Abbr.* Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word, or title).

Svau (swän), **Svane,** *or* **Svane'tian** (swä-nē'shăn), *n.* [Russ. *Svan, Svanet;* cf. Gr. Σουάνοι, Σόανες, pl.] A member of one of the Kartvelian peoples of the Caucasus, dwelling in Kutais between the Imeritians and the Mingrelians

Svan'hild. Var. of SWANHILD.

Svart-al'fa-heim (swärt-äl'fȧ-hām) **Svart-al'fa-heimr** (-fȧ-hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *svartálfar* the black elves + *heimr* abode.] *Norse Myth.* Home of the dark elves, — one of the Nine Worlds.

svas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

‖ **svelte** (svĕlt), *a.* [F.] Slender; lithe; lissom of figure.

Sven-ga'li (svĕn-gä'lĭ), *n.* See TRILBY. [PETROGRAPHY.]

sver'i-gare' (svĕr'ĭ-gär'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

sver'i-gi-are' (-jĭ-ār'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Sve-tam'ba-ra (swā-tăm'bȧ-rȧ; shwā-), *n.* [Skr. *çvētāmbara*, lit., clad in white.] See JAINISM.

s. v. p. *Abbr.* S'il vous plaît (F., if you please).

S. V. R. *Abbr.* Spiritus vini rectificatus (L., rectified spirit of wine).

S. V. T. *Abbr* Spiritus vini tenuior (L., proof spirit of wine).

Sw. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.

S. W. *Abbr.* South Wales; Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); *Freemasonry,* Senior Warden.

swa (*dial.* swȧ, swä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SO. [swab. *R.*]

swab'ber (swŏb'ẽr), *v. t.* To swab'ber-ly, *a.* Like a swabber. *Obs.* [SQUABBLE.]

swab'ble (-'l). Dial. Eng of

swab'ble, *n.* A long, supple rod; hence, a slim, tall person. *Scot.*

S. V., *or* **s. v.** *Abbr.* Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word, or title).

swab'ber, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svabba* to splash, Sw. dial. *svabba* to sling around, to lounge about, G. *schwabbeln* to splash, reel.] To sway; reel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [BIE. *Scot.*]

swab'ie (swäb'ĭ), *n.* = SWARSWACK (swăk; swȧk), *a.* [Cf. OD. & LG. *swack*, D. *zwak.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Weak; fragile. **b** Supple; pliant. **c** Nimble; slippery; shrewd; treacherous. [deep or hastily. *Scot.*]

swack (swăk), *v. i.* To drink

swack, *adv.* With a swack; heavily. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swack'en (swăk'n), *v. t. & i.* [From SWACK, a.] To make or become supple. *Scot.*

swack'ing (swăk'ĭng ; swȧk'-), *a.* Large; robust. *Scot. & Dial.*

swad (swŏd; swȧd). a Dial. Eng. of SWORD. **b** A soldier. *Slang.*

swad (swŏd ; swȧd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *swe͡dian* to bind.] Pod; shell. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* Lump; mass; crowd. *Slang, U.S., & Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd ; swȧd), *n.* Coarse or impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swad'der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *sweyderer* a leather bag, knapsack, OLG. *sweideler, sweideler.*] A peddler. *Obs.* [Clownish. *Obs.*]

swad'dish (swŏd'ĭsh), *a.*

swad'dl Swaddle. *Ref. Sp.*

swad'dle-bill' (swŏd'l-bĭl'), *n.* Shoveler duck. *Local, U. S.*

Swad'dler (-lẽr), *n.* An Irish Methodist. *Obs. & Contemptuous.*

swad'dy (swŏd'ĭ), *n.* = SWAD, a soldier. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

swade. † SUADE.

swadel. † SWADDLE, to cudgel.

swa-de'shi (swȧ-dā'shē), *a.* [Hind. *swadēshī*, fr. Skr. *svadēça* own country.] Of or pertaining to the movement for native autonomy in India. — **swa-de'shism** (-shĭz'm), *n.*

swærk. † SWERK.

swaff, *v. i.* Prob., to swirl. *Obs.*

swaff, *n.* A swath. *Obs.*

swafre. † SWAVER.

swagat. † SOGATE.

swag'bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'ĭd ; *dial. also* swăg'-), *a.* Having a swagbelly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swag'bel'ly (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A projecting belly; also, a swagbellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Med.* Any large, solid tumor developed in the abdomen.

swagd. Swagged. *Ref. Sp.*

swage (swāj). Var. of SUAGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*]

swage, *v. t.* Discharge (a gun).

swag'ger (swăg'ẽr), **swag'gie** (-ĭ), *n.* Swagman. *Australasia.*

swag'ger, *a.* Stylish; swell; as, a *swagger* gown. *Slang.*

swag'ger-er, *n.* One that swaggers. [*gering*, p. pr.]

swag'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* of *swagger.*

swagger stick. A short cane or walking stick. *Slang or Dial.*

swag'ging (*dial.* swăg'ĭng, swăg'-), *a.* Swaggy; bulging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swag'gy (swăg'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to swag or sag. *Obs. or R.*

[Ar. *sāhal*, pl. *swāhal*, the coast of the Swahili.] **A** member, or members, of a Mohammedan Bantu people, on Zanzibar and the neighboring coasts, who have a large infusion of Arab blood. They are energetic traders. **Also**, their language, Kiswahili. — **Swa-hi'li-an** (swä-hē'lē-ăn), *a.*

swain (swān), *n.* [ME. *swain, swein*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, akin to AS. *swān*, OHG. *swein.*] **1.** A servant; specif., a squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young man dwelling in the country; a rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry. — **swain'ish**, *a.* — **swain'ish-ness**, *n.*

Swain-so'na (swān-sō'nă), *n.* [NL., after Isaac *Swainson*, gardener at Twickenham, England, about 1800.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian herbs and undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of small blue, white, yellow, or red flowers, with orbicular standard and twisted wings. The white-flowered variety of *S. galegifolia* is popular. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See DARLING PEA.

swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] **1.** Shade; also, a shaded place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A slight depression or valley, as in a plain or moor, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [ME. *swalowe*, AS. *swealwe, swalewe, swalwe*, akin to D. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, G. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds constituting the family Hirundinidæ, noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. They have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, plumage iridescent above in many species, and in some species the tail is deeply forked. Swallows occur in all parts of the Old World except New Zealand and polar regions, and are among the most useful of birds, feeding on insects, which they take on the wing. See BARN SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, MARTIN, etc.

American Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), male.

2. Any of certain swifts, popularly so called from their superficial resemblance to swallows, as the chimney swift. Cf. also SEA SWALLOW, WOOD SWALLOW.

3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons with a slender bill, a shell crest, and feathered legs.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v. t.*; SWAL'LOWED (-ōd); SWAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen*, AS. *swelgan*; akin to D. *zwelgen*, OHG. *swelahan, swelgan*, G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, Icel. *svelgja* to swallow, Sw. *välja*, Dan. *svælge*. Cf. GROUNDSEL a plant.] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; to receive into the body through the mouth and throat; as, to *swallow* food.

2. Hence, to take in or absorb in any manner; to ingulf; engross; to seize and consume. "The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time." *Locke.*

3. Specif., to receive or accept, as doctrines, statements, etc., esp. without examination or scruple. *Now Colloq.*

To *swallow* much upon much weaker proof. *Cowper.*

4. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's opinions.

5. To put up with; to bear patiently, as an affront.

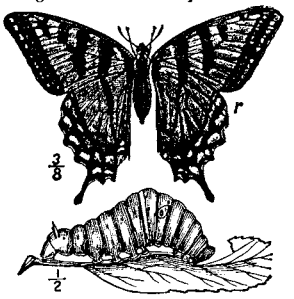
Syn. — Absorb, imbibe, ingulf, engross, consume.

to swallow a tavern token, to be drunk. Cf. TAVERN TOKEN.

swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something; as, his throat is so sore he is unable to *swallow.*

swal'low, *n.* [From SWALLOW, *v.*] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet, or esophagus; the throat. *Now Rare.* **3. a** That which swallows or ingulfs, as a quicksand, an abyss, or esp. a whirlpool. *Obs.* **b** = SWALLET, *n.* **4.** Taste; relish; inclination; liking. *Colloq. Obs.* **5.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **6.** *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies of *Papilio* and allied genera having the border of the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. They are brightly colored, black and yellow commonly predominating. The common European species is *P. machaon*. The tiger swallowtail (*P. glaucus*), chiefly yellow with black bands and border to the wings (though a dark dimorphic form of the female also occurs), the asterias swallowtail (*P. polyxenes* or *P. asterias*), having wings chiefly black with yellow spots, and the zebra swallowtail, are North American species.



Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*). *A* Imago; *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side. *B* Larva.

3. An arrow with forked feather. **4.** *Carp.* A dovetail. **5.** *Fort.* An outwork with converging sides, its front forming a reëntrant angle; — so called from its form. **6.** A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** *Carp.* United by dovetailing; dovetailed.

swallow-tailed butterfly. = SWALLOWTAIL, 2. — **s. duck**, the old squaw. — **s. flycatcher**, the scissortail flycatcher. — **s. gull**, a fork-tailed gull. — **s. hawk**, the swallow-tailed kite. — **s. kite**, a North American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). See 1st KITE, *n.*, 1. — **s. moth**, a European moth (*Urapteryx sambucaria*) having tail-like lobes on the hind wings. — **s. sheldrake**, the old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **s. skipper**, a skipper insect (*Eudamus proteus*) of the eastern United States, black with greenish reflections, with a long tail-like process on each hind wing.

swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** = CELANDINE. **b** A European asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other asclepiadaceous plants, as the soma plant.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *svöppr* a sponge, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*; perh. akin to AS. *swamm* sponge, fungus, OD. *swam* sponge, D. *zwam* fungus, G. *schwamm* sponge, Goth. *swamms*, Gr. σομφός porous, spongy. Cf. SUMP.] **1.** Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water; marshy ground away from the shore. **2.** *Mining.* A low spot in a coal deposit, likely to gather water. *Local, U. S.* Cf. SUMP.

Swallow-tailed Kite.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.*; SWAMPED (swŏmpt); SWAMP'ING. **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge as if beneath a liquid; to overwhelm.

The Whig majority of the House of Lords was *swamped* by the creation of twelve Tory peers. *J. R. Green.*

4. To clear; — commonly with *up, out*, etc. *Dial. or Colloq.* **5.** *Logging.* **a** To clear of underbrush or the like preparatory to road making. **b** To haul (logs) to a skidway.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To become filled with water, as a boat; to founder; to capsize; sink; hence, to be ruined; to be wrecked.

swamp azalea. A common azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States. It has fragrant white flowers with a clammy corolla.

swamp bay. **a** A lauraceous shrub (*Persea pubescens*) of the southern United States. **b** = SWEET BAY **b.**

swamp blackberry. A trailing species of bramble (*Rubus hispidus*) of swamps of the eastern United States.

swamp cottonwood. An American cottonwood, or poplar (*Populus heterophylla*), with resinous buds, large rounded crenate leaves, and brown bark. Its brownish wood is used for building purposes under the name of *black poplar.*

swamp laurel. **a** A laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) of bogs of the northeastern United States. It has pale leaves, glaucous beneath, and small purple flowers. **b** = SWEET BAY **b.**

swamp lily. **a** The atamasco lily. **b** A white-flowered species of *Crinum* (*C. angustifolium*) of the southern U. S.

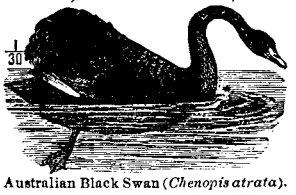
swamp rabbit. **a** A rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*) similar in color to the common cottontail, inhabiting wet places in the Mississippi Valley from southern Illinois southward. It is larger than the marsh hare, and differs from it in having the tail pure white below. **b** The marsh hare.

swamp sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) of eastern North America, related to the song sparrow, but without streaks on the under parts.

swamp white oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus platanoides*) of the eastern United States having leaves somewhat intermediate between those of the white oak and the chestnut oak. Its heavy strong wood is used in construction. **b** The overcup oak. **c** The cow oak.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan*; akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*; and perh. to E. *sound* something audible.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long-necked, aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese, constituting the subfamily Cygninæ of the duck family. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. They walk awkwardly, but fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Several species are often domesticated, esp. the **mute swan** (*Cygnus olor* of Europe and Asia), distinguished from the other European species, the **whooping swan** (*Olor cygnus*), by the knob on its bill, the **S**-shaped curve of its neck, and the erectile wing feathers. Allied to the latter are the North American **whistling swan** and **trumpeter swan**, the **black swan** (*Chenopis atrata*) of Australia, black except a white wing bar, and the **black-necked swan** (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) of South America.



Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*).

2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody; — an appellation arising from the ancient fable that the swan sang melodiously, esp. when about to die; as, Shakespeare was called "the sweet *Swan* of Avon." *B. Jonson.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cygnus.

swan'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, the long arched column of the curious flowers being likened to a swan's neck.

swan'herd' (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

swan maiden. *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the **swan shift**, or covering of swan's feathers.

Both the Norse and the medieval German literature, and the

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swaif. † SUAIF, sweet; SUAVE.

swaif, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] A blow. *Obs.*

swaill, *a.* [AS. *swegl* bright.] Shining; glistening. *Obs. Scot.*

swai'mish (swā'mĭsh), **swai'mous** (swā'mŭs). Dial. Eng var. of SQUEAMISH. [*Eng.*]

swain'ling, *n.* Wooing. *Slang.*

swain'ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.

swain'mote. Var. of SWANIMOTE.

swain'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Swain'son pea. A plant of the genus *Swainsona.*

swalp (swălp), *v. i.* [See SWOOP.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. *Dial. Eng.* [of SWIRE.]

swair (swār). Scot. &dial. Eng. | **swaird.** † SWORD.

swaird (swārd), *n.* Sward. *Scot.*

swairf (swārf). Scot. var. of SWARF, SWOON.

swait † SWEAT.

swait (swāt). Var. of SWAT, new ale. *Scot.* [of SWATH.]

swaith (swāth). Dial. Eng. var.

swalve, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] To go swiftly. *Obs.*

swak, *n.* & *v.* = SWACK.

swal. Obs. pret. of SWELL.

swale (swāl), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *swalen* to burn, wither. Cf. SWEAL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To kindle; burn. **b** To waste away; melt; consume. [*Dial. Eng.*]

swale, *n.* A gutter in a candle.

swale, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, Sw. & Dan. *sval.*] Cold; bleak; windy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swalghe. † SWALLOW.

swall (swăl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWELL.

swal'let (swŏl'ĕt), *n.* A fissure or hole; esp., a fissure in limestone rocks through which a stream sinks. *Dial. Eng.*

swal'low, swal'loe, *n.* [Malay (on south and west coast of Sumatra) *suwāh.*] Trepang. *Obs.*

swal'low-a-ble (swŏl'ō-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

swal'lowd Swallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

swal'low-er, *n.* One that swallows; esp., a glutton.

swallow fish. Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). [low.]

swallow flycatcher. Wood swallow.

swallow hawk. The swallow-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

swallow hole. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*

swallow plover. A pratincole.

swallow roller. A broad-billed roller of the genus *Eurystomus*

swallow shrike. Wood swallow.

swallow stone. A seashore pebble fabled to be fed by swallows to their young to give sight.

swallow thorn. Sea buckthorn.

swallow warb'ler. Any of certain singing birds of the genus *Dicæum*, allied to the sunbirds; esp., *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia and Tasmania.

swal'low-wing', *n.* A South American barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera.*

swal'ly (*dial.* swŏl'ĭ, swăl'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. &dial. of SWALLOW.

swalm, *n.* [Cf. SWELL.] A swelling; a tumor. *Obs.*

swalm, *v. t.* To swell. *Obs.*

swalowe. † SWALLOW.

swalpe, *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *swalpen*, LG. *swalken*, G. *schwalken.*] To flounder or splash about in water. *Obs.*

swalt. Obs. pret. of SWELT.

swal'ter, *v. i.* = SWALPRE. *Obs.*

swal'tish (*dial.* swŏl'tĭsh, swăl'-), *a.* [Cf. SWELTER.] Sultry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swalu. † SWALLOW.

swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.

swa'mi, swa'my (swä'mĭ), *n.* [Hind. *swāmī*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] Lit., lord; — a Hindu title of respect. Also, a Hindu idol.

swa'mish (swā'mĭsh). Dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH.

swamp (swămp), *a.* Thin; slender; also, hollow; empty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Swamp Angel (swŏmp). An 8-inch, 200-pound Parrott gun, mounted in a swamp by the Federals, at the siege (1863) of Charleston, S. C. *Colloq., U. S.*

swamp apple. A large white or pink slightly acid gall on the swamp azalea, due to the fungus *Exobasidium azaleæ.*

swamp ash. Any of several ashes, as the water ash, the green ash, or the hoop ash.

swamp beggar-ticks or **beggar's-ticks.** The American beggarticks *Bidens connata.*

swamp birch. Yellow birch.

swamp blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [blueberry.]

swamp blueberry. The high

swamp brake Cinnamon fern.

swamp broom. An Australian fabaceous broomlike plant (*Viminaria denudata*). [bage.]

swamp cabbage. Skunk cabbage.

swamp cedar. White cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*).

swamp chess. The wood chess.

swamp chestnut oak. Any of several American oaks, as *Quercus prinus* and *Q. michauxii.*

swamp crake. A small Australasian crake (*Porzana plumbea*).

swamp cypress. a Either of two species of *Taxodium* (1) The bald cypress. (2) The sabino. b The white cedar *Chamæcyparis thyoides.*

swamp deer. A large yellowish brown deer (*Rucervus duvancelli*) of India having in the normal adult male six points on each antler. The young and sometimes also the adults are spotted with white.

swamp dock A common American dock (*Rumex verticillatus*).

swamp dogwood. a Silky cornel. b Poison sumac. c Hop tree.

swamp elm. The American elm.

swamp'er, *n. U. S.* **a** One who cuts trees in, or clears, a swamp. b Any of a gang that makes roads for skidding logs, cuts down underbrush, and trims up felled trees. c One who dwells in a swampy region. *Colloq.*

swamp evergreen. A common club moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), with shining foliage and erect branches.

swamp fever. Malarial fever.

Swamp Fox. General Francis Marion (1732-95) of South Carolina, who, in the American Revolution, carried on irregular warfare against the British armies, eluding them by his knowledge of his native forests and swamps.

swamp globeflower. a American globeflower. b Buttonbush.

swamp gum. Any of various Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii, E. undulata, E. tereticornis, E. viminalis*, or *E. pauciflora.*

swamp hare. A swamp rabbit.

swamp harrier, swamp hawk. A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) of eastern Australia and Celebes.

swamp hellebore. = HELLEBORE, 1 b.

swamp hen. A marsh hen; esp.: a The European purple gallinule. b Any of several Australasian sultana birds, as *Porphyrio melanotus* and *P. bellus.* c The Australian swamp crake, or **little swamp hen.**

swamp hickory The bitternut.

swamp holly. = BEARBERRY c.

swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.

swamp hook. *Lumbering.* A large single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs.

swamp hornbeam. The tupelo.

swamp itch. = PRAIRIE ITCH.

swamp locust. a The water locust. b = HONEY LOCUST a.

swamp loosestrife. A lythraceous shrub (*Decodon verticillatus*) of the eastern United States, growing in wet places.

swamp lover. The swamp pink.

swamp magnolia. = SWEET BAY b.

swamp mahogany. In Australia: a Either of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*). See BASTARD MAHOGANY a. b Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Tristania.* [(*Hibiscus moscheutos*).]

swamp mallow. A rose mallow

swamp maple. a The red maple. b The Californian box elder.

swamp milkweed. An American milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), with lanceolate leaves and crimson or purple flowers.

swamp moss. Sphagnum moss.

swamp oak. See VIMINARIA.

swamp ore. Bog ore; limonite.

swamp partridge. The Canada grouse.

swamp pheasant. A long-tailed Australian cuckoo (*Centropus phasianus*).

swamp pine. = SLASH PINE **a.**

swamp pink. a Swamp azalea. b Grass pink. c A rare melanthaceous plant (*Helonias bullata*) of the eastern United States. [wood.]

swamp poplar. Swamp cotton-

swamp post oak. Overcup oak.

swamp quail. a A quail of the genus *Synoicus*; esp., *S. australis* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is reddish brown and grayish with V-shaped black bars beneath. b A painted quail (*Excalfactoria lineata*) of Australia and the East Indies. [*Local, U. S.*]

swamp robin. The chewink.

swamp rose. A wild rose (*Rosa carolina*) of the eastern United States, clambering over bushes in swamps. [BAY b.]

swamp sassafras. = SWEET

swamp saxifrage An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*), bearing greenish flowers.

swamp Spanish oak. = PIN OAK a.

swamp spleenwort. The narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*).

swamp sumac. Poison sumac.

swampt. Swamped. *Ref. Sp.*

swamp tea. a Labrador tea. *U. S.* b The tea tree *Melaleuca squarrosa. Australia*

swamp thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus muticus*) with large purple flower heads.

swamp'weed', *n.* A small Australian creeping goodeniaceous herb (*Selliera radicans*).

swamp willow. Pussy willow.

swamp'wood', *n.* The leatherwood *Direa palustris.*

swamy. Var. of SWAMI.

swan (swŏn), *v. i.* To swear; — used in minced oaths. *Slang or Dial. U. S.* [SWAN, etc.]

Swan, Swa-ne'tian. Vars. of **swan animalcule.** Any ciliate infusorian of *Trachelocerca, Amphileptus*, or an allied genus, having a necklike extension of the body. [DOWN.]

swan'down', *n.* = SWAN'S-

swane. † SWAIN.

swang (swăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.

swang (swăng), *n.* [Cf. SWAMP.] Low, wet, grassy land; swamp. *Dial. Eng.* — **swang'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

swange, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svangi, svangr*, Norw. dial. *svange.*] Loins; groin. *Obs.*

swangene. Obs. p. p. of SWING.

swan goose. The Chinese goose or any other swanlike goose.

Swan'hild (swŏn'hĭld), *n.* [Icel. *Svanhildr*: cf. G. *Swanhild.*] In the Norse version of the Siegfried story, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, she was wooed by a king, who, when his son was wrongly accused of guilty relations with her, had him hanged and her trampled to death by horses. In a Gothic story, she is torn to pieces by horses for her husband's treachery.

swan'-hop'ping, *n.* Corrupt. of SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.*

swan't-mote (swăn't-mōt), *n.* [LL. *swanimotum.* Cf. SWAIN; MOTE meeting.] *Early Forest Law.* A court formerly held before foresters and verderers and, later, other forest officers, thrice yearly after the enactment of the Charta de Foresta.

swank (swăngk) *pret.* of SWINK.

swank (swăngk; swänk), *a.* & *n.* Swanky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swank, *n.* & *v.* Swagger. *Dial. Eng.*

swank'ie. Var. of SWANKY. *Scot.*

swank'ing (swăngk'ĭng; swänk'ĭng), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* = Swanky. **b** Big; strapping.

swank'it (swăngk'ĭt). Scot. pret. of SWINK.

swan knight. *Myth.* A knight, as Lohengrin, drawn by a swan to a land he is to succor. In some forms of the legend, the swan is the swan knight's brother, who through the loss or injury of his magic necklace, occasioned by his wicked grandmother, is unable to transform himself to his human form from that of a swan, the power to change having been possessed by him and his brothers.

swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swänk'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Inferior ale, beer, or cider. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A drink, of molasses, vinegar, and water. *Newfoundland.*

swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swänk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *swancor* flexible, pliant.] Supple; limber; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* An active, alert young fellow. *Scot.*

swan'ly, *a.* Relating to, or in connection with, a swan. *Obs.*

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popular saga as well, constantly make mention of *swan maidens*, who fly through the air, come swimming along to bring tidings, or through putting aside their swan shift have come into the power of him who has taken it away. *Vos (de la Saussaye).*

swan'neck′ (swŏn′nĕk′), *n.* **1.** The swanflower. **2.** Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan (cf. GOOSENECK); as: **a** *Stair Building.* A vertical curve in a handrail, consisting of a ramp terminating in a knee. **b** Any of various pipes or tubes. **c** In a Jacquard apparatus, a curved, slotted iron guideway for a bowl, screwed to the rails of the cylinder framing. **d** A cast-iron plate for continuing the circular channel or breast on the upstream side of certain water wheels.

swan'ner-y (swŏn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred.

swan's'-down′ (swŏnz′doun′), *or* **swans'down**′, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming on various articles of dress, for powder puffs, etc. **2.** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. **3.** = CANTON FLANNEL.

swan'skin′ (swŏn′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Canton flannel.

swan'-up'ping (-ŭp′ĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, the crown and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners now being the only owners; — called also *swan-hopping.* Cf. SWANMARK. *Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swåp), *v. t.;* SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP′PING. Also *swop.* [ME. *swappen* to strike, to move swiftly; perh. akin to E. *sweep, swoop.* Cf. SWAP a blow, SWAP, *v. i.*] **a** To strike; beat; thrash; also, to strike off; cut. *Obs.* **b** To slam; to shut violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To chop, as grain in reaping. *Dial. Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swåp), *v. i.* **a** To strike. *Obs.* **b** To pounce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** To fall down. *Obs.* **d** To huddle together; squat. *Obs.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. the same word as *swap* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *n.* [See SWAP to exchange.] An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap. Collog. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFries. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, G. *schwarte*, Icel. *svörðr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** (*dial. pron.* swärd, swäd) Skin; covering, as the hide of beasts; rind; outer skin, as of bacon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf.

sward (swôrd), *v. t. & i;* SWARD′ED; SWARD′ING. To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

swarf (swôrf), *n.* [Dial. also *swarth;* orig. uncert.] **a** Slimy or oozy material from a grindstone in wet grinding, gritty grease exuding from a wheel axle, or the like. *Local, Eng.* **b** Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.;* SWARMED (swôrmd); SWARM′ING. [Cf. SWERVE.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with *up;* as, to *swarm* up a pole. *Collog. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [ME. *swarm*, AS. *swearm;* akin to D. *zwerm*, G. *schwarm*, OHG. *swaram*, Icel. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm*, and G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz, Skr. *svar* to sound. Cf. SWIRL.] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals (particularly insects), esp. when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.*

2. Esp., a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. See SWARM, *v. i.*, 1.

3. *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores.

4. Any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites.

Those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it [Italy]. *Addison.*

Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

swarm, *v. i.* **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. By the departure of some of the bees of a colony in this way overcrowding of the hive is remedied and the number of colonies is increased. To make their undertaking successful the swarm must contain a queen. Swarming takes place chiefly in late spring and early summer. Cf. AFTERSWARM.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

3. To be crowded or thronged with beings in motion.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and other cilia-bearing microörganisms.

swarm (swôrm), *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swarm'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of those that swarm; specif., of bees, act of emigrating in a swarm.

2. *Card Playing.* In skat, the giving as many points as possible on tricks taken or likely to be taken by one's partner.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoöspore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [ME. *swart*, AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFries., OS., & LG. *swart*, D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, OHG. *swarz*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, Goth. *swarts;* cf. L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. SORDID, SURD, SWARTHY.] Of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy.

A nation strange, with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

the swart star, Sirius; — so called as causing swarthiness or blight. Cf. DOG DAYS.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [Var. of *sward;* perh. influenced by *swath.*] **1.** Sward; short grass. *Chiefly Poet.*

2. A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth'y (swôr′thĭ; -thĭ; 277), *a.;* SWARTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr; -thĭ-ẽr); SWARTH′I-EST. [Cf. SWARTH, *a.*, SWARTY, SWART, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Syn. — See DUSKY.

— swarth'i-ly (-thĭ-lĭ; -thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.;* SWASHED (swŏsht); SWASH′ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *svasska* to splash, and, for sense 3, Sw. *svassa* to bully, to rodomontade.] **1.** To dash or move noisily with or as if with a splashing sound; to splash; as, *swashing* waves. "[He] *swashes* through incongruity and peril towards his aim." *Stevenson.*

2. To fall violently or noisily. *Obs.*

3. To make a great noise; to bluster; brag.

swash, *v. t.* To cause to swash or splash; to dash about violently, as water; as, to *swash* water in a pail.

swash, *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against or upon something, or the noise due to it; as, the *swash* of the waves against a pier, upon the beach, etc.

2. a A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes.

3. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter, esp. of a sentimental nature; trash. *Slang.*

5. Blustering noise or behavior. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. A swaggering fellow; a swasher. *Obs. or R.*

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk′lẽr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — Hence: **swash'buck'ler-ing, swash'buck'ling,** *a.*

swash'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart.

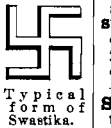
2. Resounding; crushing. "*Swashing* blow." *Shak.*

swash'-let'ters, *n. pl.* Old-fashioned italic capitals having top and bottom flourishes; thus: *A R P N* etc.

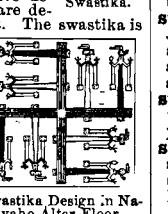
Swash Plate.

swash plate. *Mach.* A revolving circular plate, set obliquely on its shaft, and acting as a cam to give a reciprocating motion to a rod in a direction parallel to the shaft.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swŏs′tĭ-kȧ), *n.* Also *suastica, svastika,* etc. [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction, and each prolonged to the height of the parallel arm of the cross. A great many modified forms exist, ogee and volute as well as rectilinear, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret or meander, are derived from or closely associated with it. The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, esp. at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, esp. a sign of good luck or benediction. Max Müller distinguished from the *swastika,* with arms prolonged to the right, the *suavastika,* with arms prolonged to the left, but this distinction is not commonly recognized. Other names for the swastika are *fylfot* and *gammadion.*



Typical form of Swastika.



Swastika Design in Navaho Altar Floor.

Swat (swät), **Swa'ti** (swä′tē), *n.* One of a Mohammedan people of the Northwest Frontier Province of India, of Aryan speech and descent.

swath (swŏth; swŏth; 277), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to D. *zwaad, zwad, zwade,* a swath of grass, G. *schwad, schwaden;* perh. orig., a shred or slice.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling.

2. The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or reach of something likened to a scythe, or the track left by it.

3. A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swathe (swāth), *v. t.;* SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH′ING (swāth′ĭng). [ME. *swathen*, akin to AS. *swe*ðian (in comp.). Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind or wrap with a swathe, band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap after the manner of a bandage or swathe; as, an infant *swathed* at birth.

swathe, *n.* [See SWATHE, *v.*] A bandage; band; swath.

swath'er (swŏth′ẽr; swŏth′-), *n.* [See SWATH, *n.*] *Agric.* A device attached to a mowing machine for raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the limit of the swath.

sway (swā), *v. t.;* SWAYED (swād); SWAY′ING. [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveigja* to bend, swing, sway, but also Fries. *swāien, swājen*, D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. Cf. SWAGGER.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand; to swing; wield; as, to *sway* the scepter.

2. To cause to swing or incline to one side or another, or from side to side; as, reeds *swayed* by the wind; hence, to turn aside; to warp; as, judgment *swayed* by passion.

3. To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force; to govern; to guide.

To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

4. To lean upon; weigh down; oppress. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up.*

Syn. — Bias, rule, govern, direct, influence; swing, move, wave, wield.

sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; incline.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go.

3. To swing from side to side; to oscillate; fluctuate.

4. To have weight or influence.

5. To bear sway; to rule; govern.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

sway, *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway* brandished aloft *Milton.*

2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. *A. Tucker.*

3. Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Now Rare.*

"To turn the *sway* of battle." *Milton.*

4. Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway.*

5. Any of various things that move with a swaying motion, as a balance, crane, lever, etc. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Rule, dominion, power, empire, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendancy.

sway'-backed′ (-bākt′), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses and other animals.

sway bar. *Vehicles.* **a** A bar attached to the hounds, in the rear of the front axle, so as to slide on the reach as the axle is swung in turning the vehicle. **b** Either of the two bars used in coupling the front and rear sleds of a logging sled; also, the bar used to couple two logging cars.

sway'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWAY. Specif.: **n. 1.** Act of one that sways, in any sense.

2. An injury to the back of a horse caused by violent strains or by overloading.

— sway'ing-ly, *adv.*

Swa'zi (swä′zē), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.;* SWEALED (swēld); SWEAL′ING. [AS. *swelan*, v. i., akin to G. *schwelen* to burn slowly, *schwül* sultry, AS. *swōl* heat, Icel. *svæla* a thick smoke.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. Cf. SWALE, *v.*, **b.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

sweal, *v. t.* [ME. *swelen*, AS. *swǣlan*, v. t., fr. *swelan*, v. i. See SWEAL, *v. i.*] To singe; scorch; as, to *sweal* a pig by singeing off the hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.; pret.* SWORE (swōr; 201), formerly SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR′ING. [ME. *sweren, swerien*, AS. *swerian;* akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *sweren*, G. *schwören*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, Icel. & Sw. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Dan. & Sw. *svar* an answer, Goth. *swaran* to swear. The orig. sense was perh. to be responsible. Cf. ANSWER.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc.

2. To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; to vow.

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swan'mark′ (swŏn′märk′), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the upper mandible of a swan. See SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.* — **swan'-mark'er,** *n.* — **swan'mark'ing,** *n.*

swan'net, *n.* A little swan. *Obs.*

swan'nish (swŏn′ĭsh), **swan'ny** (-ĭ), *a.* Swanlike. *Rare.*

swan pan. Var. of SUAN PAN.

Swan River daisy. [From *Swan River*, Western Australia.] An Australian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome iberidifolia*), with heads of blue-rayed or white-rayed flowers.

Swan River everlasting. An Australian everlasting (*Helipterum manglesii*).

swan shift. See SWAN MAIDEN.

swan shot. A large size of shot used in fowling.

swan's neck. = SWANNECK, 2.

swan song. The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a last work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before his death.

swan'-up'per, *n.* Swanmarker.

swan'wort′ (swŏn′wûrt′), *n.* The swanflower.

swap, *v. t.* To drink up. *Obs.*

swap (swåp), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *suaip* likeness, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel *svipr* look, mien, likeness, Norw. dial. *svip, sveip.*] To resemble. *Scot.* — *n.* Resemblance. *Scot.*

swap, *n.* [Perh. of imitative orig.; cf. G. *schwapp*, n., a slap, swap, *schwapp, schwapps*, interj., slap! smack! but cf. also SWAP to strike.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A blow; a stroke; a cut. **b** A sudden movement; esp., a swoop or fall.

swap, *adv.* [Cf. SWAP a blow.] Quickly and with force; with a swap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swap (swåp), *n.* Pod; husk; also, sedge. *Scot.*

swape (swāp), *n.* [See SWEEP, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A pole or bar used as a lever or swivel. **b** A long steering oar used by keelmen on the Tyne. **c** A fork to spread manure. [SWAP, strike.]

swappe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SWAPPES.

swappes. *n.* Swashbuckler. *Obs.*

swap'ping (swŏp′ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *a.* Big; huge; "whopping." *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swap'pit, *a.* Slatternly. *Obs.*

swar. Obs. or dial. var. of *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.

swar'bla (swär′blȧ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svarðbakr*, lit., blackback.] Swartback. *Shetland I.*

sward. + SWORD.

sward'y (swôr′dĭ), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

sware. + SQUARE, SWEER.

sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR. [SWIRE.]

sware (swâr). Scot. var. of SWARE, *n.* [Cf. AS. *āðswara.* See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** An oath; swearing. **b** Speech.

sware, *n. & v.* [See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] Answer. *Obs.*

swarf (swärf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SWERVE.] To swoon or cause to swoon; also, to become languid or to weary. *n.* A stupor; swoon. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarffie. + SWARTHY.

swargh. *n* Rabble. *Obs. Scot.*

swarm cell. *Biol.* Swarm spore.

swarm'er, *n.* 1. *Biol.* **a** One that swarms. **b** A swarm spore. **2** A metal plug for a crack in a forging, etc. **3.** A kind of small rocket.

swar'mle (swär′m'l; swä′-), *v. t.* = SWARM, to climb. *Dial. Eng.*

swar'ry (swär′ĭ; swŏr′-). Anglicized form of SOIREE. *Dial.*

swart. + SWARD. [*Obs.*]

swart. *n.* [Cf. SWART, *a.*] Shrew.

swart, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *sweartnan.*] To make or become swarthy. *Obs.*

swart'back′ (swôrt′bāk′), *n.* The great black-backed gull. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

swart'fast. *a.* Swarthy. *Obs.*

swarth (swôrth). Var. of SWATH.

swarth (swärth; swäth). Dial. Eng. of SWARD.

swarth, *v. t.* [Cf. SWARF, *v. i.*] To swoon. *Obs. Scot.*

swarth (swärth; swäth), *n.* Apparition; wraith. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth (*dial* swärth, swŏth), *a.* [For older *swart.*] Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swarth'ness,** *n. Rare.*

swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swart'i-ness, *n.* Swarthiness.

swart'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart.

swart'ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweartness.*] The quality or state of being swart.

swart'rut'ter (swôrt′rŭt′ẽr), *n.* [*G. schwarze rotte* black company, confused with D. words for black rider.] A trooper of one of the marauding bands with blackened face, black garb, etc., that in the 16th and 17th centuries harassed the Netherlands. — **swart'rut'ting,** *a.*

swart'y (*dial.* swär′tĭ, swŏ′tĭ), *a.* [From SWART.] Swarthy; tawny. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Swartz'i-a (swärt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Swartz* (1760–1818), Swedish botanist.] Syn. of TOUNATEA. [climb. *Obs.*]

swarve. *v. t. & i.* = SWARM, to

swarve. + SWERVE.

swash (swŏsh; swäsh), *a.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. i.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] **a** Corpulent; also, tipsy; fuddled. *Obs. Scot.* **b** Soft; squashy; watery. *Dial. Eng.*

swash, *adv.* Splashingly. *Rare.*

swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. t.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] An oval figure, as, *Arch.*, one with moldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Obs. or R.* [2 a.]

swash channel. = 3d SWASH, I.

swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.* [way. *Obs.*]

swash'ly, *adv.* In a swashing

swash'way′, *n.* = 3d SWASH, 2 a. [lathe turning.]

swash work. Oblique work in

swash'y (swŏsh′ĭ; swäsh′ĭ), *a.* [See SWASH, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Squashy; watery. **b** Weak; insipid. **c** Gaudy; showy.

swa'sion, *n.* Aphetic for PERSUASION. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swa-siv'i-ous. *a.* Persuasive.

swat (swät). Dial. of SQUAT, *v.*

swat (swŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SWEAT.

swat. *n. & v.* Hit; slap. *Slang.*

swat (swät), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan*, pl., beer.] Chiefly *pl. Scot.* **a** Drink, esp. new ale; wort. **b** The thin part of sowens.

swatch (swŏch; swäch), *v. t.* 1. To separate; cut off. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To select, supply, or make, by a pattern; to match. *Scot.*

swatch (swŏch), *n.* [From SWATCH, *v.*] **a** A swath. *Obs.* **b** A pattern or sample, usually of cloth. *Com. Cant.*

Swatch'el (swŏch′ĕl). *n. Slang.* Punch, the chief character in the Punch-and-Judy shows.

Swatchel box. A Punch-and-Judy show.

swate (swāt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAT. [of SWARD, rind.]

swath (swäth). Dial. Eng. var.

swath. Var. of SWATHE.

swath'band'. swath'clout', *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swathe (swäth). Var. of SWATH.

swath'el. *n.* A strong man. *Scot.*

swathel. swathle. + SWADDLE.

swath'el, *a.* [See SWADDLE, *n.*] Tightly bound. *Obs.*

swath'el-band', swath'el-bind'-ing, *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swath'y (swŏth′ĭ; swŏth′-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or lying in, swaths. *Rare.*

Swa'ti, *n.* See SWAT.

Swa'tow (swä′tou), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

swatte. Obs pret. of SWEAT.

swat'ter (swät′ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUATTER, *v. i.*, and SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To squatter or splash about. **b** To scatter; squander.

swat'tle (swät′l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial *squattle.*] To gulp down; to guzzle; also, to dissipate; squander. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swa'ver (swä′vẽr), *n. & v.* (AS. *swǣfan.*] Stagger. *Obs. or Scot.*

sway. + SO.

sway brace. A brace to prevent swaying. — **sway bracing.**

swayed (swād), *a.* = SWAYBACKED.

sway'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

swe. + SO, SUE.

swea. + SWAY.

sweak. + SQUEAK.

sweak (swēk), *n.* **a** A twig supported by a prop in a bird snare. *Obs.* **b** A swingbar over a hearth. *Dial. Eng.*

sweame. + SWEME.

swea'mish (*dial.* swē′mĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH. [*or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

swear. Var. of SWEER, *a. Obs.*

3. *Law.* To take oath (which see); to give evidence or state on oath; as, to *swear* to fact, against a party.
4. To make an appeal to the divine Being irreverently or blasphemously; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to adjure God in imprecation; to curse.
to swear at, to curse against; also, *Slang*, to be out of harmony with, as one color with another. — **to s. by**, to place great confidence in (a person or thing); to trust implicitly; as, *to swear by* one's doctor. — **to s. off**, to make a vow, or resolution, to abstain from something. *Slang.*

swear (swâr), *v. t.* **1**. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to a divine Being for the truth of the declaration.
Swear unto me here by God, that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Gen.* xxi. 23.
2. To make (a promise, vow, threat, etc.) on oath; to vow.
3. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into;* as, to *swear* witnesses, a jury; to *swear* in an officer.
4. To declare or charge upon oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend.
5. To appeal to by or with an oath. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
6. To speak or utter irreverently or blasphemously. *Rare.*
to swear the peace against one, *Law*, to make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from another by reason of his menaces or attempts, to compel the accused to find sureties that he will keep the peace. *Chiefly Eng.*

swear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.
2. A profane person; one who uses profane language.

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT or SWEAT'ED, *Obs.* SWAT (swŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. [ME. *sweten*, AS. *swǣtan*, fr. *swat*, n., sweat; akin to OFries. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, W. *chwys*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. ἶδος, ἱδρώς, sweat, ἰδίειν to sweat, Skr. *svēda* sweat, *svid* to sweat. Cf. EXUDE, SUDARY, SUDORIFIC.] **1**. To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire.
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body.
3. To emit or exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, cheese in ripening, etc.
4. Specif., to exude nitroglycerin; — said of dynamite in which nitroglycerin separates from its absorbent or dope.
5. To condense moisture in beads or drops on the surface; as, a pitcher of ice water will *sweat* in a hot room. *Colloq.*
6. To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; hence, in general, to work hard; to drudge.
to sweat out, *Card Playing*, to win a game without taking risks, by waiting for trifling points that fall to one's share.

sweat, *v. t.* **1**. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him.
2. To emit from or as from the pores; to exude.
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion. *Shak.*
3. To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar.
4. To cause to exude moistnre; specif.: **a** To subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco. **b** To dry thoroughly, as wood in a charcoal pit.
5. To heat for the purpose of extracting an easily fusible constituent; to extract in this way: as, to *sweat* bismuth ore; to *sweat* oil out of crude paraffin.
6. *Mech.* To apply heat to (a substance, as solder) until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; as, to *sweat* soft solder into seams; hence, to unite by such means; as, to *sweat* a gold pen to an iridium point (causing the gold to melt and adhere).
7. *Naut.* To hoist, haul, or set, as flat or taut as possible; — said of a sail, rope, etc. *Slang.*
8. To get advantage, as of money, property, or labor, from (any one), by exaction or oppression; as, to *sweat* a spendthrift; to *sweat* operatives. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
9. To get information from by close and exacting questioning; as, the police *sweated* the prisoner. *Colloq. or Cant.*
10. To pledge or pawn. *Slang.*
to sweat coin, to remove particles of a coin, esp. a gold coin, by shaking it with others in a bag.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [From the v.; cf. ME. *swot*, AS. *swāt.*] **1**. The fluid excreted from the sudoriferous glands of the skin; perspiration. See PERSPIRATION, 2.
In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.
2. Lifeblood; life. *Obs.*
3. Act or fact of sweating, or state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally.
4. That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; labor; drudgery; also, *Obs.*, excessive heat.
5. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.
6. The sweating sickness. *Obs.* *Holinshed.*
7. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race.
8. A febrile disease of ferrets, having the features commonly seen in distemper of dogs.
Syn. — See PERSPIRATION.

sweat box. **1**. *Naut.* A small cell for refractory prisoners.
2. A room in which the process of sweating a prisoner is carried on; also, the process. *Colloq.* See SWEAT, *v. t.*, 9.
3. *Tanning.* A box in which hides are sweated.

sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who sweats.
2. One that causes to sweat; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A thick warm woolen jacket or jersey. **c** An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.* **d** A hard or troublesome task. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland which secretes sweat. In man such glands occur in great numbers in nearly all parts of the skin, and ordinarily consist of an epithelial tube extending spirally downward from a minute orifice (*pore*) in the surface of the skin to the deep portion of the derma, or more often the subcutaneous tissue, where it ends in a much convoluted spherical mass. See SKIN, *Illust.*

sweat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWEAT. — **sweating bath**, a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove or sudatory. — **s. house**, a house for hygienic bathing or for sweating sick persons. — **s. iron**, a kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, esp. from horses; horse scraper. — **sweating sickness**, a febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485 and returned four times until 1551, esp. in 1528, when it extended to the Continent. It attacked esp. the well-to-do classes. Cf. PLAGUE, *n.*, 3. — **s. stock**. = SWEAT STOCK. — **s. system**, a system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly or unfairly low wages. The term is now used chiefly of the employment, usually by a subcontractor, of unskilled or poorly or partly skilled workers on piece work in indoor manufacturing, as of cheap clothing, cigars, etc. The work rooms, called *sweatshops*, were, and, in the absence of statutory regulation, are, often unsanitary. The frequent employment of child labor and the parceling out of the work to be done in tenements are sometimes among the more objectionable features of the system. The term is one of reproach, without precise limitation.

sweat lodge. *Anthrop.* A hut or lodge built by American Indians for sweating, either as a rite or as a remedy for disease, by steam from water poured on hot stones.

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.;* SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SWEAT'I-EST. **1**. Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin.
2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat.
No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*
3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schwede.*] **1**. One of the people of Sweden, an almost pure Teutonic type, though slightly modified by admixture with the Lapps and Finns in the northern departments. Cf. GEATAS, SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. [*often l. c.*] A rutabaga, or Swedish turnip.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an**, *a.*

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk.*] Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.
Swedish clover, alsike. — **S. feather**. **a** A kind of pike or partisan. *Obs.* **b** An iron-tipped stake used as a palisade in repelling cavalry. *Obs. or Hist.* — **S. fir**, the Scotch pine. — **S. gloves**, suède gloves. *Rare.* — **S. green**, Scheele's green. — **S. iron**, iron made in Sweden, valued for its generally excellent quality. — **S. juniper**. a horticultural variety of *Juniperus communis*. — **S. movements**, *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body. See KINESIATRICS. — **S. nightingale**. **a** The European redwing thrush. **b** [*cap.*] Jenny Lind (1820–87, Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists. — **S. turnip**, the rutabaga.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *n.* The language of Sweden, which previous to 1200 A. D. was recorded only in runic inscriptions. The literary language, or modern standard Swedish as distinguished from Old Swedish, began to develop in the 14th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

swee'ny (swē'nĭ), *n.* *Far.* In horses, an atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder; also, atrophy of any muscle.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. ME. *swopen* (for earlier *swapen*), or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1**. To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; hence, in general, to move or pass swiftly.
I hear the sable garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls. *Longfellow.*
That I . . . may *sweep* to my revenge. *Shak.*
2. To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room.
3. To move, pass, or extend with a wide sweep, range, or effect; to pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague *swept* over the country; the valley *sweeps* off to the right.
4. To clean rooms or the like by brushing with or as with a broom. "A new broom *sweeps* clean." *Old Prov.*
5. *Whaling.* To move the flukes violently from side to side; — said of a wounded whale.

sweep (swēp), *v. t.* **1**. To drive or carry along or off with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor; a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes.
2. To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc.; to brush with a broom for cleaning; as, to *sweep* a floor, street, chimney.
I will *sweep* it with the besom of destruction. *Is.* xiv. 23.
3. To carry trailing upon or brnshing along the ground; — said of the train of a gown, etc.
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*
4. To brush, pass, move, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; to *sweep* a river bottom with a dragnet; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* one's hand across a table.
5. To pass over, or traverse searchingly, with the eye or an instrument of observation; as, to *sweep* the heavens.
6. *Founding.* To form (a mold) by sbaping the surface of the sand or loam with a template or strickle instead of using a pattern; to strike; strickle; — often with *up.*
to sweep the deck *or* **the board**, *Card Playing*, to clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them.

sweep, *n.* **1**. Act of sweeping; specif.: **a** A clearing out or away; as, a clean *sweep* of officeholders after election. **b** Act of viewing comprehensively with the eye or an instrument; also, the region thus viewed; as, a *sweep* of moorland; specif., *Astron.*, a systematic search of the sky with the telescope; — a term used by the Herschels.
2. Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep;* also, the compass or range of such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm, an epidemic; hence, the compass or range of anything regarded as having such motion; compass or range in general; as, the *sweep* of a decree.
3. Purport; signification. *Obs.* *Wars of Alexander.*
4. A whip; a scourge. *Obs.*
5. A bend; curve.
With curvature of low and easy *sweep.* *Cowper.*
6. *Chiefly Mech.* A long flat curve; hence, a surface or part having such a curve, as a long, flatly curved ruler.
7. *Naut.* **a** The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. **b** A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them.
8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif.: **a** A chimney sweeper. **b** One of the men employed by the university to take care of students' rooms. *Yale Univ., U. S.*
9. Usually *pl.* The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.
10. *Physics.* A settling or tendency to settle to thermal equilibrium of a substance. The sweep of a closed system is called a *simple sweep.* The sweep of a substance which, being subjected to continuously changing external influences, does not keep up in its changes with the changing conditions, is called a *trailing sweep.* The sweep of a substance which settles down to an unvarying state, incompatible with thermal equilibrium, due to external action, is called a *steady sweep.*
11. A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. Cf. PICOTAH, SHADOOF.
12. *Agric.* A plate of metal, of any of various shapes and sizes, for attachment to a plow stock or cultivator frame, used for throwing loose soil about plants in cultivating, for leveling ridges between rows of growing crops, etc.
13. *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.
14. An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Scorpis æquipinnis*) highly valued for food.
15. = SWEEPSTAKES, 3.
16. *Founding.* A strickle.
17. *Refining.* = ALMOND FURNACE. *Obs.*
18. A war engine for throwing stones. *Obs. exc. in Her.*
sweep of the tiller, *Naut.*, a circular frame on which the tiller travels.

sweep'er (swēp'ẽr), *n.* One that sweeps, or cleans by sweeping; as, a carpet, street, or tube *sweeper;* specif., the protecting frilling at the bottom of a dress skirt.

sweep'ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one that sweeps, in any sense.
2. *Astron.* = SWEEP, *n.*, 1 **b**.
3. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* **1**. Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; including or affecting many persons or things; as, a *sweeping* flood, majority, accusation.
2. That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush.
sweeping process. = SWEEP, *n.*, 10.
— **sweep'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness**, *n.*

sweep net. **a** A large net usually paid out around an arc of a circle from a boat and then hauled ashore. **b** A bag-shaped net with a handle used by entomologists for catching insects by sweeping it over vegetation.

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* **1**. **a** A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one player. **b** An old game in which such winning is possible. *Obs.*
2. A complete removal; a clean sweep. *Obs.*

sweep'stake', *adv.* Sweepingly; by wholesale.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1**. = SWEEPSTAKE, 1 **a**.
2. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added by the promoters, and the stake awarded according to agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.*
3. A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep'wash'er (-wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used. — **sweep'wash'ings** (-ĭngz), *n.*

sweep'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Moving with a sweeping motion.
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*
2. Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*
3. Heavy and pendulous; swaying heavily. *Rare.*

sweet (swēt), *a.;* SWEET'ER (-ẽr); SWEET'EST. [ME. *swete*, *swote*, *sote*, AS. *swēte* (cf. *swōte*, adv.); akin to OFries. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, OHG. *suozi*, Icel. *sætr*, *sœtr*, Sw. *söt*, Dan. *söd*, Goth. *suts*, L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet, *svad*, *svād*, to make pleasing, to enjoy. Cf. ASSUAGE, SUAVE, SUASION.] **1**. Pleasing to the taste; specif.: **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter;* as, a *sweet* beverage; *sweet* fruits. **b** Having a fresh taste; having the taste pertaining to the original sound or wholesome state; fresh; — opposed to *sour*, *rancid*, *stale*, *putrescent*, etc.; as, *sweet* milk; *sweet* meat or fish.
2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general; specif.: **a** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; redolent; balmy. **b** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fair; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Pleasing to the mind or the feelings; arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. "My *sweet* Bianca." *Shak.*
Mildness and *sweet* reasonableness is the one established rule of Christian working. *M. Arnold.*
e Dear; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir.
3. *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless. Cf. SWEETLY, 2.
4. Not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter.
5. *Archery.* Elastic, as an archer's bow.
6. Sacred; holy. *Obs. & R.* *Destr. of Troy.*
7. Warm and fertile; — said of land, as opposed to *sour.*
8. Designating unskimmed milk. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Containing sugar; not dry (see DRY, *a.*, 7); — said of wines and other fermented liquors.
10. *Chem., Metal.* Free from excess of acid, sulphur, or corrosive salts.
Syn. — Sugary, saccharine, dulcet, luscious.
sweet acacia, the huisache, or sponge tree. — **s. almond**. See

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swear, *n.* An oath. *Colloq.*
sweard. † SWARD, SWORD.
sweart. Var. of SWEERED. *Scot.*
swear'word', *n.* A profane oath; an expletive. *Colloq.*
sweat'band' (swĕt'bănd'), *n.* The band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat.
sweat'ful, *a.* *Rare.* **a** Sweaty; hence, hard-working. **b** Causing sweat; hence, indicative of severe toil.
sweath (swēth). Dial. Eng. var. of SWATH.
sweat house. = SWEAT LODGE.
sweat'i-ly (swĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.
sweat'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sweating plant. Boneset.
sweat leather. **a** A leather sweatband. **b** A leather piece under the saddle girths to keep a horse's sweat from the rider.
sweat'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
sweat'shop', *n.* See SWEATING SYSTEM.
sweat stock. Hides depilated by sweating.
sweat'weed', *n.* Marsh mallow.
sweaven. † SWEVEN.
sweb, *n. & v.* [AS. *swebban* to send to sleep, lull.] Swoon. *Obs.*
swech, sweche. † SUCH.
swecht, *n.* Weight; force; might. *Obs. Scot.*
Swed. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.
Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
swedge (swĕj). Var. of SWAGE.
swee (swē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWAY.
sweel (swēl). Dial. of SQUEAL, SWEAL.
sweel. Scot. & dial. of SWILL.
sweel, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svela*, *sveela*, *svila*, to whirl, run around.] Swirl. *Scot.*
sweel, *v. t.* To swaddle. *Scot.*
sweem. † SWEME.
sweem (swēm). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWIM.
sweep'board', *n.* See STRICKLE, 3.
sweep'it (swēp'ĭt). Scot. for *swept*, pret. of SWEEP.
swee'ple (swē'p'l). Var. of SWIPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sweep piece. *Nav.* Either of two segments or ledges of wood extending inboard from the lower sill of an old-time gun port to make it easier to train the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
sweep saw. = BOW SAW.
sweep seine. = SWEEP NET **a**.
sweep smelter. One who smelts sweeps, to regain the metals.
sweer (swēr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAR.
sweer, *a.* [AS. *swǣr.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Heavy. **b** Oppressive; grievous; hence, difficult. *Obs.* **c** Sad; sore. *Obs.* **d** Slow; indolent. **e** Reluctant. **f** Faithful; true. — *v. t.* To oppress. *Obs.*
sweer'dom, *n.* Sweerness. *Obs. Scot.*
sweered (swērt), **sweert**, *a.* Slow; reluctant; lazy. *Scot.*
sweer'ing, *n.* [See SWEER, *a.*] Sloth; slowness. *Obs.*
sweer'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
sweet. † SUITE.
sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.
sweet (swēt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAT.
sweet, *v. t.* [AS. *swētan.*] To sweeten. *Obs.*

ALMOND, 2. — **sweet alyssum**, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Konig maritimum*), with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. amber**, a large-flowered European St. John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*). — **s. apple.** **a** Any apple of sweet flavor. **b** The sweetsop. — **s. archangel.** See ARCHANGEL, 2 **b**. — **s. ash**, the wild chervil. — **s. balm.** **a** The garden balm. **b** A menthaceous plant of the Canary Islands (*Cedronella canariensis*). — **s. balsam**, the balsam-weed (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **s. basil**, common basil. — **s. bay.** **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. It has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers. **c** The red bay. — **s. bent**, the wood rush *Juncoides campestre*. — **s. Billy.** **a** = SWEET WILLIAM **a**. **b** The European goldfinch.

Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*).

Local, Eng. — **s. birch**, a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern United States, having spicy brown bark, hard, dark-colored wood, and erect fruiting aments. A volatile medicinal oil is distilled from the bark and wood, and birch beer is obtained from the sweet sap by fermentation. The wood is used for furniture and shipbuilding. Also called *black birch* and *cherry birch*. — **s. brier.** See SWEETBRIER. — **s. broomweed.** = BROOMWEED **a**. — **s. buckeye**, a tall buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the central United States. It has yellow or red flowers and soft white wood. The tree is often cultivated. — **s. calabash**, a West Indian passion vine (*Passiflora maliformis*), producing a roundish, edible fruit, the size of an apple. — **s. calamus**, sweet flag. — **s. cane**, sweet flag. — **s. cassava**, a species of cassava (*Manihot palmata aipi*) with nonpoisonous juice. Its root yields excellent cassava, and its herbage is relished by stock. See CASSAVA, 1; MANIHOT. — **s. cherry**, the mazzard. — **s. chervil.** = SWEET CICELY, below. — **s. cicely.** **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white flowers and an aromatic root. **b** Any species of the related American genus *Washingtonia*. — **s. cistus**, an evergreen cistaceous shrub (*Cistus ladanum*) from which labdanum is obtained. — **s. clover**, melilot. — **s. coltsfoot**, any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Petasites*, as *P. fragrans* of Europe and *P. sagittata* of the western United States, in allusion to their fragrant flower heads. — **s. corn**, any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when green. — **s. cumin**, anise. — **s. cypress**, the galingale (*Cyperus longus*). — **s. dock**, the bistort. — **s. fennel**, a species of fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*), used as a pot herb. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several buckler ferns (*Dryopteris*). **b** A small North American myricaceous shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves. **c** Sweet cicely. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. flag**, an araceous plant (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. See CALAMUS, 2. — **s. gale**, a myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. It is found throughout the north temperate zone. — **s. goldenrod**, *Solidago odora*. — **s. grass.** **a** Any of various grasses of the genus *Panicularia*, as *P. fluitans*, *P. distans*, etc. They are relished by cattle. **b** Holy grass. **c** Sweet woodruff. *Dial. Eng.* **d** = EELGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. gum**, a hamamelidaceous tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States. It has palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard brown wood, variously used. See LIQUIDAMBAR, 1. — **s. herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **s. horsemint**, the common American dittany. — **s. John**, a narrow-leaved variety of sweet William. — **s. lemon**, a pear-shaped variety of lemon having a sweet pulp. Its botanical position is uncertain. — **s. locust.** = HONEY LOCUST **a**. — **s. magnolia.** = SWEET BAY **b**. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. marten**, the European pine marten. — **s. maudlin.** **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Achillea ageratum*) allied to yarrow. **b** The costmary. *Obs.* — **s. Nancy**, the poet's narcissus. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. oil**, olive oil. — **s. oleander**, an East Indian species of oleander (*Nerium odorum*) with fragrant flowers. — **s. orange.** See ORANGE. — **s. pea**, a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), orig. native of southern Europe. It has slender, climbing stems, pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets, and large, very fragrant flowers which under cultivation have developed shades of blue, purple, red, pink, salmon, and white. Dwarf varieties and a form with double corolla also occur. — **s. pellitory**, an East Indian species of tansy (*Tanacetum tenuifolium*), the root of which has been used medicinally. — **s. pepper bush**, any species of Clethra; esp., *Clethra alnifolia*, with fragrant flowers. See CLETHRA. — **s. pinesap**, a rare American monotropaceous herb (*Monotropsis odorata*). It is purplish brown, with pink flowers. See MONOTROPSIS. — **s. plum.** **a** The Burdekin plum. **b** An Australian mellaceous tree (*Owenia cerasifera*) having a plumlike fruit. — **s. potato**, a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*), having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also, its large, thick, sweet, and farinaceous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is widely cultivated in warm regions, and in the United States as far north as New Jersey. It is the original "potato." See POTATO, 1. — **sweet-potato borer**, a bluish black weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), with a red prothorax, whose larva bores in sweet-potato tubers. — **s.-potato sphinx.** See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX. — **s.-potato string**, *Agric.*, sweet-potato roots containing some imperfect or partly formed tubers, used as food for cattle. *U. S.* — **s. reed**, sorghum. *S. Africa.* — **s. rocket**, the damewort. — **s. rush.** **a** Sweet flag. **b** A fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*). — **s. scabious.** **a** An Old World species of *Scabiosa* (*S. atropurpurea*), naturalized in America. **b** A common fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*). — **s. sedge**, the sweet flag. — **s. shrub**, the strawberry shrub. — **s. Singer of Israel**, David, second king of Israel. See ROYAL PSALMIST. — **s. spirit**, *or* **spirits, of niter.** *Med. Chem.* = *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT. — **s. sucker**, the black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*). — **s. sultan**, an annual asteraceous plant (*Centaurea moschata*); also, the allied species *C. odorata*. — **s. tangle**, a large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), common along coasts. The fronds contain a large quantity of sugar, and are used in preparing a kind of sirup. — **s. tea**, an Australian plant (*Smilax glyciphylla*); also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea. — **s. tooth**, a special fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats. *Colloq.* — **s. verbena**, lemon verbena. — **s. vernal grass**, a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) having the fragrance of coumarin in drying, grown for hay. — **s. viburnum.** = SHEEPBERRY **a**. — **s. violet**, the common cultivated violet (*Viola odorata*). — **s. walnut**, the shagbark. — **s. William.** **a** A European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbel-like clusters. **b** The willow wren. **c** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. willow**, the sweet gale. — **s. woodruff**, a fragrant European rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*), with small white flowers. — **to be s. on**, to have a sentimental fondness for (a person). *Slang.*

sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** That which is sweet to the taste; — chiefly in *pl.* Specif.: **a** A sweet dish served for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **c** Homemade wines, cordials, metheglin, etc. *Now Rare.* **d** A sweet potato. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. **4.** That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind. **5.** One who is dear to another; a darling.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bred, brede*, roast meat, AS. *brǣde*, akin to *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*. Cf. BRAWN.] The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the former being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread*, the latter the *stomach sweetbread*.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar.** A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with stout recurved prickles, small glandular-serrate fragrant leaflets, and single pink flowers. It is often cultivated and sometimes naturalized.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.*; SWEET'ENED (-'nd); SWEET'EN-ING (swēt'n-Ing; -nĭng). [See SWEET, *v. & a.*] **1.** To make sweet or pleasant to the senses; as, to *sweeten* tea with sugar; to *sweeten* the room with flowers. **2.** To make pleasing or grateful to the mind or feelings; as, to *sweeten* life, friendship; also, to make less distressing; to relieve; solace. "*Sweeten* every secret tear." *Keble.* **3.** To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper. **4.** To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter or by freeing from taint; as, to *sweeten* infected apartments; to *sweeten* impure water by filtering. Specif., *Bleaching*, to remove traces of acid from, by soaking in a dilute soda solution. **5.** To make warm and fertile; — of soil, opposed to *sour*. **6.** *Finance.* To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). *Colloq.* **7.** To make complaisant by gifts; to bribe. *Dial. Eng.* **8.** To increase the stakes in or of; as, to *sweeten* the pot in poker. *Colloq. or Cant.*

sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

sweet'en-ing (swēt'n-Ing; -nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens; specif., molasses (*long sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*) used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'heart', *v. t. & i.* To court. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; sweetheart; — a word of endearment.

sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlīce.*] **1.** In a sweet manner. **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Smoothly and noiselessly.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc.; — usually *pl.*; a confect; confection. **2.** The first coat of japanning or varnish applied in making patent leather. **3.** A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sweet, in any sense of the adjective. **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Quality of working sweetly.

Fruit of Sweetsop.

sweet'-scent'ed, *a.* Having a fragrant scent or smell; — applied to many names of plants to distinguish species or varieties; as, *sweet-scented* cedar; *sweet-scented* crab, etc.

sweet-scented shrub, the strawberry shrub.

sweet'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A tropical American annonaceous tree (*Annona squamosa*); also, its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind and shining black seeds.

sweet'wood' (swēt'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** Any of various West Indian lauraceous trees or their timber, as species of *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*, also the Jamaican *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. **c** The Spanish elm. **d** The West Indian rosewood (*Amyris*). **e** = CASCARILLA **b**.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan;* akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw. *svälla*.] **1.** To increase in volume; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within or without; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; the river *swells* after rains; a *swelling* sound; his assets quickly *swelled*. **2.** To rise above a given or conceived level; as, a hillock *swells* above the plain; the ocean *swells* into waves. **3.** To bulge out; to protuberate; as, a cask *swells* in the middle; the sails *swell* with the wind. **4.** To be puffed up with or as if with some emotion; to be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride or anger; a *swelling* phrase. **5.** To play the dandy or person of fashion. *Colloq.*

swell, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, dimensions, importance, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains *swell* the rivers; immigration *swells* the population; the wind *swells* the sail. **2.** To raise to arrogance; to puff up; to inflate; as, to be *swelled* with pride, haughtiness, or the like. **3.** *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.

swelled-gelatin, *or* **-gelatine, process.** See GELATIN PROCESS **b**.

swell (swĕl), *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase or augmentation in bulk, quantity, importance, force, intensity, value, or the like; increase.

> Music arose with its voluptuous *swell.* *Byron.*

2. A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** The long, rolling, unbroken undulation of the open sea in times of steady wind or of relative calm; hence, loosely, any billow or surge, as of drifted snow. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this (<<<>>>). **b** A device used in a harpsichord, pipe or reed organ, for governing the loudness of the tones by opening or closing the cover or set of blinds over a box or chamber inclosing the sounding strings, or vibrators, or pipes. **c** = SWELL BOX, SWELL ORGAN (see ORGAN, 1 **c**), or SWELL PEDAL. **5.** **a** A fashionable man of social importance. *Colloq. Beaconsfield.* **b** A fashionably dressed person. *Slang.* **6.** A can which has bulged owing to the fermentation of its contents. *Merc. Cant.* **7.** *Mining.* **a** A local enlargement or thickening in a deposit. **b** A horse. See HORSE, *n.*, 9. **8.** *Weaving.* A small lever connected with the shuttle protector in the shuttle box of a fast-reed loom.

swell, *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* **2.** Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish; ultrafashionable; as, a *swell* person. *Slang.*

swell mob, well-dressed thieves and swindlers. *Slang.*

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut, usually by means of a pedal, in order to regulate the loudness of the tones. See ORGAN, 1st *Illust.*

swell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes (esp. of the genera *Spheroides* and *Lagocephalus*) that can dilate themselves with air; a puffer or puff fish.

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen; as, the *swelling* of a river; *swelling* of the breast with pride; the *swelling* of anger. **2.** A protuberance; a prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

> The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings.* *Sir I. Newton.*

swelt (swĕlt), *v. i.* [ME. *swelten.* See SWELTER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** **a** To die; perish. **b** To faint; swoon. **2.** To be overcome by heat; to swelter. **3.** To burn or be in a fever, as from impatience, anger, etc. **4.** To course, as a current. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

swelt, *v. t. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to die. **2.** To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-tẽrd), -TER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to OD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, Icel. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan* to die. Prob. influenced in sense by *sweal.* Cf. SWELTRY, SULTRY.] **1.** To die. *Obs. & R.* **2.** To perspire profusely; to sweat; also, to be faint from heat; to be on the point of perishing from heat.

swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. *Bentley.* **2.** To exude, as in sweating. *Rare.* **3.** To soak; to cause to welter. *Obs.*

swel'ter, *n.* **1.** A hot or sweaty condition; hence, haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.* **2.** A welter (of waves). *Rare.* *Poe.*

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; overpoweringly hot. **2.** Faint from heat.

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *a.* [See SWELTER, SWELT, *v. i.*; cf. SULTRY.] **1.** Suffocating or overcome from heat. *Rare.* **2.** Oppressively hot; sultry.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING (swûr'vĭng). [ME. *swerven*, AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish; akin to OFries. *swerva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to

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sweet'ball', *n.* Sweetmeat *Obs.*
sweet'ber-ry, *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a**.
sweet'-breast'ed, *a.* Sweet-voiced. *Obs.*
sweet'-breathed' (-brĕth't'), *a.* Having a sweet breath; of flowers, etc., fragrant. [BRIER.]
sweet'bri'ar. Var. of SWEETBRIER.
sweet'end. Sweetened. *Ref. Sp.*
sweet'en-er, *n.* One that sweetens; esp., one that palliates or moderates acrimony.
sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness**, *n.*
sweet'kin, *n.* Sweetling. *Obs.*
sweet'leaf', *n.* A small symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*), of the southern United States. The herbage and bark afford a yellow dye.
sweet'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWEET. *Obs. or Rare.* [Dead-rossted.]
sweet'-roast'ed, *a. Metal.*
sweet'root', *n.* **a** LICORICE. **b** An Australian apocynaceous timber tree (*Gynopogon burifolium*).
sweet'wa'ter (-w ô't ẽ r), *n.* A European white grape, having sweet watery juice.
sweet'weed', *n.* **a** Either of the tropical American weeds *Caparis biflora* and *Scoparia dulcis*. **b** A dilute solution of glycerin. *Com. Cant.*
sweetwood bark. = CASCARILLA **a**. [plant of a sweet taste.]
sweet'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any
sweet'y (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweet or confection. *Colloq.*
swefne. † SWEVEN.
sweft. † SWIFT. [to sway.]
sweg (swĕg). Dial. Eng. of SWIG,
swegh. † SWEY.
sweigh (*dial.* swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SWAY.
swein. † SWAIN.
swein'mote'. † SWANIMOTE.
swelpe. † SWEPE.
sweir (*dial.* swēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWEAR.
sweir (swēr). Var. of SWEER, *a.*
sweit. † SWEET.
sweit (swēt). Scot. var. of SWEAT.
swel, *n.* A swelling; tumor. *Obs.*
swel. † SQUEAL. [*Ref. Sp.*]
swel, sweld. Swell; swelled.
swele. † SWEAL.
swelghen. † SWALLOW.
swell dash. See DASH, *n.*, 5 c.
swell'dom (swĕl'dăm), *n.* See -DOM c. *Jocose.* [*Slang.*]
swell'ish, *a.* Stylish; foppish.
swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 c.
swell piece. *Carp.* Any flat piece with a convex outer face.
swell rule. = SWELL DASH.
swell shark. Any of several short, wide-bodied sharks of the genus *Cephalocyllium*, esp. *C. uter* of the west coast of North America, which take in air when caught, and swell up.
swell'toad', *n.* A swellfish.
swel'ly (swĕl'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SWALLOW.
swelm, *n.* [Cf. SWEAL, *v. t. & i.*] Heat; glow. *Obs.*
sweloghe, swelow. † SWALLOW.
swel'terd. Sweltered. *Ref. Sp.*
swel'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SWELTERING.
sweme. † SWEAL.
sweth (swĕlth), *n.* [Cf. SWELL, *v.*] Swelling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swelth, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swelgan* to swallow.] Voracious. — *n.* Gulf; whirlpool. *Both Obs. Scot.*
swelwe. † SWALLOW.
sweme, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swēman* (in comp.).] To grieve; vex; afflict. — *n.* Sorrow; care. *Both Obs.*
sweme, *v. i. & n.* [Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Swoon; faint. *Obs.*
sweme'ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — **sweme'ful-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
sweme'ly, *a.* Swooning. *Obs.*
swemme. † SWIM.
swemyle, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *svimle* to swoon, E. *swim* to be dizzy.] To feel dizzy or faint. *Obs.*
swench, *v. t.* [AS. *swencan*, caus. of *swincan*. See SWINK.] To swinge; afflict; fatigue. *Obs.*
swene. † SWEVEN.
swene, *n.* Noise. *Obs.*
sweng. † SWING.
sweng, *n.* [AS., a blow. See SWINGE, SWING, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A stroke; a blow. **b** A trick.
sweng, *n.* Labor; exertion. *Obs.*
sweng, *v. i.* [See SWINGE.] To swing; dash; rush. *Obs.*
swengen. † SWINGE.
swen'gil, *n.* [Cf. OD. *swenghel* swingle, E. SWINGLE, *n.*, SWINO, *v.*] A scourge. *Obs.*
swenying. † SWEVENING.
swenyour. † SWINGER. [*Obs.*]
sweor, *n.* [AS.] Column; pillar.
sweord. † SWORD.
sweore. † SWIRE. the neck.
sweote. † SWEET.
sweoven. † SWEVEN.
swep (swĕp). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SWEEP.
swepe. † SWEEP, *v.* [engine.
swepe. Var. of SWEEP, a war
sweperly. † SWIPPERLY.
swept (swĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.
swer. † SWORE, *pret.*; SURE.
swerare. † SWEARER.
swerd. † SWARD.
swerd (*dial.* swûd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWORD.
swere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
swerf. † SWARF. [darken. *Obs.*]
swerk, *v. t.* [AS. *sweorcan.*] To
swerm. † SWARM.
swernes. † SWEERNESS.
swert. † SWART, *a.*
swerv. **swerved.** Swerve; swerved. *Ref. Sp.* [SWARF.
swerve (swûrv). Scot. var. of

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swerve, rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, Icel. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swaírban* (in comp.) to wipe.] **1.** To stray; rove. *Obs.*
2. To go out of a straight line; to deflect; to turn aside. "The point [of the sword] *swerved*." *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; to deviate.
I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning. *Obs.*
5. *Cricket.* To bowl swerves. *Eng.*
Syn. — See DEVIATE.

swerve (swûrv), *v. t.* **1.** To turn aside.
2. *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) with swerve. *Eng.*

swerve, *n.* **1.** Act of swerving; a turning aside.
2. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it deflects in some way from a normal parabolic trajectory, the result of causing it to spin as it leaves the hand. See CURVE, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

Swie-te'ni-a (swē-tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. B. a *Swieten.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous timber trees having seeds winged above and anthers borne between the teeth of the stamen tube. *S. mahogoni* is the mahogany.

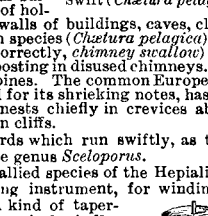
swift (swĭft), *a.;* SWIFT'ER (swĭf'tẽr); SWIFT'EST. [AS. *swift;* akin to *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** Moving a great distance in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid.
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away. *Cowper.*
2. Approaching, happening, or accomplished, with rapidity or speed. "*Swift* loss and long despair." *Shelley.*
3. Quick in execution or accomplishment; quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment; as, a *swift* worker; that was *swift* work. "*Swift* errands." *Milton.*
Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James* i. 19.
4. Causing rapid motion. "With *swift* sails." *Shelley.*
5. Brief; short; quickly passing.
Syn. — Quick, fleet, speedy, rapid, expeditious. See FAST.
swift boat, a narrow, flat-bottomed canal and river boat; a flyboat. *Eng.* — **s. fox**, a kit fox. — **s. moth.** = SWIFT, 4. — **s. of course**, *Astrol.*, moving at greater than mean speed. — **s. shrike**, any wood swallow.

swift, *adv.* Swiftly. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Shak.*

swift, *n.* [From SWIFT, *a.*] **1.** The rapid current of a stream. *Rare.* *Walton.*
2. Any of numerous small, plainly colored birds constituting the family Micropodidæ, syn. *Cypselidæ.* They are allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially much resemble swallows, having very long, narrow wings, weak feet, and a short bill with a wide gape. They spend most of their time on the wing, and, when they alight, usually cling to some vertical surface. They feed on insects taken on the wing. Their nests are cemented together with their sticky saliva, and in one genus (*Collocalia*) consist almost wholly of dried saliva (see EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST). The nests are in many species attached by saliva to some vertical surface, esp. to the inside of hollow trees and to the walls of buildings, caves, cliffs, etc. The common American species (*Chætura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* (or, incorrectly, *chimney swallow*) from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. Its tail feathers end in bare spines. The common European swift (*Micropus apus*), noted for its shrieking notes, has a somewhat forked tail. It nests chiefly in crevices about the eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

a European Swift (*Micropus apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

3. Any of several lizards which run swiftly, as the pine lizard and others of the genus *Sceloporus.*
4. The ghost moth or allied species of the Hepialidæ.
5. a A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. **b** A kind of tapering reel, revolving on a vertical spindle, used for coils of wire.
6. Any of the large cylinders, covered with card cloth, that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines.


Swift, 5 b.

swift'er (swĭf'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. **c** The forward or, rarely, the after shroud of a lower mast. **d** *pl.* The after pair of shrouds. *Now Rare.*
2. *Mach.* A belt driven by the drum of a donkey engine.

swift'er, *v. t. Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together with swiftering lines, or by other means; to bind together, or hold in place, by a swiftering line; — often used with *in.*
swiftering line, *Naut.*, a line used to swifter in rigging, capstan bars, etc.

swift'ly (swĭft'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *swiftlīce.*] In a swift manner.

swift'ness, *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being swift; speed; celerity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird.

swig (swĭg), *v. t.;* SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING (swĭg'ĭng). [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, akin to E. *swallow*, v. t.] **1.** To drink in long drafts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. *Dial. or Colloq.*
2. To suck; as, to *swig* the teat. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so that they mortify and slough off. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To drink; to take a swig. *Dial. or Colloq.*

swig, *n.* **1.** A long draft, or drink. *Dial. or Colloq.*
2. Spiced ale poured over hot toast. *Dial. Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To sway. Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* — **to swig off**, *Naut.*, to pull at right angles on the bight of a tackle or rope fast at one end to a weight to be raised and at the other passing through a block or around something and then to let go quickly, simultaneously taking in the slack; — usually with *on.*

swig, *v. t.* [Cf. SWAG to sway.] *Naut.* To hoist, or set up taut (a sail, etc.), by swigging off on its halyard or tackle; — usually with *up;* as, to *swig* up a racing mainsail; also, to haul taut (a rope, tackle, etc.) by swigging off on it.

swig, *n.* [Cf. swie to pull upon (a tackle).] *Naut.* **a** A tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle. **b** Act of swigging off on a tackle.

swill (swĭl), *v. t.;* SWILLED (swĭld); SWILL'ING. [ME. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swilian, swillan*, to wash, to gargle.]
1. To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To swallow greedily; esp., to swallow great drafts of (a liquid); to drink greedily; to guzzle.
Swilling pork, and punch, and cider. *Smollett.*
3. To fill, esp. with drink. "*Swilled* insolence." *Milton.*

swill, *v. i.* **1.** To clean up; to wash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To swallow greedily, esp. liquids or liquid food.

swill, *n.* **1.** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, the relatively solid waste animal or vegetable matter from kitchens, markets, or stores; garbage.
2. The residue from the distillation of alcoholic spirits from grains, used for feeding animals, esp. swine.
3. Liquor, esp. liquor taken to excess. *Slang.*
4. A washing or lapping sound, as of water. *Rare.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [ME. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *swīma;* akin to D. *zwijm*, Icel. *svimi* dizziness, *svima* to subside, *svīa* to abate, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH.] A temporary forgetfulness, dizziness, or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

swim, *v. i.; pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the head *swims;* the mind *swims;* the lights *swam* before his eyes.

swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [AS. *swimman;* akin to D. *zwemmen*, OHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svömme*, Sw. *simma;* cf. Goth. *swumfsl* a pool. Cf. SOUND an air bladder, SOUND a strait.] **1.** To move or propel one's self progressively in water by natural means, as by strokes of the hands and feet, by movements of the fins, flippers, or tail, etc.
2. To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or glide smoothly and quietly; as, the ship *swims* to harbor; a cloud *swam* slowly across the moon.
3. Not to sink; to float, as a chip of wood on water or other liquid.
4. To abound; to be plentifully supplied; — now usually followed by *in* or *with;* as, to *swim* in riches.
[Streams] that *swim* full of small fishes. *Chaucer.*
5. To be overflowed or drenched. *Ps.* vi. 6.

swim, *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream.
2. To cause or compel to swim; to make to float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river.
3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed.

swim, *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming.
2. The sound, or air bladder (which see), of a fish.
3. A part of a stream or other water frequented by fish.
to be in the swim, to be in a favored position of association in affairs, social, political, mercantile, etc. *Colloq.*

swim'mer (swĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swims.
2. *Far.* A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

swim'mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the Macrura; a pleopod. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.

swim'ming (swĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWIM. Hence: *a.*
1. That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming; as, a *swimming* motion.
2. Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.
swimming bell, *Zoöl.*, in certain Siphonophora, a bell-like swimming organ (composed of a greatly modified zooid without mouth or tentacles) serving to propel the colony by its rhythmical contractions. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **s. bladder. a** The air bladder of a fish. **b** A pneumatocyst. — **s. crab**, any of numerous marine crabs, as those of the family Portunidæ, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins. — **s. funnel**, *Zoöl.*, in cephalopods, a large forwardly directed tube opening just behind and below the neck through which the water from the mantle cavity is discharged. By suddenly expelling water through it the animal swims backward. In the nautilus it is formed by lobes whose edges are not fused. — **s. plate**, *Zoöl.*, one of the plate-like rows of fused cilia forming the combs of a ctenophore. — **s. sandpiper**, a phalarope.

swim'ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness.

swim'ming, *p. a.* [From SWIM to be dizzy.] Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.;* SWIN'DLED (-d'ld); SWIN'DLING (-dlĭng). [See SWINDLER.] To cheat or defraud.
Syn. — See CHEAT.

swin'dle, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwindel.* See SWINDLER.] Act or process of swindling or defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to vanish, to disappear, to dwindle. Perh. first used by German traders in London. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles; a cheat.
Syn. — Sharper, rogue.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of one who swindles; — formerly technically called in Scots law **falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition.**

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *swin*, AS. *swīn;* akin to OFries. & OS. *swīn*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, OHG. *swīn*, Icel. *svīn*, Sw. *svin*, Dan. *svin*, Goth. *swein;* orig. a diminutive corresponding to E. *sow.* See sow, *n.*] Any hoofed mammal of the hog kind (family Suidæ in the broad sense, including the peccaries); a hog; — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs. The swine are stout-bodied, short-legged artiodactyl animals of omnivorous habits, having a thick skin usually covered with coarse bristles, a rather long mobile snout, small tail, and feet with two functional and (except in the peccaries) two nonfunctional digits. In the male the canines are often developed into effective tusks. English and American breeds of domestic swine are supposed to be derived from the European wild boar (see WILD BOAR), but many of them have been crossed with Asiatic breeds of different ancestry. The principal breeds are the Berkshire, Yorkshire, Poland China, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey, Chester white, Essex, Suffolk, and Victoria. Cf. WART HOG, PECCARY.

swine plague. *Veter.* An infectious disease of hogs, due to a specific bacillus differing from that causing hog cholera. The symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, but show a greater tendency to pneumonia.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; water pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). [ME. *swingen*, AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Sw. *svinga* to swing, to whirl, Dan. *svinge*, Goth. *afswaggwjan* to cause to despair. Cf. SWINGE, SWINK.] **1.** To have the motion characteristic of a loosely suspended body; to sway; esp., to have the regular swaying motion to and fro of or as of a pendulum; to oscillate.
I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in case of exsuction of the air. *Boyle.*
2. To have the motion of or as of a body rotated about a center; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; hence, to have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open; the ship *swung* about with the tide; the river *swings* around the bend.
3. To move or progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road.
4. To use a swing See SWING, *n.*, 6.
5. To be executed by hanging. *Cant.*
Syn. — See SHAKE.
to swing in with, to join in any enterprise or act. *Slang.* — **to swing round the circle**, to make a complete circuit. *Colloq.*
He had *swung round the circle* of theories and systems in which his age abounded, without finding relief. *A. V. G. Allen.*

swing, *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often with *up;* as, he was *swung* up to the nearest tree.
2. To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; to cause to sway, vibrate, or oscillate; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6).
3. To suspend or hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door, a hammock, a bell, etc.

swerve'less, *a.* See -LESS.
swerv'er, *n.* One that swerves.
sweuh, *n.* A drum. — **sweuh'er.** *Both Obs. Scot.*
swet. † SWEET.
swet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. & pret. of SWEAT, *n.* & *v.*
swet. Sweat. *Ref. Sp.*
swete. † SWEAT, SWEET.
sweth'el-clout', *n.* [See SWADDLE.] A swaddling band. *Obs.*
swethelen. † SWADDLE.
swetnesse. ‡ SWEETNESS.
swety. † SWEATY.
sweve, *v. i. & t.* [See SWEVEN, *n.*] To dream; cause to dream. *Obs.*
swevell. † SWIVEL.
sweven, *n.* [AS. *swefen, swefn*, sleep, dream.] Sleep; a vision seen in sleep; a dream. *Obs.*
sweven, *v. t. & i.* To dream. — **swevener**, *n. Both Obs.*
swevet, *n.* [AS. *swefot.*] Slumber. *Obs.* [Eng. of SWAY.]
swey (swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
swey, *n. & v.* [AS. *swēg*, *n.*, *swegan*, v.] Sound; noise. *Obs.*
sweyftly. † SWIFTLY.
swey'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.
sweyn. † SWAIN. [of SWINE.]
sweyne. Obs. or dial. Eng var.
sweynt, *p. p.* of SWENCH. *Obs.*
sweyve. † SWAIVE.
S. W. G. *Abbr.* Standard wire gauge. *Eng.*
swib'ber-swill', *n.* Draff. *Obs.*
swich (swĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
swick (swĭk), *v. t. Obs. or Scot.* **a** To desist from; cease. *Obs.* **b** To deceive; betray. **c** To cheat or get by cheating.
swick, *n.* [AS. *swic* deceit.] *Obs or Scot.* **a** Deceit; fraud; also, rarely, a trap. **b** Treachery; disloyalty. *Obs.* **c** Blame; fault. **d** A traitor. *Obs.* **e** A deceiver; cheat. [ous; false. *Obs.*]
swick, *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs. or Scot.* — **swick'ful-ly**, *adv. Scot.*
swick'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swicollīce* deceitfully, craftily.] Angrily; quickly. *Obs.*
swid'der (swĭd'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swidge (swĭj), *n. & v.* [Cf. Dan. *svide* to smart, Sw. *svida* Icel. *svīðr.*] Smart; tingle. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
swie, *a.* [AS. *swīge.*] Silent. *Obs.*
swielbolle. † SWILLBOWL.
swier. † SQUIRE. [*Scot.*]
swiert (swērt), *a.* = SWERR. [*Scot.*]
swift (swĭft), *v. t. Naut.* **a** = SWIFTER. *R.* **b** To reef (a sail). *Scot.* **c** To careen or ground for careening (a vessel). *R.*
swift'en (swĭf't'n), *v. i.* To hasten. *Rare.* [fleet. *Obs.*]
swift'foot', *a.* Swift-footed; fleet. *Obs.*
swift'foot', *n.* The courser *Cursorius gallicus.*
swift'-foot'ed, *a.* Speedy. [act.]
swift'-hand'ed, *a.* Prompt to
swifthede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Swiftness. *Obs.* [FOOTED.]
swift'-heeled', *a.* = SWIFT-
swift'let, *n.* A swift of the genus *Collocalia.* See EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST.
swiftlike. † SWIFTLY.
Swift's comet (swĭfts). [After Lewis *Swift* (b. 1820), American astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
swift'ship, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs.*
swift'-winged', *a.* Swift in flight. [*Rare.*]
swift'y (swĭf'tĭ), *a.* Swift.
swige, swighe, *v. i.* [AS. *swigian, swīgian.*] To be silent. *Obs.*
swig'man, *n.* A peddler. *Obs.*
swik, swike. † SWICK.
swike'dom, *n.* [AS. *swicdōm*, fr. *swice* deceitful. See -DOM.] Treachery; wickedness. *Obs.*
swikehede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikel, *a.* [AS. *swicol.*] Treacherous; fraudulent; deceitful. — **swikelly**, *adv.* — **swikelness**, *n. All Obs.*
swikeldom, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swike'hede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swil'e, **swil'h.** † SUCH.
swilen. † SWILL.
swill, *n.* A round shallow wicker basket for fish. *Dial. Eng.*
swill'bowl', *n.* A drunkard. *Obs. Slang.*
swill'er, *n.* One who swills; as: **a** A dish washer. **b** Glutton.
swill'ings, *n. pl.* = SWILL, *n.*, 1.
swill'pot', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swill'pough', *n.* A dilling. *Obs.*
swil'tub', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swil'ter (swĭl'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SWELTER.
swim, *v. t.* To cause to swim, or be dizzy; to grieve; shock. *Obs.*
swim, *a.* [See SWIM to be dizzy.] Dazed. *Obs.*
swim bladder. The air bladder of a fish.
swim bow (bou). An overhanging, broad, flat bow, seen chiefly on Dutch inland vessels.
swim'ma-ble (swĭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [MING.]
swim'ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIM-
swim'ming-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swimming stone. Floatstone, 1.
swim'my (swĭm'ĭ), **swim'y** (swĭm'ĭ; swĭm'mĭ), *a.* Dizzy; faint. *Dial. Eng.*
swin. † SWINK.
swinacie. † SQUINANCY.
swinc, swinck. † SWINK.
swind, *v. i.* [AS. *swindan* to waste away.] To waste away; to be consumed. *Obs.*
swindge. † SWINGE.
swin'dler-y (swĭn'dlẽr-ĭ), *n.* Swindling; roguery. *Rare.*
swine'backed', *a.* Convex. *Obs.*
swine'bread' (swīn'brĕd'), *n.* a The truffle. **b** Sowbread. **c** = EARTHNUT a (1).
swine'-chopped' (-chŏpt'), *a.* [*swine* + dial *crowe, crue*, a coop.] A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine erysipelas. *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of swine, characterized by red blotches on the neck and belly.
swine fever. *Veter* The hog cholera.
swine'fish', *n.* The wolf fish.
swine grass. = KNOTGRASS **a.**
swine'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.
swine'hood. See -HOOD.
swine'hull' (swīn'hŭl'; swīn'-ŏŏl'), *n.* A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine'pipe', *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
swin'er-y (swīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A piggery; a pigsty. *Rare.*
swine's'-bane', *n.* Sowbane.
swine's-cress. *n.* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus.*
swine's'-feath'er. *n.* [G. *schweinsfeder*, orig. a weapon used in boar hunting.] **a** A boar spear. **b** A hayonet; specif., a bayonetlike spear fixed in a musket rest, used in the 17th century. *Obs.*
swine's'-grass', *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a.**
swine's'-head', *n.* A doit. *Obs.*
swine's'-snout', *n.* Dandelion.
swine's'-suc'co-ry, *n.* **a** Chicory. **b** Arnica. **c** Lamb succory.
swine'stone', *n.* Anthraconite.
swine'sty', *n.* A pigsty.
swine thistle. The sow thistle.
swine'ward' (swīn'wŏrd'), *n.*
swine'yard (swīn'yärd), *n.* A swineherd. *Obs.or R.* [*Obs.*] Swineward; also, a boar's head.

4. To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another about or as about a hinge or pivot; as, to *swing* a door to; to *swing* troops into line; to *swing* the arms; hence, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. **5.** To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a bond issue. *Cant.* **6.** *Mach.* To admit (anything) so that it can be turned; — said of a lathe, or lathe centers; as, the lathe (or centers) can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter. **7.** *Naut.* To sway; swig. *Rare.*

to swing ship, *Naut.*, to turn the vessel to the different points of the compass and compare the compass bearing of a distant object or heavenly body (usually the sun) with its magnetic bearing on each heading of the vessel, in order to correct the compasses.

swing (swĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swinge* a stroke, blow.] **1.** Act or process of swinging or causing to swing; as, the *swing* of a pendulum, door, drawbridge; the *swing* of a club or bat; the *swing* with which men march together. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings or is swung; as, the *swing* of the pendulum was three inches; a long *swing* in a golf stroke; also, the power exerted by something swinging or conceived of as swinging; as, the *swing* of a battering-ram against a wall. **3.** A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a prose or poetic passage or style.

Any rhythmical *swing* tunable to modern ears. *Saintsbury.*

4. Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, unrestrained indulgence of natural bent or bias; free scope; as, to be given full *swing* in the conduct of a business.

An obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

5. That which swings or is swung; specif.: **a** *Boxing.* A round-arm blow. **b** The movable part of a swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE. **c** Short for SWING BACK. **6.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus for recreation commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are fastened overhead and in the loop of which is placed a board or seat on which a person may sit and swing. **7.** The middle pair or span of a six-mule or six-horse team. **8.** Capacity of a turning lathe, measured in the United States by the diameter of the largest object that can be turned in it, and in England by half this measurement. **9.** The outward leaning from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel, to accommodate the taper of the wheel spindle. See WHEEL, *Illust.*

Syn. — Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swing back. *Photog.* A hinged back for a camera, allowing independent adjustment of the plate holder, esp. to keep it vertical when the camera is tilted.

swing door. A door that can be pushed open from either side and that swings to when released.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.;* SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). [ME. *swengen*, AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1.** To beat; scourge; chastise.

And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *C. Dryden.*

2. To swing as a lash; to lash. *Obs.* **3.** To hammer; forge; swage. **4.** To repeat or proclaim often and loudly. *Obs. & R.*

to swinge one's jacket, to give one a beating.

swinge, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sweep or swing; specif.: **a** A swinging blow. **b** A swinging walk or gait **c** Sway; influence. *Obs.*

swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p. a.* **a** Very large; huge. *Colloq.* **b** Strikingly good; capital. *Dial. or Colloq.* **c** Of a walk, swinging; rapid. *Dial. Eng.* — **swinge'ing-ly,** *adv.*

swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that swings or whirls; specif., a whirler for coating photographic plates.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swinges. **2.** One large, forcible, or astonishing of its kind. *Slang.*

swing'ing (swĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWING.

swinging basin, *or* **berth,** a basin, usually dredged, where vessels may be winded, or turned around, in pointing them for their slips or docks. — **s. block.** = SWINGSTOCK. — **s. boom.** *Naut.* = LOWER BOOM. — **s. door.** = SWING DOOR.

swin'gle (swĭn'g'l; *cf.* SWINGEL), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingele*, a stroke, blow, a scourging, whip, scourge. See SWING; cf. SWINGEL.] **1.** A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher. **2.** The swiple of a flail. **3.** A radiating arm or lever, as for turning the barrel in wiredrawing or the roller of a plate press.

swin'gle, *v. t.;* SWIN'GLED (-g'ld); SWIN'GLING (-glĭng). [See SWINGLE, *n.*] To clean by beating with a swingle; to separate away the coarse and woody parts of; to scutch.

swin'gling (-glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWINGLE.—**swingling knife, staff,** *or* **wand,** a swingle for beating flax. — **s. tow, coarse flax,** separated by swingling and hatcheling.

swing plow *or* **plough.** **a** A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. **b** A reversible or sidehill plow.

swing'stock' (swĭng'stŏk'), *n.* A timber against the blunt top edge of which flax is laid to be swingled.

swing tool. A device, swung on centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure, in which delicate work (as parts of a watch) is held to be polished.

swing train. *Railroads.* A train for bringing up full cars of material to supply the main construction train. *U. S.*

swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* **1.** The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whippletree. **2.** A walking beam or the like.

swin'ish (swin'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

swink (swĭnk), *v. i.; pret.* SWANK (swăngk), SWONK (swŭngk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŭngk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan*, akin to *swingan*. See SWING.] To labor; toil; slave. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

swink, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To cause to toil or drudge; to tire or exhaust with labor. "The *swinked* hedger." *Milton.* **2.** To acquire or earn by labor.

To devour all that others *swink*. *Chaucer.*

swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc*, *geswinc*.] Labor; toil; drudgery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [ME. *swip(e)*, AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement, akin to *swipian* to whip; or fr. Scaud.; cf. Icel. *svipa* a whip, *svipa* to whip, *sveipa* to sweep, swoop. Cf. SWEEP, SWOOP.] **1.** A pump haudle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a swape or sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 11. **2.** A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club, the paw of an animal, etc. **3.** A rubdown, as of a horse or man. *Colloq. or Slang.*

swipe (swīp), *v. t.;* SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swīp'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *swipian* to whip, beat. See SWIPE, *n.*] **1.** To give a swipe to; to strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball. **2.** To pluck; snatch; steal. *Slang.*

swipes (swīps), *n. pl.* Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general; hence, any liquor. *Slang, Eng.*

swi'ple (swĭp''l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.;* SWIRLED (swûrld); SWIRL'ING. [Akin to Norw. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz. Cf. SWARM, *n.*] To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl.

swirl, *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl.

swirl, *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like, as a knotted spot in wood, the dart of a fish when hooked, an eddy in a current, etc. "The silent *swirl* of bats." *Mrs. Browning.* — **swirl'y** (swûr'lĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.;* SWISHED (swĭsht); SWISH'ING. [Fr. the sound. Cf. SWASH.] **1.** To flourish, wave, sway, or move, making the noise "swish;" as, her skirts *swished.* **2.** To lash; beat; strike; flog. *Slang.*

swish, *n.* A rustling or whizzing sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

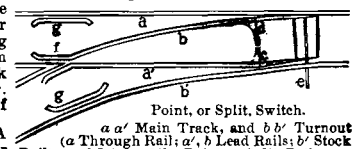
to have a swish on, to be in a hurry. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse*, of G. (prop. Swiss dial.) orig. Cf. SWITZER.] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss.

Swiss absinth. See ABSINTH, 2. — **S. cambric,** a kind of white muslin or bishop's lawn, used for frills, flounces, and infants' clothes. — **S. catchfly,** a rare catchfly (*Silene vallesia*) of the European Alps. It has long-peduncled white flowers. — **S. chard,** the common chard. See CHARD, 2. — **S. cheese.** = GRUYÈRE CHEESE. — **S. darning,** a kind of darning, for thin places in fabric, in which stitches like the original texture of the web are made on the right side of the material. — **S. embroidery,** white embroidery on white material. The Swiss peasants are noted for such work. Cf. IRISH WORK, MADEIRA EMBROIDERY. — **S. green,** Scheele's green. — **S. guards,** *Mil.*, a body of Swiss mercenary troops formerly employed as a bodyguard by various sovereigns, notably the French kings. The Pope still maintains a small body. — **S. mountain pine,** a pine (*Pinus montana*) of the mountains of middle Europe. It is a prostrate shrub, or sometimes a low pyramidal tree, with short, bright green leaves. — **S. muslin,** a kind of thin, coarse muslin with raised loose work in a pattern or plain, much used for curtains, dresses, etc.; — so called from its place of manufacture. — **S. pine** *or* **stone pine,** a European pine (*Pinus cembra*), often growing very tall. It has dark green leaves and short, spreading branches. It yields cedar nuts. — **S. sword,** *Mil.*, a kind of basket-hilted sword, formerly ofteu used by Swiss guards. — **S. tea,** an infusion of the herbage of any of several species of *Achillea*, esp. *A. atrata*, *A. moschata*, and *A. nobilis*, sometimes used by the Swiss.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*. See SWISS, *a.*] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland. The Swiss belong almost wholly to the Alpine or Celtic race, and the remains in the ancient lake dwellings indicate that this has always been the prevailing type. German, French, Italian, and Romansch are spoken in different Swiss cantons.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* a scourge, a whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. **3.** A separate tress of hair, or of some substitute, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of hair. Cf. RAT, *n.*, 3. **4.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **5.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. **6.** A key for regulating the flow in some gas burners. **7.** Short for SWITCH CAST.



Point, or Split, Switch.
a a' Main Track, and *b b'* Turnout (*a* Through Rail; *a', b* Lead Rails; *b'* Stock Rail); *c, d* Joints of the Point, or Split, Rails constituting the Switch proper; *e* Switch Rod; *f* Frog; *g, g* Guard Rails.

switch, *v. t.;* SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCH'ING. **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; to whip. Cf. BIRCH, *v. t.* **2.** To swing or whisk; as, to *switch* a cane; a horse *switches* his tail; also, *Collog. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk; as, the rope may be *switched* out of your hand. **3.** *Railroading.* To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off*, *from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train. The usual English term is *shunt.* **4.** *Elec.* To shift to another circuit by means of a switch.

switch, *v. i.* **1.** To walk quickly and lightly. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To pursue. *Obs.* **3.** To move off on or as if on a switch or spur track.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'back', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a switchback; also, resembling the amusement switchback in shape.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n. Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels, as of wood or marble, bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined. The apparatus may also have measuring instruments, pilot lights, etc.

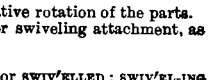
switch gear. A gear for operating a switch.

switch'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching; specif.: *American Railroading.* A man who, with (usually) two helpers, assists the crew of the switch engine in making up or distributing trains.

switch stand. *Railroads.* A stand near the track, to which is pivoted the lever of a switch. See TARGET, *Illust.*

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schweizer*. Cf. Swiss.] **a** A Swiss. **b** A member of the papal Swiss guards.

swiv'el (swĭv''l) *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to rove, ramble, turn, *sveifla* to whirl.] **1.** A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one end (often terminating in a hook) turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit relative rotation of the parts. **2.** Specif.: A swivel shuttle, or swiveling attachment, as for swivel weaving. **3.** *Mil.* A swivel gun.


Swivel, 1, in Chain.

swiv'el, *v. i.;* SWIV'ELED (-'ld) or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

swiv'el, *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swivel block. *Naut.* A block having two shells of equal size arranged one over the other, connected by a swivel. Also, sometimes, a block which has a swivel hook.

swivel gun. A gun, usually small, fixed on a swivel on a stanchion, a wall, or the like, so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically: a swivel.

Swiv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv''l-ẽr). A careless, vain, dissipated, feather-brained fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," given to flowery speeches and absurd quotations, but of much kindness of heart. See MARCHIONESS, THE.

swoon (swōon), *v. i.;* SWOONED (swōond); SWOON'ING. [ME. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, for *swoznien*, fr. *swowen*, *soghen* to sigh or swoon, for *swozien*, fr. *swozen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; cf. *geswōgen* senseless, swooned, *geswōwung* a swooning. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint; — often with *away.*

swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

swing'bar', *n.* A pivoted or hinged bar, as a whippletree.

swing beam. A crosspiece sustaining a railroad-car body, so suspended that it may have an independent lateral motion. Called also **swing bolster.**

swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE

swing crane. A crane built to swing about a vertical axis.

swing'dev'il, *n.* [From its swift flight and dark color.] The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*

swing'din'gle (swĭng'dĭng'g'l), *n.* A kind of single logging sled.

swinge. ✝ SWING.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [See SINGE.] To singe; scorch. *Obs. or Dial.*

swinge, *n.* A singe; scorch. *Obs.*

swinge'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler; bully; roisterer. *Obs.*

swin'gel (swĭn'g'l; swĭn'j'l). Var. of SWINGLE.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), **swinge'our,** *n.* [Cf. G. *schwänzer* vagabond, lazy fellow.] A sluggard; vagabond; rogue. *Scot.*

swing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SWINGING.

Swing'ism (swĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A practice in rural England about 1830–33 of sending threats signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, land owners, etc., to make them give up modern methods of cultivation, esp. the use of the threshing machine.

swing jack. = TRAVERSING JACK. [ing flax.

swing knife. A swingle for beat-

swin'gle (swĭn'g'l; swĭng''l), *n.* & *v.* [The v. is freq. of *swing.*] Swing. *Dial. Eng.*

swin'gle-bar' (swĭn'g'l-bär'), *n.* A swingletree.

swingle staff. A swingle for beating flax. [shark.

swin'gle-tail', *n.* Thresher

swingle tow. = SWINGLING TOW.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [In allusion to its *swinging.* See SWINGLE, *n.* & *v.*; cf. SWINGTREE.] A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swing'-swang', *n.* A full swing, as of a pendulum. — *a.* Swinging. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swing wheel. a The scape-wheel in a clock, driving the pendulum. b The balance of a watch.

swink'er, *n.* A laborer. *Obs.*

swink'ful, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.* — **swink'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*

swin'ney (swĭn'ĭ), *n. Far.* Var. of SWEENY.

swinsy. ✝ SQUINANCY.

swint (swĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUINT.

swipe. Obs. or Scot. var. of SWEEP. [drink. *Dial. Eng.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* & *v.* Gulp; **swipe beam.** A drawbridge counterpoise lever. [SWIPLE.

swip'el (swĭp''l). Var. of **swip'er** (swīp'ẽr), *n.* One that swipes. *Slang.*

swip'per (swĭp'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. SWIPE, *n.*] Nimble; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swip'per-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

swip'ple. Var. of SWIPLE.

swird (*Scot.* swûrd). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWORD.

swire (*dial.* swīr), *n.* [AS. *swīra*, *swiora*, *swēora*, neck, nape.] 1 The neck: the throat. *Obs.* 2. A depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops. Cf. COL, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swirk, *n. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svirp* with great velocity, a *sv'* den blow, *svirpa* to spring BACK and deal a blow.] To spring with velocity. *Obs. Scot.*

swirt (swĕrt; swŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUIRT. [*Iog.*

swish, *adv.* With a swish. *Col-*

swish'er, *n.* One that swishes.

swish'-swash', *n.* Also **swish'-swish'.** 1. Swish. [*Dial. Eng.*] 2. A weak, characterless drink.

Swisser. ✝ SWITZER.

Swit. *Abbr.* Switzerland.

switch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*).

switch cast. A method of casting for fish in which the rod is moved rapidly from side to side and swept forward with a switching motion, to throw out the line and flies.

switch cock. *Mach.* A three-way cock or valve.

switch'el (swĭch''l), *n.* A beverage of molasses and water, seasoned with vinegar and ginger, and sometimes rum. *U. S.*

switch engine. A railroad engine for switching, usually of the total-adhesion type. *U. S.*

switch'er (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One that switches: a switchman. 2. See 4th CHECKER, 2. [*R.*]

switcher gear. = SWITCH GEAR.

switch grass. A panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*), of the western United States, used for hay.

switch'ing, *p. p. & vb. n.* of SWITCH. — **switching engine,** a switch engine. — **s. eye,** a car connection used in switching.

switch sorrel. A tropical spinaceous shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*), the herbage having an acid taste. It yields a useful fiber.

switch tender One who tends a railroad switch. Cf. SWITCHMAN. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch tower. *Railroads.* A small tower or erection containing the levers, etc., for working the switches. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch valve. A three-way cock.

switch'y (swĭch'ĭ), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or like, a switch, or small supple twig. 2. Whisking. *Colloq.*

swite. ✝ SWEET.

swith (swĭth), **swithe** (swīth), *a.* [AS. *swiðe* strong.] **a** Strong; firm. *Obs.* **b** Many *Obs.* **c** Quick; swift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *adv.* [AS. *swīðe* strongly, violently.] **a** Strongly; greatly. *Obs.* **b** Very; very much. *Obs.* **c** Instantly; quickly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *v. i.* [See SWITH, *a.*] To hasten; to be off. *Scot.*

swithe, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīða* to singe, scorch, Dan. *svide*, Sw. *svida.*] To burn; light. *Obs.*

swith'er (swĭth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zwitter* hybrid, tin ore, *zwitterstock* veins of tin ore ore ramifying and intersecting.] *Mining.* A small branch or cross lode.

swith'er, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *swēðrian*, *sweoðerian*, to abate, fail, come to an end.] To doubt; waver; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Doubt; hesitation; wavering; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A faint. *Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīðra.*] To scorch; parch; smart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīðrian* to become stronger, to prevail.] To whiz; rush. — *v. t.* To hurl. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Act of throwing down or over; also, a blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A quick movement; a rush. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An exertion of strength *Obs.*

Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *Swiþhūn*; cf. *swiþ* strong.] Masc. prop. name.

swith'ness, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs*

swive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swiven*; cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to ramble.] To copulate (with). *Obs.* — **swiv'er,** *n. Obs.*

swive, *n.* Copulation. *Obs.*

swive, *v. i.* To move; sweep. *Obs.*

swivel bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swiv'eled, swiv'elled (swĭv''ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIVEL. Specif.: *p. a.* a Having a swivel. **b** Produced by swivel weaving.

swivel eye. a Squinted, rolling eye. *Slang.* — **swiv'el-eyed',** *a.*

swivel musket. = JINGAL.

swivel weaving. Weaving in a swivel or similar loom, by which figured or striped fabrics, more elaborate than those made by lappet weaving, can be made.

swiz'zle (swĭz''l), *v. t.* To drink; guzzle. — *n.* Ale and beer mixed; mixed drinks generally. *Slang.*

swiz'zle-stick', swiz'zler (-lẽr), *n.* A stick used in mixing swizzle. *Slang.*

swo. ✝ SO.

swob (swŏb), **swob'ber** (-ẽr). Vars. of SWAB, SWABBER.

swoch. ✝ SWOUGH.

swod (swŏd). Var. of SWAD, coal.

swoft, *n.* [Cf. SWOOP, SWEEP, *v.*] Sweepings. *Obs.*

swogh. ✝ SOUGH, SWOUGH

swoghenen. ✝ SWOON.

swoir. Obs. pret. of SWEAR.

swoke, n. [From AS. *swican* to deceive; cf. AS. *swica* a deceiver.] A traitor; deceiver. *Obs.*

swolew. ✝ SWALLOW.

swoll'en, *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoln. Contr. & ref. sp. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*

swolow, swolwe. ✝ SWALLOW.

swom (swŭm), **swome.** Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SWIM.

swon. ✝ SWAIN, SWAN.

swone. ✝ SWOON.

swones. ✝ SWOUNDS.

swong. Obs. pret. of SWING.

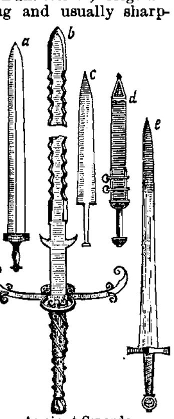
swongen. Obs. p. p. of SWING.

swonk. Obs. pret. of SWINK.

swoond. Swooned. *Ref. Sp.*

swoon'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWOON. — **swoon'ing-ly,** *adv.*

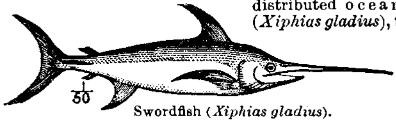
swoop (swōōp), *v. t.;* SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOP′ING. [ME. *swopen*, usually, to sweep, v. t. & i., AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, to curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, Icel. *sveipa* to stroke, swoop, sweep, wrap. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT, *a. & n.*, SWIPE.] **1**. To sweep suddenly down on and seize; to catch while on the wing; — commonly with *up;* as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken.
2. To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner.
The grazing ox which *swoops* it [the medicinal herb] in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*
swoop, *v. i.* **1**. To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; pounce.
2. To pass with pomp; to sweep. *Obs.* *Drayton.*
swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as the pouncing of a rapacious bird on its quarry; a sudden sweeping attack; hence, *Colloq.*, a single sudden effort or happening; as, to lose friends and fortune at one *swoop*.
sword (sōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *swerd*, AS. *sweord;* akin to OFries. *swerd*, *swird*, D. *zwaard*, OS. *swerd*, OHG. *swert*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*, Sw. *svärd*, Dan. *sværd;* orig. uncert.] **1**. A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges; — the general term, including the smallsword, rapier, saber, scimitar, etc.
2. The emblem of judicial punishment, or of authority and power.
He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.
3. Fig.: Military power.
He hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*
4. A cause of desolation, destruction, or ruin, as by battle; hence, dissension; conflict; war. *Shak.*
I came not to send peace, but a *sword.* *Matt.* x. 34.
5. Something like, or likened to, a sword (def. 1); specif.: **a** = SWINGLE, *n.*, 1. **b** *Weaving.* One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended, or one of the uprights supporting the lay of a power loom. **c** An oblique crossbar in a gate or door. *Local, Brit.* **d** The beak of the swordfish.



Ancient Swords.
a Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries; *c* Roman Sword; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

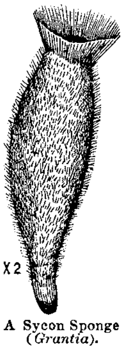
at swords' points, in active opposition, or enmity. — **Sword Handle of Perseus**, *Astron.*, an asterism between Perseus and Cassiopeia, famous for its brilliant star cluster. — **s. of Damocles.** See DAMOCLES. — **s. of Edward the Confessor.** = CURTANA. — **S. of God**, Khaled (d. 642), the Mohammedan conqueror of Syria between 634 and 638. — **S. of Orion**, the three stars of Orion stretching obliquely southward and easterly from the Belt, the middle one being θ (Theta) Orionis in the great nebula of Orion. — **s. of the Spirit**, the word of God (as a part of "the whole armor of God"). *Eph.* vi. 17.
sword′-and-buck′ler, *a.* Fought, or armed, with sword and buckler; as, a *sword-and-buckler* combat. Since these had been supplanted by the rapier and dagger, except among the commonalty, the epithet was in Shakespeare's time rather contemptuous. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*
That same *sword-and-buckler* Prince of Wales. *Shak.*
sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used like, a sword.
sword bearer. **1**. A trusted military attendant, who in old times carried his master's sword.
2. An English municipal officer, who often has various clerical functions and who on formal occasions carries a sword before the mayor.
3. [*cap.*] See PORTGLAIVE.
sword belt. A belt by which a sword is hung at the side.
sword′bill′ (sōrd′bĭl′), *n.*, *or* **sword′-billed′ humming bird**. A South American humming bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.
sword breaker. In sword, dagger, or buckler, a notch in the guard, a raised piece parallel with the blade, or a hook-like attachment, intended to seize the enemy's sword blade and break it; also, a weapon furnished with such a device.
sword cane. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.
sword′craft′ (sōrd′kráft′), *n.* **a** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **b** The exercise of military force or power.
To tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*. *J. L. Motley.*

sword dance. **a** A dance in which swords are brandished and clashed together by the male dancers. *Scott.* **b** A dance performed over swords laid on or set point-upwards in the ground without touching them. — **sword dancer**.
sword fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds. It is a most popular cultivated house plant, occurring in numerous varieties and crested forms. See BOSTON FERN.
sword′fish′ (sōrd′fĭsh′), *n.* **1**. **a** A very large and widely distributed oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family Xiphiidæ. It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, sword-like beak; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds. **b** A gar pike. **c** A cutlass fish.



Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Dorado.
sword grass. **a** Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge. (1) The cutting grass (*Cladium psittacorum*), or any of several other species of *Cladium*. (2) A Polynesian grass (*Xiphagrostis floridula*) with sharply toothed leaves, used for thatching. **b** Any of many plants having more or less sword-shaped leaves; as: (1) Reed canary grass. (2) The common bulrush. (3) = GLADDON **a**. **c** The sand spurry *Spergularia segetalis*.
sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.
swords′man (sōrdz′măn; 201), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. A soldier; a fighting man. *Obs.*
2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.
sworn (swōrn; 201), *p. p.* of SWEAR. — **sworn broker**, *Stock Exchange*, a broker under oath (and usually bond) to fulfill his duties, as formerly in London and still in some cities of continental Europe. — **s. brothers**, orig., companions in arms who swore to share good and bad fortune; hence, faithful friends. Hence **s. companions, friends**, and the like.
Syb′a-rite (sĭb′ȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Συβαρίς, a Greek city of southern Italy: cf. F. *Sybarite*.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*often l. c.*], a person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.
Syb′a-rit′ic (-rĭt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Sybariticus*, Gr. Συβαριτικός.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*often l. c.*], luxurious; effeminate. "*Sybaritic* dinners." *Bp. Warburton.*
Syb′a-rit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
syc′a-more (sĭk′ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, Gr. συκομόρος the fig mulberry; σῦκον a fig + μόρον the black mulberry; or perh. of Semitic origin: cf. F. *sycomore*. Cf. MULBERRY.] **a** A moraceous tree of Egypt and Asia Minor (*Ficus sycomorus*), often called **sycamore fig**. It is a useful shade tree. The fruit, though inferior to the common fig, is sweet and edible. This is the sycamore of Scripture. Its leaves resemble mulberry leaves, and the name has often been confused with *sycamine*. **b** In England, the maple *Acer pseudo-platanus;* — prob. so called from its dense shade. It has long racemes of rather showy yellow flowers. **c** In the United States: (1) Any species of *Platanus;* the plane tree. (2) Rarely, the water elm.
sy-cee′ (sī-sē′), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *sai sz* fine silk; — so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in ingots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight. Also **sycee silver**. Cf. SHOE, *n.*, 3 **l**.
Sy′con (sī′kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον a fig.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous sponges with tubular flagellated chambers arranged radially around the central cavity and communicating indirectly with the exterior by lateral pores opening into incurrent canals. It is the type of a family, **Sy-con′i-dæ** (sī-kŏn′ĭ-dē), and of a higher group, **Sy′co-na′ri-a** (sī′kō-nā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) or **Sy-co′nes** (sī-kō′nēz). Also [*l. c.*], a sponge of the genus *Sycon;* any of the Sycones. — **sy′co-na′ri-an** (sī′kō-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* — **sy′co-nate** (sī′kō-nāt), *a.* — **sy′co-nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.*



A Sycon Sponge (*Grantia*).

sy-co′ni-um (sī-kō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.
syc′o-phan-cy (sĭk′ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *sycophantia* deceit, Gr. συκοφαντία false accusation.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence: **a** Calumniation; talebearing. *Obs.* **b** Servile flattery.
syc′o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, deceiver, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower; σῦκον a fig + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *sycophante*. The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] **1**. An informer; talebearer. *Obs.*
2 A parasite; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men.
A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*
syc′o-phant (-fănt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sycophantari* to deceive, to trick, Gr. συκοφαντεῖν.] **1**. To inform against; h[illegible] to calumniate. *Obs.*
2. To act the sycophant to; to flatter obsequiously.
syc′o-phant, *v. i.* To act the sycophant.
syc′o-phan′tic (-făn′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συκοφαντικός slanderous.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; servilely courting favor.
syc′o-phan′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }
Syn. — See OBEDIENT.
sy-co′sis (sī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption on the scalp, or the bearded part of the face, whether due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo.
sy′e-nite (sī′ĕ-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene*, Gr. Συήνη.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a variety of granite, anciently quarried at Syene, in Upper Egypt, in which biotite is replaced or accompanied by hornblende. *Obs.* **b** Strictly (as used by petrographers), a phanerocrystalline intrusive igneous rock, composed of dominant alkalic feldspar with or without subordinate lime-soda feldspar, but without notable quartz or nephelite. It usually contains some hornblende, mica, or pyroxene. **c** Commonly (as used in trade, field geology, etc.), any phanerocrystalline igneous rock of dominant feldspar of any kind without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene. As so used it includes many diorites, anorthosites, nephelite syenite, etc.
sy′e-nit′ic (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Also *sienitic.* **1**. [*cap.*] Relating to Syene; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.
2. Pertaining to, containing, or like, syenite.
syenitic gneiss, hornblendic gneiss. — **s. granite**, hornblende granite.
‖ **syl′la-ba an′ceps** (sĭl′ȧ-bȧ ăn′sĕps). [L., doubtful syllable.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A syllable which may be either long or short, as the final syllable of a verse or period, the pause obscuring the difference between long and short.
syl′la-ba-ry (sĭl′ȧ-bâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (rĭz). A table of syllables; specif., a table, analogous to an alphabet, of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in certain languages, as the Japanese. Cf. KANA.
syl-lab′ic (sĭ-lăb′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός: cf. F. *syllabique*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.
syl-lab′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*
syllabic augment. See AUGMENT, 2. — **s. melody** *or* **song**, that in which each syllable has but one note; — opposed to *slurred melody* or *song*. — **s. syncope**, *Gram.*, syncopation of syllables; haplology. Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1. *Oertel.*
syl-lab′ic, *n.* *Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable; that is, a vowel or vowel equivalent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.
syl-lab′i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.
syl-lab′i-ca′tion (sĭ-lăb′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables.
syl-lab′i-fy (sĭ-lăb′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *syllaba* syllable + E. *-fy*.] To form or divide into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.
syl′la-bism (sĭl′ȧ-bĭz′m), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters. Cf. SYLLABARY.
syl′la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.;* -BIZED (-bīzd); -BIZ′ING (-bīz′ĭng). To syllabify.
syl′la-ble (-b'l), *n.* [ME. *sillable*, OF. *sillabe*, F. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, sev-

swoon′y (swōōn′ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *R.* [*Rare.*]
swoop (swōōp; swŭp). Scot. var. of SWEEP.
swoop′er, *n.* One that swoops.
swoop′stake′, *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*
swoor (swōōr). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAR.
swoot. † SWEAT.
swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.
swop, *interj.* Flop. *Obs.*
swope. † SOAP, SWOOP.
swope, *v. t. & i.* [See SWOOP, *v.*] To sweep. *Obs.*
swor. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
sword (swŏrd). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sword bean. The jack bean.
sword carriage. The hanger of a sword. *Obs*
sword dollar. A Scottish silver coin of James VI., valued at 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English; — from the sword on the reverse.
sword′ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *geswurdod*.] Armed with a sword.
sword′er, *n.* A swordsman. *Obs.*
sword′fish′ing, *vb. n.* Fishing for swordfish.
swordfish sucker. A remora (*Remora brachyptera*) often fixing itself to the swordfish.
sword flag. The European yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).
sword′ick (swŏr′dĭk), *n.* The gunnel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *Scot.*
sword′ing (sōr′dĭng; 201), *n.* Sword-play.
sword′less, *a.* See -LESS.
sword lily. The gladiolus.
sword′man (sōrd′măn; 201), *n.* A swordsman.
sword mat. *Naut.* A mat closely woven of yarns; — so called from a wooden implement often used in its manufacture.
sword′play′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweordplega*.] Fencing; a sword fight. — **sword′play′er**, *n.*
sword′-proof′, *a.* *Mil.* Capable of resisting the thrust or cut of a sword.
sword sedge. An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) important as a sand binder, and yielding a paper material similar to papyrus.
sword′-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Ensiform.
sword′slip′per, *n.* A sword maker. *Obs.*
swords′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sword′smith′, *n.* A maker or repairer of swords.
sword′stick′, *n.* A sword cane.
sword′tail′, *n.* **a** = KING CRAB, 1. **b** Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus*, found on forest trees. **c** A grasshopper of the genus *Xiphidium*, having a long swordlike ovipositor.
swore (swōr; 201). Pret. & dial. p. p. of SWEAR.
sworil, *n.* Misprint for SWOUIL.
sworl (swŏrl; swŭrl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swosh (swŏsh), *n.* = SWASH, *n.*, 4. *Slang or Colloq.*
swot (swŏt). Var. of SWAT.
swot. † SWEAT.
swote, swoteness. † SWEET, SWEETNESS.
swoti. † SWEATY.
swough, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swugian*, *swigian*, to be silent, *swige*, a., silent, still.] Quiet; still. *Obs.*
swough (swou), *n.* [See SOUGH a sound, SWOON.] *Obs.* **a** A sound; noise; sough; roar. **b** A groan; moan; sigh. **c** A swoon.
swough. *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To make a noise; to sough. **b** To swoon.
swouil, *n.* A swivel. *Obs. Scot.*
swound (*dial.* swōōnd), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*
'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] Contr. of *God's wounds;* — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
swoune, swounen. † SWOON.
swour. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
swow, swowe. † SWOUGH.
swow (swou), *v. i.* To swear; — used as a minced oath; as, I *swow*. *Local, U. S.*
swown. † SWOON. ['SWOUNDS.
swowns (zwounz). Var. of
swowp. † SWOPE, to sweep.
swuch. † SUCH.
swuchne. † SUCHAN.
swuft. † SWIFT.
swulc. † SUCH.
swulne. † SUCHAN. [SWIM.
swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of
swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING. [p. p. of SWING.
swung′en. Obs. or dial. Eng.
swunk′en. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of SWINK.
swure. † SWIRE. [*Obs.*
swurk′en, *pret. pl.* of SWERK.
swurl (swĕrl; swŭl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swuthe. † SWITH, *adv.*
swuth′er (swŭth′ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swy. † SUE.
swyer. † SQUIRE.
swyfe. † SWIVE.
swyith. † SWITH.
swynard. † SWINEHERD.
swyrd. † SWORD.
swythe. Var. of SWITH, *adv.*
sy-. For words beginning *sy-*, see forms in SI-.
sy. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sy, sye (sī), *n.* [Cf. SCYTHE.] A scythe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
syar. † SIRE.
syb′a-rit-ism (sĭb′ȧ-rĭt-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
syble. † SIFFLE.
sy′bo, sy′bow (sī′bō). Scot. vars. of CIBOL.
sy-bot′ic (sī-bŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συβωτικός, fr. συβώτης a swineherd; σῦς swine + βόσκειν to feed, tend.] Pert. to a swineherd or his employment. — **sy′bo-tism** (sī′bō-tĭz′m), *n.*
syc′a-mine (sĭk′ȧ-mĭn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, Gr. συκάμινος; perh. of Semitic origin.] = MULBERRY, 1 **a**.
sycamore fig. = SYCAMORE **a**.
sycamore maple. = SYCAMORE **b**. [groom. *India.*
syce (sīs). *n.* [Ar. *sāyis*.] A
Sy′char (sī′kär). *Bib.*
syche. † SIGH.
Sy′chem (sī′kĕm). *Bib.*
Sy′chem-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
sych′no-car′pous (sĭk′nō-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συχνός much or frequent + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Capacity of bearing several successive crops of fruit. *Rare.*
sy′cite (sī′sīt), *n.* [Gr. συκίτης figlike, fr. σῦκον a fig.] A nodule of flint, or a pebble, which resembles a fig. *Obs.*
syc′o-ce′ryl (sĭk′ō-sē′rĭl), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + κηρός wax + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A radical, $C_{32}H_{53}$, regarded as an essential ingredient of certain compounds in the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig. — **syc′o-cer′ic** (-sĕr′ĭk), **-ce-ryl′ic** (-sē-rĭl′ĭk), *a.*
sy′cock (sī′kŏk), *n.* [Dial.; cf. dial. *setcock*, *sedcock*, *sedgecock*.] Missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
sy-co′ma (sī-kō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωμα an ulcer resembling a fig (σῦκον).] *Med.* A condyloma.
syc′o-man′cy (sĭk′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + *-mancy*.] Divination by fig or sycamore leaves. *Obs.* [of SYCAMORE.
sycomore. Obs. or archaic var.
sycond. † SECOND.
sy-co′nus (sī-kō′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A syconium.
syc′o-phant′ish (sĭk′ō-făn′tĭsh), *a.* Like a sycophant. — **syc′o-phant′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **syc′o-phant-ism** (-făn-tĭz′m), *n.*
syc′o-phant-ize (-făn-tīz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant. *Rare.*
syc′o-phant-ry, *n.* Sycophancy.
Syc′o-rax (sĭk′ō-răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.
sy′cose (sī′kōs), *n.* [Gr σῦκον fig + *-ose*.] *Pharm. & Chem.* Saccharin. See SACCHARIN, 2.
sy-co′si-form (sī-kō′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Med.* Resembling sycosis.
syd′dy. † SIDI.
Syd′en-ham's lau′da-num (sĭd′ĕn-ămz). = WINE OF OPIUM.
syd′er-o-lite′ (sĭd′ĕr-ō-līt′), *n.* [See SIDEROLITE.] A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the Wedgwood ware.
Syd-ne′ian (sĭd-nē′yăn; sĭd′nē-ăn), *a.* Also **Syd-ne′an, Syd-næ′an**. Having the qualities of, or reminiscent of, Sir Philip Sidney or his works. *Rare.*
Syd′ney-ite (sĭd′nĭ-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sydney.
sye. Var. of SIE, *v.* [SIGH.
sye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
sye. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sye. Var of SY, scythe.
syed. Var. of SAYID.
syege. † SIE.
Sy-e′lus (sī-ē′lŭs). *Bib.*
syen. † SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*, *& conj.*
syence, syense. † SCIENCE.
syer. † SAYER, SIRE.
syeth. † SCYTHE.
sygalle, *n.* A cigala. *Obs.*
sygamour. † SYCAMORE.
sygge. † SAY.
sygn. † SIGN.
syis. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
sykary. † SHIKARI.
syke. † SICK; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIKE.
syke (sīk), *n.* [See SIKE a stream.] *Her.* = FOUNTAIN, *n.*, 5.
syker, sykerly. † SICKER, SICKERLY.
syklatoun. † CICLATOUN.
syld. † SHOULD.
syle. † CEIL, to cover; SEEL.
syle. Var. of SILE, a beam, etc.
sylf. Sylph. *Ref. Sp.*
syl′lab (sĭl′ăb), *n.* Syllable. — *v. t.* To syllabify. *Both Obs. or Scot.* [*n.* [NL.] A syllabary.
syl′la-ba′ri-um (-ȧ-bā′rĭ-ŭm),
syl′la-ba′tim (-bā′tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Syllable by syllable. *Obs.*
syl′la-ba′tion (-shŭn), *n.* Syllabication. [[F.] Syllable. *R.*
syl′labe (sĭl′ăb; *F.* sē′làb′), *n.*
syl-lab′i-cal, *n.* A syllable. *Obs.*
syl-lab′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYLLABIC. See -LY.
syl-lab′ic-ness, *n.* *Phon.* State of being, or power of forming, a syllable; as, the *syllabicness* of a letter.
syl-lab′i-fi-ca′tion (sĭ-lăb′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See SYLLABIFY.] = SYLLABICATION. *H. Sweet.*
syl′la-bist (sĭl′ȧ-bĭst), *n.* One

oral letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. συλλαμβάνειν to take together ; σύν with + λαμβάνειν to take ; cf. Skr. *labh, rabh*. Cf. DILEMMA, LEMMA.]

1. An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered together with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. In other terms, a syllable is a vowel or a diphthong, either by itself or flanked by one or more consonants, the whole produced by a single impulse or utterance. Certain consonants, as *l, m, n, r*, may fill the place of a vowel in forming a syllable. Adjoining syllables in a word or phrase need not be marked off by a pause, but only by such an abatement and renewal, or reënforcement, of the stress as to give the feeling of separate impulses. See *Guide to Pron.*, §110.

2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language.

3. A small part of a sentence or discourse ; hence, anything concise or short ; a particle.

The last *syllable* of recorded time. *Shak.*

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ə-b'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To pronounce the syllables of ; articulate. *Rare.*

2. To syllabify ; to express by syllables.

syl'la-ble, *v. i.* To speak ; to utter syllables. *Rare.*

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ĕz), L. SYLLABI (-bī). [L., fr. the same source as E. *syllable.*] **1.** A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, book, course of study, or the like ; an abstract ; table.

2. *Law.* Specif., the headnote of a reported case ; the brief statement of the points of law determined prefixed to a reported case. The opinion controls the syllabus, the latter being merely explanatory of the former.

3. [*cap.*] A digest or table of the errors condemned by Pope Pius IX., circulated by his orders in 1864.

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

syl-lep'sis (sĭ-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύλληψις a taking together, fr. συλλαμβάνειν. See SYLLABLE, *n.*] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word is used in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time ; as, *cutting* in "their taunts, more *cutting* than knives."

2. *Gram.* The agreement in gender, number, etc., of a verb or adjective with one of two or more nouns, with any of which it might agree ; as, *rex* et regina *beati.*

syl-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συλληπτικός collective.]
syl-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to a syllepsis ; containing syllepsis. — **syl-lep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small polychætous worms of the group Errantia, some of which habitually reproduce by fission (cf. AUTOLYTUS).

Syl'lis (-ĭs) is the type genus. — **syl'lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **syl-lid'i-an** (sĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *silogisme*, OF. *silogisme, sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. συλλογίζεσθαι to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude ; σύν with, together + λογίζεσθαι to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN- ; LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] **1.** A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions (called respectively the *major premise*, the *minor premise*, and the *conclusion*). The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises ; so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration ; as in the following example : —

Every virtue is laudable ;
Kindness is a virtue ;
Therefore kindness is laudable

The major premise is usually treated as a general rule of which the minor premise is a case and the conclusion an application. The two premises are related by a middle, or common, term which disappears in the conclusion ; and for this reason the syllogism is often treated as a process of elimination. The formal validity of the syllogism is entirely distinct from its truth, which depends upon the truth of its premises ; and since, as Mill has shown, the major premise represents a generalization of experience, the function of the syllogism is sometimes conceived not so much a means of giving knowledge a new form as of testing this generalization by the application to it of the particular case See FIGURE, 13; MODE, 3 b; PREMISE, 1; TERM.

2. Deductive reasoning ; explication of the relations of ideas, esp. in accordance with syllogistic principles.

syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *syllogisticus*, Gr. συλλο-
syl'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } γιστικός ; cf. F. *syllogistique.*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syl'lo-gis'tic, *n.* The department of logic which treats of the syllogism ; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo-gize (sĭl'ō-jīz), *v. i. & t. ;* -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ'ING (-jĭz'-ĭng). [Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι : cf. F. *syllogiser.*] To reason or infer by means of syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn ; -jī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., prob. fr. L. *Sylphus, Sulfus*, name of some divinity.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air ; — a name given by Paracelsus to the elemental beings of the air, conceived as mortal but soulless. Cf. 1st GNOME ; SALAMANDER, 2 ; UNDINE, 1.

2. Fig. : A slender, graceful woman.

3. Any of several brilliant South American humming birds, having a long forked tail, as *Cyanolesbia gorgo.*

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem. See SYLPH.] A young or diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dĭn), *a.*

syl'van (sĭl'văn), *a.* Also **sil'van.** [See SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a silva ; specif. : **a** Abounding in forests and trees ; woody. **b** Countrylike ; rural ; rustic.

syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus.* See SILVAN, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus (which see). *Milton.*

2. A rustic ; a woodsman. *Rare. Sidney.*

syl'van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [Fr. Trans*sylvania*, where first found.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, $(Au,Ag)Te_2$, of a steel gray, silver white, or brass yellow. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium.* H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 7.9-8.3.

Syl-ves'tri-an (sĭl-vĕs'trĭ-ăn) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a
Syl-ves'trine (sĭl-vĕs'trĭn) } monastic order founded by Sylvester de' Gozzoloni, in 1231. Its rule is very similar to that of the Benedictines. **b** One of an associated order of nuns. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sylvestrians.

Syl'vi-an (sĭl'vĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered by, or named after, the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (= *Sylvius*), 1478–1555. — **Sylvian aqueduct.** = AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS. — **S. fissure** *or* **sulcus.** = FISSURE OF SYLVIUS.

Syl-vi'i-dæ (sĭl-vĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Sylvia* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of small ten-primaried oscine passerine birds, allied to the thrushes and consisting of the Old World or true warblers, represented in America by the kinglets and gnat catchers. It is often ranked only as a subfamily of the thrush family and called **Syl'vi-i'næ** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭ'nē). — **syl'vi-ine** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.*

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin, syl'vine** (-vĭn), **syl'vin-ite** (-vĭn-īt). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii*, potassium chloride.] *Min.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses like rock salt, but having a sharper taste. H., 2. Sp. gr., 1.97–1.99. It is used for preparing potassium compounds.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-*. See SYN-.

sym'bi-ont (sĭm'bī-ŏnt ; sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. συμβιῶν, συμβιοῦντος, p. pr.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis.

sym'bi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμβιωσις a living together, συμβιοῦν to live together ; σύν with + βιοῦν to live.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes parasitism, or **antagonistic,** or **antipathetic, symbiosis** (see PARASITE, *3*), in which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to either. When there is bodily union (in extreme cases so close that the two form practically a single body, as in the union of algæ and fungi to form lichens, and in the inclusion of algæ in radiolarians) it is called **conjunctive symbiosis** ; if there is no actual union of the organisms (as in the association of ants with myrmecophytes), **disjunctive symbiosis.** Cf. HELOTISM, 2.

sym'bi-ot'ic (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμβιωτικός.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or living in, a state of symbiosis. — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **symbiotic saprophytism,** *Bot.*, the association of a saprophytic plant with a fungal symbiont or mycorrhiza.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus, symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. συμβάλλειν to throw or put together, to compare ; σύν with + βάλλειν to throw : cf. F. *symbole.* Cf. EMBLEM, PARABLE.] **1.** That which stands for or represents something else ; a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality, or of another object, by reason of natural aptness, of association, or of convention ; an emblem ; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage ; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity.

2. A letter, abbreviation, character, sign, or the like, used to represent something, as an operation or relation in mathematics, an element in chemistry, a person's signature, etc. ; as, C is the *symbol* for carbon ; in crystallography the *symbol* of a plane is the numerical expression which defines its position relatively to the assumed axes.

3. *Theol.* An authoritative summary of faith or doctrine ; a creed. Cf. SYMBOLICAL BOOKS, SYMBOLICS.

4. *Logic.* Any formal unit of expression, such as a term, proposition, or formal argument, which represents an aspect of thought capable of being dealt with as a unit.

5. [Gr. συμβολαί contributions.] *Obs.* **a** That which is thrown into a common fund ; a contribution. **b** Allotment ; lot.

Syn. — Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol-æ-og'ra-phy, sym'bol-e-og'ra-phy (-ē-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμβόλαιον sign, token, contract + *-graphy.*] Art of rightly forming and making written instruments.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *symbolicus*, Gr. συμβολι-
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κός : cf. F. *symbolique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symbol or symbols ; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs ; representative ; as, the eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Gram.* Pert. to, or designating, a word, as *is, shall, who*, in which the meaning consists simply in indicating a relation of syntax ; — distinguished from *presentive.*

symbolical books, *Eccl.*, books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies. — **symbolic** *or* **symbolical delivery,** *Law*, the delivery of property sold by delivering some else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as where a trunk and its contents are delivered by delivery of the key. — **symbolic equation.** *Math.* **a** One declaring the equivalence of certain operations. Cf. FUNCTIONAL EQUATION. **b** One in which a single symbol equated to 0 is the equation of a curve or surface ; as $C=0$, $C'=0$, $C+\lambda C'=0$, the equations of two circles and a family of circles through their intersections. — **s. geometry,** geometry treated by means of equations and operations expressed in purely symbolic forms. — **s. logic,** a form of logic in which the relations of ideas and judgments are represented by symbols in order to derive conclusions by processes analogous to those of mathematics. — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sym-bol'ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.* The study of ancient symbols ; esp., *Theol.*, historic theology treating of Christian creeds and confessions of faith ; symbolism ; — called also *symbolic.*

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Investiture of anything, as of a ritualistic act or practice, with a symbolic meaning ; representation of objects, qualities, or ideas, by means of symbols or emblems.

2. A system of symbols or representations.

3. In literature and art, the principles and characteristics of the symbolists (see SYMBOLIST, *n.*, 2 **c**).

4. *Chem.* A combining of parts or ingredients. *Obs.*

5. *Theol.* The science of creeds ; symbolics.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* **1.** One who employs symbols or symbolism.

2. Specif. : **a** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. **b** One who cultivates or employs symbolic logic (which see, under SYMBOLIC). **c** One who employs symbolism in art or literature ; esp., one of a class of writers and artists which arose just after 1880, esp. in France and Belgium, Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Maeterlinck being the best known of the writers. They were also called decadents (see DECADENT, *n.*,2). Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and the theories and practices of the Parnassians. They concerned themselves with general truths instead of realities, exalted the metaphysical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses. Their lyric poetry resembles music in its object, endeavoring to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis. They claim great liberties of form, syntax, vocabulary, rime, and esp. meter. Their *vers libre* is often scarcely distinguishable from prose.

sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Marked by the use of sym-
sym'bol-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } bols, or by symbolism.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of symbolizing ; symbolical representation.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *symboliser.*] **1.** To use symbols or symbolism.

2. To be alike in qualities, properties, or the like ; to correspond ; harmonize ; agree. *Now Rare.*

The pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make representative of something ; to regard or treat as symbolic.

2. To represent by a symbol or symbols.

3. To make to agree in properties or qualities. *Now Rare.*

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expression by symbols, or of interpreting symbolic expression. — **sym'bo-log'i-cal** (sĭm'bŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sym-bol'o-gist** (sĭm-bŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Sym-bran'chi-a (sĭm-brăn'kĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. σύν with + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An order of slender eel-like fishes having the gill openings confluent beneath the neck. They chiefly inhabit the fresh waters of warm countries. — **sym'branch** (sĭm'brăŋk), *n.* — **sym-bran'chi-ate** (sĭm-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.* — **sym-bran'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Sym-ma'chi-an (sĭ-mā'kĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Symmachus, a 3d-century Greek translator of the Old Testament. — *n.* One of a sect of Ebionites, reputed to have been founded by Symmachus.

sym-met'al-ism (sĭm-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σύν together + *metal* + *-ism.*] *Money.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of two or more metals, as gold and silver, combined.

sym-met'ric (sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical. — **symmetric function,** *Math.*, a function of several variables that retains its form when any two variables are exchanged throughout.

sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *symétrique.* See SYMMETRY.] **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry ; having parts mutually well-proportioned ; hence, regular ; even ; as, a *symmetrical* step ; a *symmetrical* body or building.

2. *Bot.* Specif. : **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves ; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. See ACTINOMORPHIC, BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves ; — said of a flower. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 2 **c**.

3. *Org. Chem.* Specif., pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached symmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr. *s.*

4. *Math.* Specif. : **a** Having a common measure ; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations.

symmetrical diphenyl urea. See CARBANILIDE. — **s. relation,** *Symbolic or Math. Logic*, a relation that holds good when the terms are exchanged ; a mutual or reciprocal relation, as of equality or cousinship.

— **sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*

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who forms or divides words into syllables, or is skilled in this.

syllable name. *Music.* Name of a given tone in solmization.

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

sylle. ✝ SILL.

syllene. ✝ SELL, *v.*

syl'lo-ge (sĭl'ō-jē ; -gē), *n.* [Gr. συλλογή.] A collection. *Rare.*

syl'lo-gis'try, *n.* Syllogization. *Obs.*

sylour. ✝ CELURE.

sylph'ine (sĭl'fĭn ; -fĭn), **sylph'ish,** *a.* Sylphlike.

sylph'like', *a.* Like a sylph ; graceful. [of ASYLUM. *Dial.*

sy'lum (sī'lŭm). Aphetic form

syl'va (sĭl'vă). Var. of SILVA.

syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* Var. of SILVANUS.

syl'vane (sĭl'vān), *n.* Also **syl'van** (sĭl'văn). [*sylva*, var. of *silva* + *furfur*an.] *Chem.* A liquid obtained with furfurane by distillation of pine wood, and regarded as a methyl derivative of furfurane.

syl-va'ni-um (sĭl-vā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Trans*sylvania*, where it was first found.] *Chem.* Tellurium. *Obs.*

syl'van-ly, *adv.* of SYLVAN.

syl'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n. Chem.* An abietate.

syl-vat'ic (sĭl-văt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sylvaticus*, better *silvaticus.* See SILVAN, *a.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-vat'i-cal, *a.* Sylvatic. *Rare.*

syl'ves, *n. pl.* [L. *silva.*] Woods. *Obs.*

syl-ves'ter, *a.* [L. *silvester, -tris ;* cf. F. *sylvestre.*] Sylvestrian. *Obs.* [of SILVESTER.

Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). Var.

syl-ves'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to the woods ; wild ; sylvan.

syl-ves'trene (-trēn), *n.* [From NL. *sylvestris*, specific name of the pine yielding it. See SYLVESTRIAN.] *Chem.* A dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in Swedish and Russian oil of turpentine. It is a liquid boiling at 175–176° C.

syl-ves'tri-al, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

syl-ves'tri-an (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *sylvestris*, better *silvestris.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-ves'tric, *a.* Sylvestrian. *Obs.*

syl-ves'trous, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *Silvia ;* cf. the masc. *Silvius*, and *silva* forest. See SYLVAN.] **1.** Feminine of SYLVANUS (see SILVANUS) ; — fem. prop. name.

2. [NL., fr. the medieval name of the robin redbreast and other birds.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of warblers of the family Sylviidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the European whitethroat, the blackcap, and their allies. [ABIETIC.

syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a. Chem.* See

Syl'vi-col'i-dæ (sĭl'vĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *sylva, silva*, forest + *colere* to inhabit + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MNIOTILTIDÆ. — **syl-vic'o-line** (sĭl-vĭk'ō-lĭn ; -lĭn), *a.* [wood. *Obs.*

syl-vic'o-list, *n.* A dweller in a

syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.*, **syl'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), **syl'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Vars. of SILVICULTURE, etc.

syl-vig'er-ous (sĭl-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sylva, silva*, forest + E. *-gerous.*] Bearing wood. *Obs.*

sym. *Abbr.* Symbol; symphony (*Music*). [Vars. of SIMAR.

sy-mar', **sy-marr'** (sĭ-mär'), **symbalavis,** *n.* [Cf. CLAVICYMBAL.] A harpsichord. *Obs. Scot.*

sym'bal. ✝ CYMBAL.

sym'ba-sis (sĭm'bă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμβασις agreement, arrangement.] *Biol.* The association of organisms in interbreeding groups, as species, which make evolutionary progress as units. *O. F. Cook.* —

sym-ba'sic (sĭm-bā'sĭk), *a.*

sym'bi-on (sĭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A symbiont. [symbiont.

sym'bi-ote (-ōt), *n. Biol.* A

sym'bi-ot'i-cal (-ŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Biol.* Symbiotic.

sym'bi-ot'ism (-ŏt'ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Symbiosis.

sym-bleph'a-ron (sĭm-blĕf'ă-rŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σύν + βλέφαρον eyelid.] *Med.* Abnormal adhesion between the eyelids and the eyeball, as from a burn.

sym'bol. *v. t.* To symbolize. *R.*

sym'bol-a-try (sĭm-bŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμβολον symbol + *-latry.*] Worship of, or inordinate veneration for, symbols. *R.* —

sym-bol'a-trous (-trŭs), *adv. R.*

sym-bol'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *symbolique.* See SYMBOLIC, *a.*] *Theol.* = SYMBOLICS.

sym'bol-iz'er (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who symbolizes ; also, *Obs.*, one who contributes his symbol, or share. See SYMBOL, *n.*, 5.

sym'bol-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on symbols. *Obs.* — **sym'bol-og'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n. Obs.*

sym'bol-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* Symbolatry. *R.* [bology. *R.*

sym'bol-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Sym-

sym'bol-ry (sĭm'bŏl-rĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

sym'bo-lum. *n.* [L.] A symbol. *Obs.* — **Sym'bo-lum Qui-cun'que,** the Quicunquevult, or ATHANASIAN CREED (which see).

syment. ✝ CEMENT.

sy-men'tri-al. *a.* Rendering It. *simmetriato*, symmetrical. *Obs.*

Sym'ma-chus's (sĭm'ă-kŭs-ĭz) **ver'sion.** See VERSION.

sym'ma-chy (sĭm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμμαχία.] Alliance in war. *R.*

sym-me'di-an (sĭm-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. σύν with + *median.*] *Math.* Lying on the medians ; — said of the center of mass of a triangle. — **sym-me'di-an,** *n.*

sym'me-lus (sĭm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σύν together + μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by the fusion of the lower extremities and imperfect development of the pelvis.

sym'me-tral (sĭm'ē-trăl), *a.* Measurable ; also, symmetrical.

sym-me'tri-an (sĭ-mē'trĭ-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist. *Rare.*

sym-met'ri-at'ed (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-āt'-ĕd), *a.* Symmetrized. *Obs.*

sym'me-tri'cian (sĭm'ē-trĭsh'-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist *Obs.*

sym-met'ri-ous, *a.* Symmetrical. *Obs.* — **sym-met'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

sym'me-trist (sĭm'ē-trĭst), *n.* One studious of symmetry.

sym′me-trize (sĭm′ē-trīz), *v. t.*; SYM′ME-TRIZED (-trīzd); SYM′ME-TRIZ′ING (-trīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *symétriser.*] To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. — **sym′me-tri-za′tion** (-trĭ-zā′shŭn; -trī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

sym′me-try (sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία; σύν with, together + μετρον a measure: cf. F. *symétrie*, formerly *symmétrie*. See SYN-; METER rhythm.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; harmonious relation of parts; as, the *symmetry* of a Greek temple.
2. Conformance; consistency; congruity. *Rare.*
3. Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or dividing plane. In *Biol.*, *bilateral* symmetry and *radial* symmetry (see under the adjectives) are the prevailing types in the animal kingdom, but many animals exhibit, esp. in their external form, a considerable degree of anteroposterior and dorsoventral symmetry (which see). See ZONAL SYMMETRY. In *Cryst.*, symmetry with respect to an axis is defined as *binary* (*twofold*), *ternary*, *tetragonal*, and *hexagonal* (*senary*). A **principal plane of symmetry** is one that includes two or more like axes of symmetry. There are believed to be thirty-two possible **groups of symmetry**, to which all crystals must belong. Five belong to the isometric system of crystallization, seven to the tetragonal system, etc. These groups are often named according to the typical form characterizing each, as the **tetrahedral group** and **pyritohedral group** of the isometric system, the **sphenoidal group** of the tetragonal system; also, according to a prominent mineral belonging to each, as the **tetrahedrite type, pyrite type**, etc. The **triclinic system** includes two groups, one of which has only centrosymmetry; the other, having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry, is the **asymmetric system.**

sym-pal′mo-graph (sĭm-păl′mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. σύν together, with + παλμός vibration (fr. πάλλειν to shake) + *-graph.*] An instrument for the graphical composition of two harmonic motions, consisting of a pendulum free to vibrate about two horizontal axes with different periods of oscillation by adjustment of which its bob is made to describe the Lissajous figures. Cf. HARMONOGRAPH.

sym′pa-thet′ic (sĭm′pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συμπαθητικός See SYMPATHY; cf. PATHETIC.] **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy; sensitive to, or affected by, the emotions of another or others; sympathizing; hence, agreeing; harmonious; congenial; concordant. "Sad to your *sympathetic* scenes I fly." *Burns.*
2. Due to, or expressive of, sympathy.
3. *Anat.* Pert. to the sympathetic system.
Syn. — See CONGENIAL.
sympathetic ink, a fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as a weak infusion of nutgalls (made black by copperas solution), or almost any colorless vegetable juice (made visible by pressing with a hot iron). — **s. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **s. nerve**, *Anat.*, any nerve of the sympathetic system; esp., one of the main gangliate cords. — **s. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers supposed to come together by chance oftener than others. — **s powder**, *Alchemy*, a powder of calcined copperas, pulverized and mixed with gum arabic, supposed to be a sovereign cure for a wound, even if applied merely to blood from it. — **s. sounds**, *Physics*, sounds produced from bodies by vibrations communicated to them from some other sounding body, by means of the air or an intervening solid. — **s. string**, *Music*, a string in any of various instruments so adjusted as to sound by sympathetic vibration. — **s. system. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of small ganglia and nerves present in addition to the cerebrospinal system in vertebrates above cyclostomes. It consists of a pair of nerve cords bearing ganglia at short intervals, lying on each side of, or more or less ventral to, the bodies of the vertebræ and extending from the head to the caudal or coccygeal region. The numerous branches of these cords form complex plexuses including the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric. The sympathetic nerves connect at many points with those of the cerebro-spinal system. **b** *Zoöl.* In various invertebrates, some part of the nervous system believed to be physiologically analogous to the sympathetic system of vertebrates. It commonly consists of a nerve arising from the cerebral ganglion, and often bearing ganglia, from which branches pass to the viscera.

sym′pa-thize (sĭm′pȧ-thīz), *v. i.*; -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ′ING (-thīz′ĭng). [F. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.] **1.** To feel or show sympathy; to be affected sympathetically; as: **a** To experience a feeling as a result of another's feeling; to be affected by the feeling of another with kindred emotions; as, to *sympathize* with one in his sorrow or joy. **b** To share with another a feeling, as of pleasure or pain; as, I *sympathized* with his anger. **c** To respond sympathetically to any stimulus; as, a soul to *sympathize* with nature.
2. To agree; accord; harmonize; as, their tastes *sympathize.*

sym′pa-thize, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To experience or feel together.
2. To answer to; to correspond to. *Shak.*

sym′pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια; συν with + πάθος suffering, passion, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer: cf. F. *sympathie.* See SYN-; PATHOS.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree; fellow feeling; esp., a feeling of sorrow experienced for suffering or for one that suffers; compassion.

> And with a fearless confidence make known
> The sorrows *sympathy* esteems its own. *Cowper.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a mutual conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be congenial to, or accordant with, one another; as, there is perfect *sympathy* between them. Also, accord, harmony, or agreement in general. "*Sympathy* in years, manners, and beauties." *Shak.*
3. *Physics.* The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium. See SYMPATHETIC SOUNDS.
4. *Physiol. & Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as shown in the effects of a diseased condition of one part on another part or organ, as in the vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another.
5. A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.
6. Similarity of function, use, office, or the like. *Rare.*
Syn. — Fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement. See PITY.

Sym-pet′a-læ (sĭm-pĕt′ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SYM-; PETAL.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledons coördinate with Apetalæ and Choripetalæ and coextensive with Metachlamydeæ.

sym-phon′ic (sĭm-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike; homophonous.
2. *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* form.
symphonic poem, *Music*, a composition for a symphony orchestra, but not restricted to symphony form, and based on a definite poetic subject, as those of Liszt.

sym-pho′ni-ous (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From SYMPHONY.] **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

> Followed with acclamation and the sound
> *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

2. *Music.* Symphonic.

sym′pho-nize (sĭm′fō-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To agree; accord; harmonize.

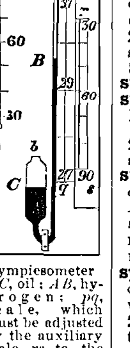
sym′pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHONIES (-nĭz). [F. *symphonie* (cf. It. *sinfonia*), L. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία; συν with + φωνή a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal, instrumental, or both.

> The trumpets sound.
> And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, consonance or harmony of any kind; as, the *symphony* of a man's talents; esp., *Painting*, consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.
3. *Music.* **a** = SYMPHONIA **b.** *Obs.* **b** A kind of tabor. *Obs.* **c** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition; a ritornello. **d** An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form (see under SONATA **b**) for a full orchestra. The early overture also, and certain still earlier compositions, partly vocal, partly instrumental, were called *symphonies.* The classical symphony was developed from the overture, chiefly by Haydn, and brought to its highest expressiveness and power by Beethoven, who also replaced the minuet movement with the scherzo. In a few modern symphonies there are movements for a chorus, as the final movement of Beethoven's ninth symphony, which is called the *choral symphony.*

Sym′pho-ri-car′pos (sĭm′fō-rĭ-kär′pŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύμφορος accompanying (σύν with + φέρειν to bear) + καρπός fruit; — so named in allusion to the clustered berries.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American caprifoliaceous shrubs having bell-shaped flowers in axillary racemes, succeeded by fleshy white or red two-seeded berries. The species, as *S. racemosus*, are known by the general name of *snowberry.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sym-phys′i-on (sĭm-fĭz′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] The upper end of the symphysis of the jaw, at the outer surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*



Sympiesometer *BC*, oil; *AB*, hydrogen; *pq*, scale, which must be adjusted by the auxiliary scale *rs* to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *tv*.

sym′phy-sis (sĭm′fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis (in sense 1), fr. συμφύειν to make to grow together; συν with + φύειν to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The immovable or more or less movable union of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw (‖ **sym′phy-sis men′ti** [mĕn′tī]) at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen (‖ **sym′phy-sis pu′bis** [pū′bĭs], or pubic symphysis).
2. *Anat.* A form of articulation admitting of very slight movement, in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibro-cartilage without a synovial membrane, as the joints between the bodies of vertebræ.
3. *Bot.* Coalescence.

sym′pi-e-som′e-ter, sym′pi-e-zom′e-ter (sĭm′pĭ-ē-zŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. συμπίεσις compression (fr. συμπιέζειν to press together; σύν with + πιέζειν to press, squeeze) + *-meter.*] **1.** A sensitive barometer, in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid, as oil, in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper. It is convenient for use at sea, but not so accurate as the mercurial barometer.
2. An apparatus consisting of two Pitot tubes with mouths pointed opposite ways, joined at their upper ends by an inverted U tube. When placed in a flowing stream the difference of levels in the tubes measures the pressure. Cf. PITOMETER.

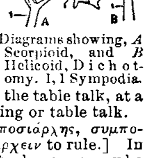
sym-plec′tic (sĭm-plĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμπλεκτικός plaiting together, fr. συμπλέκειν to plait together.] *Zoöl.* Plaiting together; — designating a bone between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, uniting the other bones of the suspensorium. — *n.* The symplectic bone.

Sym-pleg′a-des (sĭm-plĕg′ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Συμπληγάδες, lit, striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed between.

sym′plo-ce (sĭm′plō-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συμπλοκή an interweaving, fr. συμπλέκειν to twine together; σύν + πλέκειν to twine.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses; as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth*; *Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth.*

Sym′plo-cos (-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος interwoven. See SYMPLOCE.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs constituting the family Symplocaceæ (order Primulales). They have flowers with the calyx tube adnate to the 5-celled ovary (which becomes a fleshy indehiscent fruit) and numerous stamens inserted on the corolla. The species are widely distributed in all continents except Europe and Africa. *S. tinctoria* is the sweetleaf. The bark and leaves of this and several Indian species furnish a dye.

sym-po′di-um (sĭm-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σύν with + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine; a pseudaxis. Cf. MONOPODIUM; see DICHOTOMY, 5.



Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid, Dichotomy. 1, 1 Sympodia.

sym-po′si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *symposiacus*, Gr. συμποσιακός.] Of, or connected with, a symposium; as, *symposiac* meetings. — *n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po′si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος; συμπόσιον a symposium + ἄρχειν to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

sym-po′si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. συμπόσιον a drinking party, feast; σ. ν with + πόσις a drinking. See SYN-; cf. POTABLE.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a drinking together; a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; hence, now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation.
2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; — so called from the appellation given to the philosophical dialogue by the Greeks; hence, by extension, a series of discussions or a more or less formal interchange of views among several treating a common topic.

symp′tom (sĭmp′tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. σύμπτωμα anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. συμπίπτειν to fall together; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, to fall. See SYN-; cf. ASYMPTOTE, FEATHER.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, either subjective or objective, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease; as, we study disease in the *symptoms* exhibited.
2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.
Syn. — Mark, note, sign, token, indication.

symp′tom-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), **symp′tom-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *symptomatique*, Gr. συμπτωματικός casual.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a symptom; indicative.

> *Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment.
symptomatic anthrax. *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.

symp′tom-a-tol′o-gy (-ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος, symptom + *-logy*: cf. F *symptomatologie.*] *Med.* The doctrine of symptoms; that part of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semeiology. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1; PROGNOSIS, 2. — **symp′to-mat′o-log′i-cal** (-tō-măt′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **symp′to-mat′o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

symp-to′sis (sĭmp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπτωσις collapse.] **1.** *Med.* The gradual emaciation of the body or wasting of any part.
2. *Math.* Coincidence of polars of the same point relative to different loci.

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. σύν with.] **1.** A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.* *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l*.

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sym-met′ro-pho′bi-a (sĭ-mĕt′rō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYMMETRY; -PHOBIA.] Aversion to symmetry, as sometimes imputed to Japanese design. *Rare.*
symolacrie. † SIMULACRE.
symont. † CEMENT.
symony. † SIMONY.
sym′pa-thet′i-cal (sĭm′pȧ-thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sympathetic. — **sym′pa-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
sym′pa-thet′i-cism (-sĭz′m), *n.* Inclination, esp. excessive inclination, to sympathy.
sym′pa-thist (sĭm′pȧ-thĭst), *n.* A sympathizer. *Rare.*
sym′pa-thiz′er (-thīz′ẽr), *n.* One that sympathizes.
sym′pa-thiz′ing (-thīz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SYMPATHIZE. — **sym′pa-thiz′ing-ly,** *adv.*
sym′pa-thy, *v. i.* To have feeling in common. *Obs.*
sym-pel′mous (sĭm-pĕl′mŭs). Var. of SYNPELMOUS.
sym-pet′al-ous (sĭm-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Gamopetalous; characteristic of the Sympetalæ.
symphan, *n.* A guitarlike musical instrument. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play on the symphan. *Obs.*
sym′phe-nom′e-na (sĭm′fē-nŏm′ē-nȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. συμφαινόμενα, p. pr. pl neut. of συμφαίνεσθαι to appear together.] Natural sounds or appearances similar to others presented by the same object. *R.* — **sym′phe-nom′e-nal** (-năl), *a. R.*
sym′phe-stem′o-nous (sĭm′fē-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs). Var. of SYMPHYOSTEMONOUS.
sym′phi-ly (sĭm′fĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*sym-* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with mutual benefit or affection, as between certain ants and beetle larvæ fed by them. Cf. SYNECTHRY.
sym′pho-ner, *n.* A player on the symphan; a musician. *Obs.*
sym′pho-ne′sis (sĭm′fō-nē′sĭs), *n.* Synecphonesis. *Obs.*
sym′pho-net′ic (sĭm′fō-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Symphonic. *Rare.*
sym-pho′ni-a (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **a** *Greek Music.* Concord; consonance. **b** *Medieval Music.* A bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal. **c** = SYMPHONY, 3 **c** & **d.**
sym′pho-ni′a-cal, sym-phon′i-cal, *a.* Symphonic *Obs.*
sym-pho′ni-on (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμφωνία a unison of sound. See SYMPHONY.] *Music.* A combination of pianoforte and harmonium.
sym-pho′ni-ous-ly, *adv.* of SYMPHONIOUS.
sym′pho-nist (sĭm′fō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A songster. *Obs.* **2.** A composer of symphonies.
sym-pho′ni-um, *n.* [NL.] *Music.* An accordion. *Obs.*
sym′pho-ri-car′pous (sĭm′fō-rĭ-kär′pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing clustered fruits. *Rare.*
sym′pho-rol (sĭm′fō-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* Also **sym′pho-ral** (-răl). [Trade name, prob. fr. Gr. συμφορά good luck + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Any of three salts of a sulphonic acid derivative of caffeine, distinguished as **symphorol L.** (lithium salt), **symphorol N.** (sodium salt) and **symphorol S** (strontium salt). All are bitter white powders and are used as diuretics.
sym′phy-an′ther-ous (sĭm′fĭ-ăn′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφυής growing together + *anther* + *-ous.*] *Bot.* Synantherous.
sym′phy-car′pous (-kär′pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-carpous.*] Having confluent fruits; — applied to the apothecia in some lichens. *R.*
Sym′phy-la (sĭm′fĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + φυλή a clan.] See SCOLOPENDRELLA. — **sym′phy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
sym-phyl′lous (sĭm-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*sym-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Gamophyllous.
sym′phy-o-gen′e-sis (sĭm′fĭ-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-genesis.*] *Bot.* Development of an organ by the union of previously distinct organs. — **sym′phy-o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*
sym′phy-o-stem′o-nous (-stĕm′ō-nŭs; -stē′mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Monadelphous. *Obs.*
sym-phys′e-al (sĭm-fĭz′ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to symphysis.
sym′phy-se-ot′o-my (sĭm′fĭ-zē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis to facilitate labor; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section.*
sym-phys′i-al (sĭm-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), **sym-phys′i-an** (-ăn), *a.* = SYMPHYSEAL.
sym-phys′ic (sĭm-fĭz′ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or resulting from, symphysis of parts.
sym-phys′i-ot′o-my (-ĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), **sym′phy-sot′o-my** (sĭm′fĭ-zŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Symphyseotomy.
sym′phy-tism (sĭm′fĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. σύμφυτος grown together.] Coalescence. *Rare.*
sym′phy-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To coalesce. *Rare.*
sympilly. † SIMPLY.
Sym′plo-ca′ce-æ (sĭm′plō-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See SYMPLOCOS. — **sym′plo-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Sym′plo-car′pus (-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος entwined + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Syn. of SPATHYEMA.
sym-plo′ci-um (sĭm-plō′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SYMPLOCE.] The annulus of a fern sporangium. *Obs.*
sym′pode (sĭm′pōd), *n.* Sympodium.
sym-po′di-al (sĭm-pō′dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Characteristic of, or simulating, a sympodium. — **sym-po′di-al-ly,** *adv.*
sym-po′si-al (-zĭ-ăl), *a.* = SYMPOSIAC.
sym-po′si-asm (sĭm-pō′zĭ-ăz′m), *n.* A symposium. *Obs.*
sym-po′si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** = SYMPOSIARCH. *Obs.* **2.** One at a banquet or merrymaking. *Rare & Humorous.*
sym-po′si-as′tic (-ăs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a symposium. *Obs.*
sym-po′si-on (sĭm-pŏ′zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A symposium.
symp′tom-at′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYMPTOMATIC, -ATICAL.
syn, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sin.* See SINEW.] A sinew. *Obs.*
syn. Synonym; synonymous.

2. *Org. Chem.* A prefix indicating in certain cases of stereoisomerism that certain groups or atoms are on the same side of the molecule; as, *syn*-benzaldoxime. Cf. ANTI- **d**.

syn-ær′e-sis, syn-er′e-sis (sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναίρεσις a taking or drawing together, fr. συναιρεῖν to take together; σύν with + αἱρεῖν to take, to grasp. See SYN-; HERESY.] *Gram.* **a** The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; contraction; — the opposite of *diæresis.* **b** Among some modern grammarians, synizesis.

syn′æs-the′si-a, syn′es-the′si-a (sĭn′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; ÆSTHESIA.] **1**. *Physiol.* A sensation or feeling produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part.
2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp., the concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

syn′a-gogue (sĭn′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *synagoga*, Gr. συναγωγή a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. συνάγειν to bring together; σύν with + ἄγειν to lead. See SYN-; AGENT.] **1**. A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; a Jewish local community under religious and more or less civil jurisdiction.
2. The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship.
3. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* With the epithet *Great*, an alleged college or senate of 120 or 85 members which exercised control, esp. religious, about 450–200 B. C. Its founder and first president is said to have been Ezra. If it existed it probably lasted for a single generation only.
4. Sometimes, in the earliest church, a church. Some heretical sects, as the Ebionites, also used this name.
5. An assembly; meeting; assemblage. *Obs.* & *R. Milton.*

syn′al-lag-mat′ic (sĭn′ă-lăg-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συναλλαγματικός, fr. συνάλλαγμα a mutual agreement, fr. συναλλάσσειν to exchange, negotiate with; σύν with + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] *Civil Law.* Imposing reciprocal obligations; bilateral; as, a *synallagmatic* contract.

syn′a-lœ′pha, syn′a-le′pha (-ȧ-lē′fȧ), *n.* Also *synalephe.* [L. *synaloepha*, Gr. συναλοιφή, fr. συναλείφειν to melt together; σύν with + ἀλείφειν to besmear.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by crasis, synæresis, synizesis, elision, etc.; esp., a contraction of syllables by obscuring or suppressing a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' army*, for *the army.*

syn′a-phe′ia (-fē′yȧ; -fī′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνάφεια combination, union.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The linking together of two consecutive cola or verses in the same system, as by elision or word division at the end of the first verse.

syn-ap′sis (sĭ-năp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύναψις conjunction, union.] *Biol.* A stage preceding the maturation of a germ cell, characterized by the massing of the chromatin. From it the chromatin masses emerge in reduced number. — **syn-ap′tic** (-tĭk), *a.* — **syn-ap′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syn′ar-thro′di-a (sĭn′är-thrō′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint + εἶδος form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn′ar-thro′di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn′ar-thro′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn′ar-thro′sis (sĭn′är-thrō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -THROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. συνάρθρωσις a being jointed together, fr. συναρθροῦν to link or joint together; σύν with + ἄρθρον a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

syn′carp (sĭn′kärp), *n.* [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] *Bot.* **a** A collective fruit. **b** An æthalium.

syn-car′pous (sĭn-kär′pŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels of the gynœcium united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn′chrone (sĭŋ′krōn), *n.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] *Math.* The curve connecting a series of particles falling simultaneously from the same point down the various members of a family of curves

syn′chro-nism (sĭŋ′krō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός, fr. συγχρονίζειν to be contemporary with, fr. σύγχρονος synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1**. The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness.
2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.
3. *Paint.* A representation in the same picture of two or more events which occurred at different times.
4. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous.
5. *Nav. Arch.* The condition obtaining when a vessel's period is equal to one half the wave period.
— **syn′chro-nis′tic** (sĭŋ′krō-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **syn′chro-nis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn′chro-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′chro-ni-za′tion (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

syn′chro-nize (sĭŋ′krō-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [Gr. συγχρονίζειν.] To agree in time; to be synchronous.

syn′chro-nize, *v. t.* **1**. To assign to the same date or period; as, to *synchronize* events of Greek and Roman history.
2. To cause to agree in time; to render synchronous; as, to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines.

syn′chro-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n.* One that synchronizes; specif., a device to indicate, produce, or maintain synchronous motion, as a regulator for a system of clocks, etc.

syn-chron′o-graph (sĭn-krŏn′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σύγχρονος of the same time + *-graph.*] An automatic telegraph in which the alternating current which transmits the signals is regulated by a perforated paper ribbon traveling in synchronism with the generator.

syn-chron′o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. συγχρονος of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

syn′chro-nous (sĭŋ′krō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σύγχρονος; συν with + χρόνος time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] **1**. Happening at the same time; concurrent in time.
2. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations.
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
synchronous converter, *Elec.*, a synchronous machine (which see) which converts from alternating to direct current, or vice versa; — called also *rotary converter.* When converting from alternating current the machine combines the action of a synchronous motor and direct-current generator. When converting from direct current it is commonly called an *inverted* converter. — **s. curve.** *Math.* = SYNCHRONE. — **s. machine,** a dynamo-electric machine the armature of which receives or delivers alternating current in synchronism with the motion of the machine, the frequency of the current being equal to the product of the number of pairs of poles and the speed of the machine in revolutions per second. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter. See CONVERTER, 2 **b**; SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **s. speed,** *Elec.*, a definite speed for an alternating current machine, dependent on the frequency of the line circuit. The rotating member passes one pair of poles for each alternation of the alternating current. — **s. telegraph.** = MULTIPLE SYNCHRONOUS TELEGRAPH.

syn-clas′tic (sĭn-klăs′tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.*
synclastic curvature, *Math.*, curvature of a cup-shaped surface whose tangent plane does not cut it at the point of contact; curvature where the indicatrix is an ellipse.

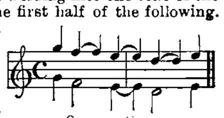
syn-cli′nal (sĭn-klī′năl; sĭŋ′klĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. συγκλίνειν to incline together; σύν with + κλίνειν to incline.] **1**. Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet.
2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (**synclinal axis, synclinal line**) or plane; as, a *synclinal* fold; — opp. to *anticlinal.* A downward flexure in folded rocks makes a syncline; the alternating upward flexure, an anticline.
synclinal valley. *Geol.* **a** A valley produced by a synclinal fold. **b** A river valley coinciding in position with a synclinal fold.

syn′cline (sĭŋ′klīn; sĭn-klīn′), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

syn′cli-no′ri-um (sĭŋ′klĭ-nō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. συγκλίνειν to lay together + ὄρος mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. ANTICLINORIUM. — **syn′cli-no′ri-al** (-ăl), **-ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

syn′co-pate (sĭŋ′kō-pāt), *v. t.*; SYN′CO-PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); SYN′CO-PAT′ING (-pāt′ĭng). [LL. *syncopatus*, p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] **1**. *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1.
2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.
syncopated counterpoint, *Music*, counterpoint in which one note is added to each note of the cantus firmus after a fixed rhythmic interval.

syn′co-pa′tion (sĭŋ′kō-pā′shŭn), *n.* A syncopating: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The commencing of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thereby at least apparently shifted back; the welding into one tone of the second half of a beat with the first half of the following. Syncopation may be effected also by a sforzando on a note not regularly accented, or by introducing a rest at the regular accent.


Syncopation.

The essential nature of the *syncopation* is best seen in its rhythmic use. This consists in the imposing of a new regular accent rhythm upon the old, . . . continued, on the one hand, long enough to command recognition as a rhythm; and, on the other, not so long as to supplant the old rhythm, and thus cause an actual change of time. *G. C. Gow.*

syn′co-pe (sĭŋ′kō-pē), *n.* [L. *syncope*, *syncopa*, Gr. συγκοπή a cutting up, a syncope; akin to συγκόπτειν to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary; σύν with + κόπτειν to strike, cut.] **1**. *Gram.* Elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or sounds or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every*. Cf. SYNCOPATE, *v. t.*, 1.
The term *syncope* is commonly applied to the loss of a vowel only. But there are cases where a whole syllable is lost, under essentially the same conditions under which vowels are syncopated (namely, in unstressed position), and which, therefore, might aptly be called syllabic *syncope.* *Oertel.*
Another kind of *syncope* appears in the shortening of vowels, as in *shepherd* for *sheepherd.* *Skeat.*
2. *Music.* **a** = SYNCOPATION **b**. **b** The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other.
3. *Med.* A partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral anæmia and characterized by sudden pallor, coldness of the skin, and partial or complete unconsciousness; a fainting, or swooning.
4. A pause or cessation; suspension. *Rare.*

syn′cra-sy (sĭŋ′krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύγκρασις: cf. L. *syncrasis.*] A blending or combining of different things.

syn′cre-tism (sĭŋ′krē-tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. συγκρητισμός, fr. συγκρητίζειν to make two parties join against a third: cf. F. *syncrétisme.*] **1**. The union or attempted union of conflicting parties or principles. In philosophy, *syncretism* designates a careless or illogical eclecticism. In religion, the term is used both for serious effort at reconciliation, and, in a disparaging sense, for egregious compromise in religion. Specif. [*often cap.*], *syncretism* is applied to the principles of a Lutheran party of the 17th century which, led by George Calixtus, sought to unite or reconcile the Protestant sects with each other and with the Roman Catholics, causing a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran Church. Cf. ECLECTICISM, 1.
He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*
2. *Philol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases.

syn′cre-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*also cap.*] [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] One who adheres to or practices syncretism.

syn′cre-tis′tic (-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* [*also cap.*] Of or pert. to syncretism or syncretists; characterized by syncretism.

syn′cre-tize (sĭŋ′krē-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

syn′cri-sis (sĭŋ′krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύγκρισις a comparison; συν together + κρίνειν to judge.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared.

syn-cy′ti-um (sĭn-sĭsh′ĭ-ŭm; -sĭt′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σύν together + κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A tissue or structure containing many nuclei, but not divided into distinct cells by cell walls or partitions in the intervening cytoplasm. Such a structure may be regarded as a multinucleate cell or as an aggregate of imperfectly separated cells. A plant so constituted is called a *cœnobium.* — **syn-cy′tial** (-sĭsh′ăl; -sĭt′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

syn-dac′tyl, syn-dac′tyle (sĭn-dăk′tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr.

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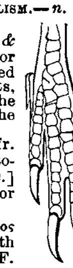
syn-ac′me (sĭ-năk′mē), **-my** (sĭn-ăk′mĭ), *n.* [NL. *synacme.* See SYN-; ACME.] Synanthesis. — **syn-ac′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
syn-ac′ral (sĭ-năk′răl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἄκρος at the top.] *Geom.* Having the same summit.
syn-ac′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνάγειν to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect, as, alcohol and lead are sometimes *synactic* in producing neuritis.
syn′a-del′phic (sĭn′ȧ-dĕl′fĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Physiol.* Acting together to produce a certain result.
syn-æ′ti-on, syn-e′ti-on (sĭ-nē′shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναίτιον, neut. of συναίτιος being a joint cause.] *Med.* A symptom or cause of a disease which complicates or accompanies the primary cause.
synage. ✝ SENAGE.
syn′a-gog. Synagogue. *Ref. Sp.*
syn′a-gog′al (sĭn′ȧ-gŏg′ăl), *a.* Synagogical.
syn′a-go′gi-an (-gō′jĭ-ăn), **syn′a-gog′i-cal** (-gŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue.
syn′a-le′pha. Var. of SYNALŒPHA.
syn-al′gi-a (sĭ-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a part of the body distant from the lesion. — **syn-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*
synamone. ✝ CINNAMON.
synamver. ✝ CINNABAR.
synanche. ✝ SQUINANCE.
syn′ange (sĭn′ănj), *n.* *Bot.* A synangium.
syn-an′gi-um (sĭ-năn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον a hollow vessel.] *Bot.* The peculiar sorus in marattiaceous ferns. It is made up of sporangia variously united or coherent into a compound structure. — **syn-an′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
syn-an′the-ma (-thē-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνανθεῖν to blossom together.] *Med.* A papular eruption on the skin.
syn-an′ther-ol′o-gy (sĭn-ăn′thẽr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *Synantheræ* the Compositæ + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The study of composites (plants of the Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ). — **syn-an′ther-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-an′ther-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
syn-an′ther-ous (-ăn′thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having syngenesious anthers, as the flowers of composite plants.
syn′an-the′sis (sĭn′ăn-thē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἄνθησις bloom.] Simultaneous maturity of andrœcium and gynœcium.
syn-an′thous (sĭ-năn′thŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* **a** Exhibiting synanthy. **b** Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.
syn-an′thy (-thĭ), *n.* [See SYNANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Coalescence of normally separate flowers. — **syn-an′thic** (-thĭk), *a.*
syn′a-phe (sĭn′ȧ-fē), *n.* [Gr. συναφή.] *Greek Music.* Conjunction of two tetrachords.
syn-ap′o-se-mat′ic (sĭn-ăp′ō-sē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀποσημαίνειν to indicate by signs.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which defenseless species resemble others having special means of defense.
Syn-ap′ta (sĭ-năp′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναπτός fastened together; σύν with + ἅπτειν to fasten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of slender, transparent burrowing holothurians which have delicate calcareous anchor-shaped spicules on the dermal plates, small tentacles, and no tube feet. It is the type of a family, **Syn-ap′ti-dæ** (sĭ-năp′tĭ-dē).
syn-ap′tase (sĭ-năp′tās; -tāz), *n.* [Gr. συναπτός fastened together + diastase.] Emulsin.
syn-ap′te (sĭ-năp′tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). [Gr. συναπτή, fr. συναπτός fastened together.] *East. Ch.* A form of supplication of the nature of a litany; — often translated *collect.*
Syn-ap′ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + *Aptera.*] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to Thysanura. — **syn-ap′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
syn′ap-tic′u-la (sĭn′ăp-tĭk′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. συναπτός fastened together.] *Zoöl.* One of numerous conical or cylindrical calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals. — **syn′ap-tic′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
syn-ap′ty-chus (sĭ-năp′tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An aptychus of two parts united in the median line, as in some ammonoids.
syn′ar-chy (sĭn′är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. συναρχία, fr. συνάρχειν to rule jointly with.] Joint rule. *R.*
syn′ar-te′sis (-är-tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνάρτησις a fastening together, fr. συναρτᾶν to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; close union.
syn′ar-tete′ (sĭn′är-tēt′), *a.* [Gr. συναρτᾶν to fasten together.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a succession of metrically continuous cola; — opposed to *asynartete.*
Syn′as-cid′i-æ (-ă-sĭd′ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASCIDIÆ COMPOSITÆ. — **syn′as-cid′i-an** (-ăn), *n.*
syn-as′try (sĭ-năs′trĭ; sĭn′ăs-trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἀστήρ a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc., as prefigured by astrology. *Rare.*
syn′ax-a′ri-on (sĭn′ăk-sā′rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συναξάριον memoir of a saint, fr. σύναξις. See SYNAXIS.] *East Ch.* A selection from the menologium in the office after the sixth ode of the canon for the day. Also **syn-ax′ar** (sĭ-năk′sȧr), **syn-ax′a-ry** (sĭ-năk′sȧ-rĭ).
syn-ax′is (sĭ-năk′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNAXES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. σύναξις, fr. συνάγειν to bring together. See SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*
synaxy. *n.* Synaxis. *Obs.*
syn-car′pi-um (sĭn-kär′pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A syncarp.
syn′car-py (sĭn′kär-pĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Syncarpous state or quality.
syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′ic (sĭn-kăt′ē-gŏr′ē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συγκατηγορηματικός. See SYN-; CATEGOREMATIC.] *Logic.* Implying another term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative; as, "poet," which implies "man," "father," which implies "child," are *syncategorematic* terms.
syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′i-cal (-măt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Syncategorematic. — **syn-cat′e-gor′e-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn-cat′e-go-reme (sĭn-kăt′ē-gō-rēm; sĭn′kȧ-tĕg′ō-rēm), *n.* A syncategorematic term. *Rare.*
syn-cen′tric, *a.* Concentric. *Obs.*
syn-ceph′a-lus (sĭn-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused.
syn′chi-sis (sĭŋ′kĭ-sĭs). Var. of SYNCHYSIS.
syn′chon-dro′sis (sĭŋ′kŏn-drō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. συγχόνδρωσις; σύν with + χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the union is cartilaginous. — **syn′chon-dro′si-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn′chon-dro′si-al-ly**, *adv.*
syn′chon-drot′o-my (-drŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. συγχόνδρωσις union by cartilage + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Symphyseotomy.
syn′cho-re′sis (-kō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συγχώρησις; σύν + χώρησις a going.] *Rhet.* A concession made, esp. in order to retort with greater force.
syn′chrism (sĭŋ′krĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. σύγχρισμα an ointment.] A kind of liquid ointment. *Obs.*
syn′chro-nal (sĭŋ′krō-năl), *a.* Synchronous. — *n.* A synchronous thing or event.
syn′chro-ne′i-ty (sĭŋ′krō-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Synchronism; synchrony.
syn′chro-ni (sĭŋ′krō-nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. a. See SYNCHRONOUS.] Contemporaries. *Rare.*
syn-chron′ic (sĭn-krŏn′ĭk), **syn-chron′i-cal** (sĭn-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synchronique.*] Synchronous. — **syn-chron′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn′chro-niz′a-ble (sĭŋ′krō-nīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
syn′chro-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. χρόνος time + *-logy.*] Systematic arrangement of synchronous events.
syn′chro-nous-ly, *adv.* of SYNCHRONOUS.
syn′chro-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Synchronism. *R.*]
syn′chro-ny (sĭŋ′krō-nĭ), *n.*
syn′chy-sis (sĭŋ′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύγχυσις, fr. συγχέειν to confound.] A confusion, as of words in a sentence, or of humors in the eye.
syncke. ✝ CINQUE.
syn-cli′nal (sĭn-klī′năl), *n.* = SYNCLINE.
syn-clin′i-cal (-klĭn′ĭ-kăl), *n.* Synclinal. *Rare.*
syn-clit′ic (-klĭt′ĭk), *a.* [See SYNCLINAL, *a.*] Synclinal.
syn′co-pal (sĭŋ′kō-păl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, syncope.
syncope, *v. t.* To cut down; curtail. *Obs.*
syn-cop′ic (sĭn-kŏp′ĭk), *a.* Syncopal.
syn′co-pist (sĭŋ′kō-pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates.
syn′co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To syncopate.
syn′co-pize, *v. i.* To faint; to swoon. *Obs.*
syn-cot′y-le′don-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having united cotyledons.
syn′cra-cy (sĭŋ′krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-cracy.*] A state or government in which the executive power is vested in one or more, constituting a sovereign person or body, and the legislative power jointly in this person or body and subject citizens. *R.*
syn-cra′ni-ate (sĭn-krā′nĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a skull with which certain vertebral elements are fused, as is considered to be the case in the skull of Amniota; — opposed to *archæcraniate.*
syn′cran-te′ri-an (sĭŋ′krăn-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. κραντῆρες wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in a continuous row; — opposed to *diacranterian.*
syn-cret′ic (sĭn-krĕt′ĭk), *a.* Syncretistic. — *n.* A syncretist.
syn-cryp′tic (sĭn-krĭp′tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συγκρύπτειν to conceal completely.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which unrelated animals resemble each other through a common resemblance to their surroundings.
‖ **syn-cy′ti-o′ma ma-lig′num** (sĭn-sĭsh′ĭ-ō′mȧ). [NL. See SYNCYTIUM; -OMA.] *Med.* A malignant tumor affecting the membranes of the fetus.
syn′dac-tyl′i-a (sĭn′dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. See SYNDACTYLISM.— *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.

syn-dac'tyl-ism (sĭn-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits. Syndactylism is normally exhibited by many birds, notably kingfishers, motmots, bee eaters, and hornbills, in which some of the toes are united, and in certain mammals, as the kangaroos and some other marsupials.


Syndactylism. Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνδετικός, fr. **syn-det'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } συνδεῖν to bind together; σύν with + δεῖν to bind. Cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. σύνδικος helping in a court of justice, advocate; σύν with + δίκη justice, akin to δεικνύναι to show: cf. F. *syndic.* Cf. TOKEN.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate. The chief magistrates of Geneva were formerly, and the mayors of Italian cities are now, called *syndics.*

2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise. Almost all the ancient trading companies in Paris and other cities, the University of Paris, and the like, had their *syndics.* The University of Cambridge, Eng., has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, management of the university press, etc. One of the administrative officers of New York University is called *syndic.*

3. *Civil Law.* One appointed to manage an estate, essentially as a trustee under English law.

syn'di-cal (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a syndic.

syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syndicat*, LL. *syndicatus.*] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, or body of syndics.

2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.

3. An association or group of persons, usually financiers or capitalists, who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. The members may be partners, joint contractors, or in any legal relation agreed upon.

syn'di-cate (-kāt), *v.t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate.

2. To acquire or control for or by, or to subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, *syndicated* newspapers.

syn'di-cate, *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of syndicating or forming a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dȯ-kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. συνεκδοχή, fr. συνεκδέχεσθαι to receive jointly; σύν with + ἐκδέχεσθαι to receive; ἐκ out + δέχεσθαι to receive.] *Rhet.* A figure or trope by which a part is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc.

Syn. — See METONYMY.

syn'ec-doch'ic (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭk), **syn'ec-doch'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche. — **syn'ec-doch'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'e-chi'a (sĭn'ē-kī'*a*; sĭ-nē'kĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνέχεια continuity, fr. συνέχειν to hold together; σύν with + ἔχειν to hold.] Any adhesion of parts; specif., *Med.*, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea (**anterior synechia**) or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (**posterior synechia**).

syn-ec'pho-ne'sis (sĭn-ĕk'fō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνεκφώνησις, fr. συνεκφωνεῖν to utter together.] *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis; synæresis.

Syn-ed'ri-on (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŏn) } *n.; pl.* -RIA (-*a*). [NL., fr. **Syn-ed'ri-um** (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŭm) } Gr. συνέδριον. See SANHEDRIN.] **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Sanhedrin. **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, an assembly likened to or suggesting the Sanhedrin. *Rare.*

syn'e-py (sĭn'ē-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνέπεια connection of words or verses; σύν with + ἔπος a word.] *Rhet.* The interjunction, or joining, of words in uttering clauses.

syn'er-get'ic (sĭn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνεργητικός, fr. συνεργεῖν to work together; σύν with + ἔργον work.] Working together; coöperating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

syn-er'gid (sĭ-nûr'jĭd), *n.* [From Gr. συνεργός working together. See SYNERGETIC.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two small cells lying near the micropylar end of the embryo sac. With the egg they constitute the egg apparatus; their function is apparently to nourish the advancing pollen tube. — **syn-er'gid-al** (-jĭ-dăl), *a.*

syn'er-gism (sĭn'ẽr-jĭz'm; sĭ-nûr'-; *cf.* SYNERGIST), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] *Theol.* The Semi-Pelagian doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation, on the part both of God and of man. This was held by some of the followers of Melanchthon, who held the similar doctrine that in conversion three coöperating agencies (the Holy Spirit, the Word, and the human will) coöperate.

syn'er-gist (-jĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *synergiste.*] **1.** One who holds the doctrine of synergism.

2. *Med.* A remedy acting similarly to another remedy and increasing its efficiency when combined with it.

syn'er-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism. **2.** Coöperating; synergetic.

syn'er-gy (sĭn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνεργία. See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; specif., *Med.*, the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

syn'e-sis (sĭn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. σύνεσις intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to Samaria and preached Christ unto *them.*"

syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*syn-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction; also, reproduction according to an old theory (agreeing in the most essential particular with modern views) that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone; — opposed to both *ovism* and *spermism.* — **syn'ge-net'ic** (sĭn'jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'graph (sĭn'grăf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, Gr. συγγραφή; σύν with + γράφειν to write.] *Canon & Civil Law.* A writing or instrument signed by all the parties thereto; specif., *Canon Law*, an indenture (the two parts of which were called *script* and *rescript*) corresponding to the chirograph of common law.

syn'i-ze'sis (sĭn'ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., a contraction of two vowels into one sound, fr. Gr. συνίζησις, also a settlement, collapse, fr. συνιζέιν to sit together; σύν with + ἵζειν to sit.] **1.** *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong); synecphonesis. Cf. SYNÆRESIS.

Some grammarians would include under *synizesis* only cases in which a short vowel is subordinated to a following long; as [Lat.] *tuo.* *Geo. M. Lane.*

2. *Med.* An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

syn-oc're-ate (sĭn-ŏk'rē-āt; sĭn-ō'krē-), *a.* [*syn-* + *ocreate.*] *Bot.* Having the stipules united on the opposite sides of a stem, inclosing it in a sheath. See OCREA, 1.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. σύνοδος a meeting; σύν with + ὁδός a way; cf. AS. *sinoð*, *seonoð*, F. *synode*, both fr. L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. See COUNCIL, 2 **a**.

2. Specif.: **a** In Presbyterian churches, the court above the presbytery, usually a subordinate court to a general assembly, but sometimes the supreme court of the church. It is composed of the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds, or, in the case of the larger synods, of delegates from the presbyteries. **b** In Lutheran churches, a body composed of clergy and lay members, representing the congregations. In some of the general bodies it is merely advisory. Some of the general bodies are also called *synods*, as the General *Synod* and the United *Synod* in the southern United States. **c** In the Reformed Churches (Dutch, German, etc.), any of the courts above the classes. In the Reformed Dutch Church there are **particular synods** next above the classes, and a **general synod** above the particular synods. In the Reformed (German) Church in the United States there is a **general synod** above the synods. In the Eastern Church *synod* is applied to various governing bodies as well as to formal ecclesiastical meetings. See under GENERAL, *a.*, HOLY, *a.*

3. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.

4. *Astron.* Conjunction. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Synod of Dort, *Eccl. Hist.*, a synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618-19. It was convoked by the States-General to settle the controversy between Calvinists and Arminians, and delegates from the reformed churches of other countries were invited. The doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants, who were excluded, were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme, form, were promulgated.

syn'od-al (sĭn'ŭd-ăl), *a.* [L. *synodalis:* cf. F. *synodal.*] Synodical.

syn'od-al, *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, now paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners; a procuration.

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

syn-od'ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *synodicus*, Gr. συνοδικός: **syn-od'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *synodique.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod.

2. *Astron.* Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.

Synodical Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. period**, *Astron.*, the time between two successive conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth.

syn-œ'cious, **syn-e'cious** (sĭ-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle; — applied to mosses, and in this sense more often written *synoicous.*

syn'o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *synonyme*, or L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. συνώνυμον. See SYNONYMOUS.] **1.** One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. Words that are *synonyms* of one another may be: (1) Words of like implication throughout, their difference appearing only in certain applications; thus we conventionally say "*unlikely* to happen," but not "*improbable* to happen." Such *synonyms* in English commonly arise from the duplication of a given sense by words from Anglo-Saxon and from Romance. (2) Words of like implication only in one of two or more senses. Thus *dull* is a *synonym* of *stupid* as said of a pupil, but not as said of a knife. A thorough analysis of *synonyms* will in most cases show that the words actually have marked differences of meaning, and are interchangeable only because their difference does not affect the speaker's intention in a given context. Thus to *secure* and *attain* (an object) are *synonyms* because their sense "comes to the same thing," although they come to it, etymologically, by way of different metaphors.

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

2. An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus; — so used in the system of nomenclature (which see) in which the correct scientific names of certain natural groups (usually genera, species, and subspecies) are regarded as determined by priority.

3. One of two or more words corresponding in meaning but of different languages; a heteronym. *Rare.*

Syn. — SYNONYM, ANTONYM, HOMONYM. SYNONYMS are words which express what is essentially the same idea, but which (commonly) differ from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or (esp.) in their connotations; ANTONYMS are terms of opposite meaning; HOMONYMS are words which, though entirely distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced alike and sometimes spelt in the same way. Thus, *sharp* and *keen* are *synonyms; sharp* and *dull* are *antonyms; beaver* (the animal) and *beaver* (the lower part of a helmet) are *homonyms.*

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to syno- **syn'o-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } nyms; synonymous.

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To express by a synonym or synonyms; to give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος; σύν with, together + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name. See SYN-; NAME.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *synonymia*, Gr. συνωνυμία a synonym: cf. F. *synonymie.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

2. A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms.

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syn'dac-tyl'ic (sĭn'dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*, **syn-dac'ty-lous** (sĭn-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Syndactyl.

syn-dac'ty-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Syndactylism.

syn-dec'to-my (sĭn-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* Gr. σύνδεσμος a band, bond + *-ectomy.*] = PERITOMY **a**.

syn'der-e'sis (sĭn'dĕr-ē'sĭs). Var. of SYNTERESIS.

syn'de-sis (sĭn'dē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνδεσις a binding together.] State of being bound together.

syn'des-mi'tis (sĭn'dĕs-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-itis.*] **a** Inflammation of a ligament. **b** Conjunctivitis.

syn'des-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-logy.*] The anatomy of ligaments.

Syn-des'mon (sĭn-dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν + δεσμός a bond.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs constituted by the rue anemone.

syn'des-mo'sis (sĭn'dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύνδεσμος a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by an interosseous ligament. — **syn'des-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'des-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύνδεσμος band + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Cutting or dissection of ligaments.

syn'di-ca-ble (sĭn'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to examination, censure, or control. *Obs.*

syn'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *syndicatus*, p. p. of *syndicare* to censure.] To judge; censure. *Obs.*

syn'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that syndicates.

syn'dic-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*

syn'doc. Var. of SINTOC.

syndon. Obs. pres. ind. pl. of BE.

syn'dro-me (sĭn'drō-mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνδρομή; σύν with + δραμεῖν to run.] **a** Concurrence. *R.* **b** *Med.* A group of symptoms occurring together.

Syn'dy-oc'er-as (sĭn'dĭ-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύνδυο two together + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates from the Miocene of Nebraska, allied to *Protoceras* and supposed to be ancestral antelopes. The skull bore two pairs of horns curving toward each other.

syne (sīn). Scot. var. of SIND, *n. & v.*

syne. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SINE.

syne. Archaic or Scot. var. of SIN, *adv., prep., & conj.*

synechalle. ✝ SENESCHAL.

syn-ech'i-ol'o-gy (sĭ-nĕk'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνέχεια continuity + *-logy.*] A doctrine of continuity, or of a constant principle uniting changing or multiple events.

syn'e-chism (sĭn'ē-kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. συνεχισμός.] That tendency of philosophic thought insisting on the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy, and esp. on the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *C. S. Peirce.* — **syn'e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

syn-ech'o-log'i-cal (sĭ-nĕk'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SYNECHIOLOGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continuum.

syn'ech-ot'o-my (sĭn'ĕk-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*synechia* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a synechia.

syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.

syn'ec-thry (sĭn'ĕk-thrĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἔχθρα hatred.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with dislike or enmity. Cf. SYMPHILY.

syn-ec'tic (sĭ-nĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συνεκτικός fit to hold together.] **a** Joining things of different nature. **b** *Math.* Holomorphic.

syn-e'dral (sĭ-nē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. σύνεδρος sitting with.] *Bot.* Growing on the angles of a stem.

syn-ed'ri-al (sĭ-nĕd'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the synedrion. *R.*

syn-e'drous (sĭ-nē'drŭs), *a.* = SYNEDRAL

synegen. ✝ SIN, *v.*

syn'ei-de'sis (sĭn'ī-dē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. συνείδησις.] Consciousness; also, conscience. *Obs.*

syn-e'ma (sĭ-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., for *synnema*; Gr. σύν together + νῆμα a thread.] *Bot.* The column of united filaments in a monadelphous flower.

syn-em'me-non (sĭ-nĕm'ē-nŏn), *n pl.* [Gr. συνημμένων, gen. pl. of p. p. of συνάπτειν to join together.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Syn'en-tog'na-thi (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ἐντός within + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group of physoclistous fishes having spineless fins, united lower pharyngeal bones, and the lateral line forming a ridge along the lower lateral part of the body. It includes the garfishes (Belonidæ), saury, flying fishes, and halfbeaks. — **syn-en'tog-nath** (sĭ-nĕn'tŏg-năth), *n.* — **syn'en-tog'na-thous** (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

syn-er'e-sis. Var. of SYNÆRESIS.

syn'er-gas'tic (sĭn'ẽr-găs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. ἐργαστικός working.] Of, pert. to, or done by, joint effort. *R.*

syn-er'gic (sĭ-nûr'jĭk), *a.* Synergetic.

syn-er'gi-da (-jĭ-dȧ), *n.; pl.* -GIDÆ (-dē) [NL.] A synergid.

syneschalle. ✝ SENESCHAL.

syn'es-the'si-a. Var. of SYNÆSTHESIA.

syn-e'ti-on Var. of SYNÆTION

syn'eu-ro'sis (sĭn'ū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. νεῦρον sinews + *-osis.*] Synchondrosis. *Obs.*

synfan. ✝ SYMPHAN.

syn'ga-my (sĭŋ'gȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-gamy.*] **a** *Bot.* Promiscuous intercrossing of related plants that flower at the same period; — opp. to *asyngamy.* **b** *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union. *Rare.* — **syn-gam'ic** (sĭn-găm'ĭk), *a.*

syngen. ✝ SIN, *v.*

Syn'ge-ne'si-a (sĭn'jē-nē'zhĭ-*a*; -sĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. γένεσις generation.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class including the composites. — **syn'ge-ne'sian** (-shăn), *a.*

syn'ge-ne'sious (-shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having stamens united by the anthers as in composites.

syn-gen'ic (sĭn-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συγγενής.] Congenital. *Rare.*

synget. ✝ SIGNET.

synglere. ✝ SANGLIER.

synglerty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *singulerté* uniqueness, *sengler* single, solitary.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*

Syng'na-tha (sĭng'nȧ-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHILOPODA.

Syng-nath'i-dæ (sĭng-năth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of lophobranch fishes having an elongate, tubular snout and lacking the ventral and first dorsal fins. It comprises the sea horse and pipefishes, and constitutes a suborder, **Syng'na-thi** (sĭng'nȧ-thī). The type genus is **Syng'na-thus** (-thŭs), containing the typical pipefishes. — **syng'na-thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **syng'na-thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*

syng'na-thous (sĭng'nȧ-thŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Syngnathi or Syngnatha.

syngnett. ✝ CYGNET.

syn'gra-phus, *n.* [L.] A syngraph. *Obs.*

Syn-hed'ri-on (sĭn-hĕd'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of SYNEDRION.

synk ✝ CINQUE.

syn'ka-tath'e-sis (sĭŋ'kȧ-tăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. συγκατάθεσις.] *Philos.* Acceptance or indorsement of a presentation or idea as true or valid; — a term used for a Stoic doctrine analogous to the modern view of judgment.

syn'ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'-), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. κίνησις movement.] *Med.* Involuntary movement in one part when another part is moved. — **syn'ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

synne. ✝ SIN.

synnet. ✝ SENNET.

synnowe. ✝ SINEW

syn'o-cha (sĭn'ō-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συνοχή a holding together. See SYNECHIA.] *Med.* See SYNOCHUS. *Obs.*

syn'o-chal (-kăl), *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, synocha. *Obs.*

synoche. ✝ SYNOCHA. See SYNOCHUS.

syn-o'chre-ate (sĭ-nō'krē-āt). Var. of SYNOCREATE.

syn'o-chus (sĭn'ō-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνοχος joined together.] *Med.* Either of two forms of fever, called *synocha* by some, and *synochus* by others. *Obs.*

syn-o'di-an (sĭ-nō'dĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a synod. *Obs.*

syn-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNODICAL.

syn'od-ist (sĭn'ŭd-ĭst), *n.* An adherent to a synod.

Syn'o-don'ti-dæ (sĭn'ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + *-idæ.*] The family constituted by the lizard fishes. See LIZARD FISH **a**. — **syn'o-don'tid** (-tĭd), *n.* — **syn'o-don'toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

Syn'o-dus (sĭn'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lizard fishes (Synodontidæ).

syn-œ'cism (sĭ-nē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. συνοικισμός combination.] A joining or combining. *Rare.*

syn-oi'cous (sĭ-noi'kŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.

synomome ✝ CINNAMON.

syn-om'o-sy (sĭ-nŏm'ō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσία, fr. συνομνύναι to swear with or together.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a society or group of persons bound together by oath. *R.*

syn-on'y-mal (-nŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.* Synonymous. *Obs.* — **syn-on'y-mal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

syn-on'y-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to synonymy.

syn'o-nyme (sĭn'ō-nĭm). Var. of SYNONYM.

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. G. *synonymik.* See SYNONYMOUS.] Science, or the scientific treatment, of synonyms. *Rare.*

syn'o-nym'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] Lexicon of synonyms. *R.*

syn'o-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being synonymous. *Rare.*

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To form synonyms. *Rare.*

3. In old rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.
4. The scientific names (incorrect and correct) collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group ; also, a list of these names specifying the books and authors employing them.

syn-op′sis (sĭ-nŏp′sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. σύνοψις; σύν with, together + ὄψις a sight, view, from the root seen in E. *optic*.] **1**. A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view, of a whole ; an abstract or summary ; a syllabus.
2. *East. Ch.* A manual of prayers for the use of the laity, compiled from various office books.
Syn.—Abridgment, epitome, abstract, syllabus, summary, conspectus. See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op′tic (sĭ-nŏp′tĭk), *n.* [*often cap.*] Any of the Synoptic Gospels or of the authors of the Synoptic Gospels.

syn-op′tic (sĭ-nŏp′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνοπτικός: cf. F. *synop-*
syn-op′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.* See SYNOPSIS.] **1**. Affording a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts.
2. [*often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking the same or a common view ; — applied to the first three Gospels, as disting. from the Fourth, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language ; hence, of or pert. to the Synoptic Gospels ; as, the *Synoptic* problem.
Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT. — **S. problem**, the problem as to the origin and relations of the Synoptic Gospels presented by their resemblances. In most of the numerous and often complicated hypotheses which have been advanced, Mark is considered one of the sources of Matthew and Luke, while these are connected, if at all, by Luke's borrowing from Matthew. — **s. weather chart**, *Meteor.*, a weather chart of a wide region compiled from observations taken in various places at or near the same time.

Syn′op-tis′tic (sĭn′ŏp-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, the Synoptists or the Synoptic Gospels.

Syn-o′um (sĭ-nō′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A genus of meliaceous trees, distinguished by two united ovules in each cell of the ovary and by numerous included stamens. The two species are Australian; *S. glandulosum* is the rosewood of New South Wales.

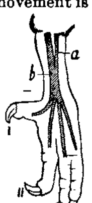
syn-ou′si-acs (sĭ-nōō′shĭ-ăks; sĭ-nou′-), *n.* [Gr. συνουσία society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies ; — used in library cataloguing.

syn-o′vi-a (sĭ-nō′vĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. Gr. σύν with + L. *ovum* egg.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid containing a mucinlike substance and secreted by the synovial membranes of articulations, bursæ, and tendon sheaths (see under SYNOVIAL, *a.*).

syn-o′vi-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synovial*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to synovia ; secreting synovia. — **syn-o′vi-al-ly**, *adv.*
synovial capsule, in freely movable joints, the completely closed cavity containing synovia, formed by the smooth cartilages covering the articular surfaces of the bones and the surrounding capsular ligament. — **s. fluid**, synovia. — **s. ligaments**, ligamentlike folds of the synovial membrane occurring in certain joints, esp. in the knee. — **s. membrane**, the dense connective-tissue membrane, often produced into folds or villi and partially covered with patches of flattened cells, which lines the ligamental surfaces of synovial capsules, sheaths of tendons where free movement is necessary, and bursæ, and secretes the synovia.

syn′o-vi′tis (sĭn′ō-vī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane, usually with pain and swelling of the joint.

syn-pel′mous (sĭn-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. πέλμα the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.



Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I, II, III, IV*, First to Fourth Toes. *a, b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b*.

syn-tac′tic (sĭn-tăk′tĭk), *n. Math.* Combinatorial analysis ; the doctrine of the ways of combining things.

syn-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συντακτικός putting together,
syn-tac′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } composing. See SYNTAX.] Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′tax (sĭn′tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. σύνταξις, fr. συντάσσειν to put together in order; σύν with + τάσσειν to put in order: cf. F. *syntaxe*. See SYN-; TACTICS.]
1. Connected system or order ; union of things ; a number of things joined ; organism. *Obs.* "The whole *syntax* of beings." *Glanvill.*
2. *Gram.* Sentence structure ; that part of grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage.

syn′ter-e′sis (sĭn′tĕr-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συντήρησις preservation, fr. συντηρεῖν to preserve ; σύν with + τηρεῖν to guard.] **1**. *Med.* Prophylaxis. *Obs.*
2. *Schol.* The innate moral principle, or sense of right and wrong, which impels men toward good and withholds them from evil ; the moral rule or law of which conscience is the particular instance or application.

syn′the-sis (sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, Gr. σύνθεσις, fr. συντιθέναι to place or put together; σύν with + τιθέναι to place. See THESIS.] **1**. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compounding medicines.
2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements ; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen ; the *synthesis* of carbohydrates ; — contrasted with *analysis*. (Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS.) Specif., artificial synthesis, by laboratory methods ; as, the *synthesis* of alizarin.
3. The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera ; — the opposite of *analysis*.

Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Alexander the Commentator defined *synthesis* as a progress from principles to consequences, analysis as a regress from consequences to principles. *Encyc. Brit.*

4. *Philol.* Combination of radical and inflectional elements into inflected words; — disting. from *analysis*, in which the inflectional elements are separate words. Cf. INFLECTION, 3 **a**.

syn′the-sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

syn′the-size (-sīz), *v. t.;* -SIZED (-sīzd) ; -SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng).
1. To combine by synthesis ; to unite ; to deal with synthetically.
2. To produce by synthesis ; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

syn-thet′ic (sĭn-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συνθετικός: cf. F. *syn-*
syn-thet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *thétique.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis ; — contrasted with *analytic*.

Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method ; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations. *Bolingbroke.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, artificial synthesis ; as, *synthetic* camphor. **b** *Biol.* Designating a group whose members combine in themselves structural characters of diverse groups. **c** *Philol.* Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis ; inflectional ; — distinguished from *analytic*.
synthetic division, *Math.*, an abridged method of dividing one polynomial by another, by means of detached coefficients. — **s. geometry**, elementary geometry, but esp. modern geometry, both as distinguished from analytic geometry. See MODERN GEOMETRY. — **s. judgment**. See ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **s. philosophy**, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer ; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole. See SPENCERIANISM. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject.

syn′thro-nus (sĭn′thrō-nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). [Gr. σύν with + θρόνος throne.] *Eccl.* In the early church, in the Eastern Church, and in some ancient churches in the West, the combined bishop's throne and clergy stalls. It is placed behind the altar and against the east wall of the apse.

syn-ton′ic (sĭn-tŏn′ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to syntony; specif., designating, or pert. to, a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving apparatus are in syntony with, and only with, one another. — **syn-ton′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-ton′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn′to-nize (sĭn′tō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Physics.* To adjust or devise so as to emit or respond to electric oscillations of a certain wave length ; to tune ; specif., to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in syntony with each other. — **syn′to-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn ; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

syn′to-niz′er (-nīz′ẽr), *n. Physics.* One that syntonizes; specif., a device consisting essentially of a variable inductance coil and condenser with a pair of adjustable spark balls, for attuning the time periods of antennæ in wireless telegraphy (called also **syntonizing coil**).

syn′to-ny (sĭn′tō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. συντονία agreement. See SYN-; TONE.] *Physics.* State of being adjusted to a certain wave length ; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

syn-trac′trix (sĭn-trăk′trĭks), *n.* [*syn-* + *tractrix*.] *Math.* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix, which divides the constant tangent intercept in a given ratio.

sy′pher (sī′fẽr), *v. t.;* SY′PHERED (-fẽrd) ; SY′PHER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph′i-lis (sĭf′ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus," which was published in 1530 ; perh. fr. Gr. σῦς hog, swine + φίλος dear, loving.] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious venereal disease marked by various structural lesions ; the pox. Its course has usually three stages : **primary syphilis**, characterized by a chancre and indolent buboes ; **secondary syphilis**, characterized by mucous patches, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands ; and **tertiary syphilis**, characterized by gummata and severe skin lesions.

syph′i-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *syphilitique*.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A syphilitic patient. — **syph′i-lit′i-cal-ly** (-lĭt′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syph′i-lize (sĭf′ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). *Med.* To inoculate with syphilitic virus, esp. as a preventive measure. — **syph′i-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′-), *n.*

syph′i-lol′o-gy (-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-logy*.] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph′i-lol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Syr′i-ac (sĭr′ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*, fr. *Syria*: cf. F. *syriaque*.] Of or pert. to Syria or its language.
Syriac ulcer, *Med.*, diphtheria. — **S. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **S. Vulgate**, the Peshitta.

Syr′i-ac, *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished as a literary language until the 13th century. The earlier Syriac script is called *estrangelo*, the modern, *serta*. The version of the Bible known as Peshitta is its most important monument, but there is also an extensive Christian literature. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. NEO-SYRIAC.

Syr′i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac.
Syrian bear, a silvery or yellowish gray bear (*Ursus syriacus*), prob. only a variety of the European brown bear, inhabiting Syria. — **S. Code**, a code of Roman laws privately compiled, apparently by some priest for use in the ecclesiastical courts. It appeared about 50 years before the Justinian Code, and was accepted as law in parts of the East for many centuries. It became first known to moderns in a Syrian translation. — **S. rue**. = AFRICAN RUE. — **S. text**. See TEXT. — **S. thistle**, an Old World thistle (*Carduus syriacus*). — **S. tobacco**, the plant *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly supposed to yield the tobacco produced in Syria.

Syr′i-an, *n.* [L. *Syrius*: cf. F. *Syrien*.] **1**. A native of Syria ; esp., a person of the native Semitic population formed by the intermingling of Arabs with descendants of the Phœnicians, Jews, and other ancient Semitic peoples.
2. A member of the Syrian Christian Church, which has offshoots as far east as India.

Syr′i-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Also **Syr′i-asm** (-ăz′m). A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity of the Syrian language ; a Syriacism.

sy-rin′ga (sĭ-rĭŋ′gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦριγξ, σύριγγος, a shepherd's pipe, tube. See SYRINGE.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World oleaceous shrubs, the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid panicles, the corolla with a cylindrical tube and four spreading lobes, the seeds winged. See LILAC, 1, *Note*.
2. [So called because its stems were formerly used as pipestems.] In popular and horticultural usage, any garden shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*; mock orange. Syringas have large white, or cream-colored, often fragrant flowers.

syr′inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. σῦριγξ, σύριγγος, a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe: cf. F. *seringue*. Cf. SYRINGA.] **1**. **a** A kind of small hand pump for throwing a stream of liquid or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material, with a nozzle. It is used for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. **b** Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube (called in full **fountain syringe**).
2. *Zoöl.* A syringium.

syr′inge, *v. t.;* SYR′INGED (-ĭnjd); SYR′ING-ING (-ĭn-jĭng).
1. To inject by means of a syringe.
2. To wash and clean by injections from a syringe.

syr′inge, *v. i.* To use a syringe.

sy-rin′ge-al (sĭ-rĭn′jē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx ; as, *syringeal* muscles.

sy-rin′gin (-jĭn), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 \cdot H_2O$, found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa*) and of the privet ; — formerly called also *lilacin*. It is a methoxy derivative of coniferin. — **sy-rin′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

sy-rin′go-my-e′li-a (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-mī-ē′lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σῦριγξ a tube + *myelo-* + *-ia*.] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults. It is characterized by muscular atrophy, esp. of the upper extremities, loss of the sense of pain and temperature with tactile sensibility retained, and various vasomotor disturbances. It is due to cavities in the spinal cord resulting from gliomatous tumors. — **sy-rin′go-my-el′ic** (-ĕl′ĭk), *a.*

syr′inx (sĭr′ĭŋks), *n.; L. pl.* SYRINGES (sĭ-rĭn′jēz). [L. (in

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synop. *Abbr.* Synopsis.
synopar ✝ CINNABAR.
synopare. ✝ SINOPER.
syn′oph-thal′mus (sĭn′ŏf-thăl′mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity having only one eye.
Syn-op′sis Ba-sil′i-co′rum (bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-kō′rŭm). Any of several abridgments of the Basilica, esp. one (**Synopsis Basilicorum major**) made about 997 (see HEXABIBLOS) or one (**S. B. minor**) made early in the 13th century.
syn′op-sy, *n.* A synopsis. *Obs.*
syn-op′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNOPTIC, -OPTICAL. [A synoptic.]
syn-op′tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*often cap.*]
syn-or′chism (sĭ-nôr′kĭz′m), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Med.* Partial or complete fusion of the testicles.
syn-os′te-ol′o-gy (sĭ-nŏs′tē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + *-logy*.] Arthrology.
syn-os′te-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), **syn′os-to′sis** (-tō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Anat.* Ankylosis. — **syn′os-tosed** (sĭn′ŏs-tōst ; -tōzd), *a.* — **syn′os-tot′ic** (-tŏt′ĭk), **syn′os-tot′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn′os-tot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn′o-vip′a-rous (-ō-vĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*synovia* + *-parous*.] *Physiol.* Producing or secreting synovia.
syn-sep′al-ous (sĭn-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *sepal*.] Gamosepalous.
syn′tagm, *n.* = SYNTAGMA. *Obs.*
syn-tag′ma (sĭn-tăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύνταγμα, fr. συντάσσειν to put together.] **a** A systematic collection or grouping, as of writings. **b** *Bot.* A body made up of tagmata.
Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX. [Syntax. *Rare.*]
syn-tax′is (sĭn-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [L.]
syn-tech′nic (sĭn-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σύντεχνος practicing the same art. See SYN-; TECHNIC.] *Biol.* Designating resemblance between unrelated animals due to parallel development or adaptation to similar surroundings.
syn-tec′tic (-tĭk), **syn-tec′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *syntecticus*; cf. Gr. συντηκτικός apt to faint, easily liquefied.] Of or pert. to syntexis ; wasting.
syn′te-no′sis (sĭn′tē-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. τένων a sinew.] *Anat.* Articulation by tendons.
syn-ter′e-sy, *n.* Synteresis; hence, remorse. *Obs.*
syn′te-ret′ic (sĭn′tē-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συντηρητικός.] Prophylactic. *Obs.* [phylaxis. *Obs.*]
syn′te-ret′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Pro-
syn-tex′is (sĭn-tĕk′sĭs), *n.* [L., Gr. σύντηξις.] *Med.* Wasting ; colliquation.
syn′theme (sĭn′thēm), *n.* [Gr. σύνθημα (cf. also σύνθεμα) agreement, connection. See SYN-; THEME.] A system of sets and subsets of a larger set of objects, containing every one taken a fixed number of times.
synthen. ✝ SITHEN.
syn-ther′mal (sĭn-thûr′măl), *a.* [*syn-* + *thermal*.] Having the same degree of heat.
syn′the-siz′er (sĭn′thē-sīz′ẽr), *n.* One that synthesizes.
syn-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNTHETICAL.
syn-thet′i-cism (sĭn-thĕt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Synthetic principles ; tendency to observe synthetic methods.
syn′the-tist (sĭn′thē-tĭst), *n.* A synthesist.
syn′the-tize (sĭn′thē-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. Gr. συνθετίζεσθαι.] To combine ; synthesize. *Rare.*
syntillously. ✝ SCINTILLOUSLY.
syn-to′mi-a, *n.* [NL.] Syntomy.
syn′to-my (sĭn′tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. συντομία, fr. συντέμνειν to cut short: σύν with + τέμνειν to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Rare.*
syn-ton′ic (sĭn-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Lit., tense ; — used in ancient musical theory. See *comma syntonum*, under COMMA, 5.
syn′to-nin (sĭn′tō-nĭn), *n.* [G.; cf. Gr. σύντονος stretched tight, intense.] *Physiol. Chem.* An acid albuminate : specif., one got by extraction of muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.
syn′to-no-lyd′i-an (-nō-lĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. σύντονος intense + Λύδιος Lydian.] Hypolydian. See MODE, 1 **a**.
syn′to-nous (sĭn′tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σύντονος.] Syntonic.
syn′trope (sĭn′trōp), *n. Zoöl.* A syntropic part or appendage.
syn-trop′ic (sĭn-trŏp′ĭk), **syn-trop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. τροπή a turning.] *Zoöl.* Repeated symmetrically without being reversed, as are ribs of one side ; — opposed to *antitropic*.
syn′tro-py (sĭn′trō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being syntropic.
Syn′ty-che (sĭn′tĭ-kē). *Bib.*
syn-typ′ic (sĭn-tĭp′ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + *typic*.] Of the same type. —
syn-typ′i-cism (-ĭ′sĭz′m), *n.*
syn′u-lot′ic (sĭn′ū-lŏt′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. συνουλωτικός promoting cicatrization. *Med.* A cicatrizing medicine. *Obs.*
syn-u′si-ast (sĭ-nū′zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. συνουσιαστής.] A believer in consubstantiation. *Obs.*
syon. ✝ SCION.
syon. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
sypers ✝ CYPRESS.
sy′pher. ✝ CIPHER.
syph′i-lide (sĭf′ĭ-lĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *syphilide*.] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption due to syphilis.
syph′i-li-pho′bi-a (-lĭ-fō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Syphilophobia.
syph′i-lo-derm′ (sĭf′ĭ-lō-dûrm′), *n.* [See SYPHILIS; -DERM.] A syphilide. — **syph′i-lo-der′ma-tous** (-dûr′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph′i-log′ra-phy (-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-graphy*.] Scientific description of syphilis. — **syph′i-log′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
syph′i-loid (sĭf′ĭ-loid), *a.* [*syphilis* + *-oid*.] Like syphilis.
syph′i-lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A syphilitic tumor. — **syph′i-lom′a-tous** (-lŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -lō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph′i-lo-pho′bi-a (-lō-fō′bĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of syphilis.
sypirs. ✝ CYPRESS.
syplin. ✝ SAPLING.
Syr. *Abbr.* Syria; Syriac. [*Bib.*]
Sy′ra-cu′sa (sĭ′rȧ-kū′sȧ). *D.*
Syr′a-cu′san (sĭr′ȧ-kū′săn), *a.* Of, relating to, or connected with, Syracuse, esp. Syracuse in Sicily. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.
sy-rang′. Var. of SERANG.
syre (sīr), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.
sy′ren. Var. of SIREN, 6.
syrene. ✝ 1st SERENE.
syrepe. ✝ SIRUP.
Syr′i-a-cism (sĭr′ĭ-*ȧ*-sĭz′m), *n.* A Syrian idiom ; a Syrianism.
Syr′i-a-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One devoted to, or skilled in, study of Syriac, esp. of the Syriac version of the Bible. [*Bib.*]
Syr′i-a-ma′a-chah (-mā′ȧ-kȧ).
Syr′i-arch (sĭr′ĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Syriarcha*, Gr. Συριάρχης.] In the Roman empire, the chief priest of the Province of Syria.
syr′inge-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
syringe gun. A large syringe sometimes used for the capture of humming birds.
syr′in-gi′tis (sĭr′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYRINX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
sy-rin′gi-um (sĭ-rĭn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συρίγγιον, dim. of σῦριγξ a pipe.] *Zoöl.* **a** A muscular tubular organ connected with the mouth parts of hemipterous insects, used for the ejection of a poisonous secretion. **b** A tubular organ on the body of some insect larvæ, from which an offensive fluid can be ejected.
sy-rin′go-my′e-li′tis (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-mī′ĕ-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syringomyelia* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord associated with syringomyelia.
sy-rin′go-my′e-lo-cele′ (-mī′ĕ-lō-sēl′), *n. Med.* Spina bifida.
sy-rin′go-tome (sĭ-rĭŋ′gō-tōm), *n.* A small blunt-pointed bistoury, used in syringotomy.
syr′in-got′o-my (sĭr′ĭŋ-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦριγξ a hollow sore + τέμνειν to cut.] Operation of cutting for anal fistula.
Syr′i-on (sĭr′ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
syrlye. ✝ SURLY.
syr′ma (sûr′mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύρμα, fr. σύρειν to drag.] **1**. *Class. Antiq.* A trailing robe, worn esp. by tragic actors.
2. [*cap.*] [Gr. Σύρμα.] See STAR.

sense 1), Gr. Σύριγξ, NL. in other senses, fr. Gr. σῦριγξ a pipe.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian nymph pursued by Pan and changed, at her entreaty, into a tuft of reeds, out of which Pan then made his pipes.
2. *Music.* A Panpipe.
3. *Archæology.* Something tubular or cylindrical; specif., *Arch.*, a tunnel-shaped rock-cut tomb of ancient Egypt.
4. The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. It is most highly developed in the Oscines, or singing birds. Commonly the lower cartilaginous tracheal rings are enlarged and fused and crossed by a bony bar (*pessulus*) from which arise certain membranes, the vibration of which produces the voice. It varies greatly in different groups, and is very important in classification. The syrinx is sometimes called **lower larynx.** Birds have a true larynx at the top of the trachea, but it does not produce the voice.

Sy′ro- (sī′rō-; sĭr′ō-). Combining form for *Syrian;* as in *Syro*-Arabian, *Syro*-Chaldee, etc. — **Sy′ro-Chal′dee′ al′pha-bet**, the most archaic of the existing scripts, descended from the estrangelo. It is more cursive than the Nestorian.

Sy′ro-phœ-ni′cian (-fē-nĭsh′ăn), *a.* [*Syro-* + *Phœnician;* cf. L. *Syrophoenix* a Syrophœnician, Gr. Συροφοῖνιξ.] Of or relating to the Roman province of Syrophœnicia. — *n.* A native of Syrophœnicia.

X1½
Syrphus Fly (*Syrphus politus*).

syr′phus fly (sûr′fŭs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name; cf. Gr. σύρφος, σέρφος, a kind of winged insect.] Any of numerous cyclorrhaphous dipterous flies of *Syrphus* and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidæ. The species vary greatly in form and coloration, but are generally distinguished by a spurious longitudinal vein near the middle of the fore wing. Many mimic bees or wasps and many have the abdomen transversely banded with yellow. The adults mostly frequent flowers, flying in sunshine, and feed on honey and pollen. The larvæ of some species live in decaying vegetable matter or in mud or water (see RAT-TAILED LARVA), but many prey on plant lice, and hence are beneficial.

sys-si′ti-a (sĭ-sĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭt′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gr. συσσιτία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The practice among the Dorians, esp. among the Spartans and Cretans, of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, to cement social and civil bonds, promote discipline and good habits among the young, etc.

sys-tal′tic (sĭs-tăl′tĭk), *a.* [L. *systalticus* drawing together, Gr. συσταλτικός, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together. Cf. SUSTALTIC, SYSTOLE.] *Physiol.* Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

sys′tem (sĭs′tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. σύστημα, fr. συνιστάναι to place together; σύν with + ἱστάναι to place: cf. F. *système.* See STAND.] **1**. An aggregation or assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; a natural combination, or organization of part to part, conceived as formed by a process of growth or as due to the nature of the objects connected; an organic whole; as, the solar *system;* a *system* of railways.
2. Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

The great *system* of the world. *Boyle.*

3. An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing; as, a *system* of philosophy, government, or botany.
4. A plan, scheme, or method by which ideas or things may be interrelated; a mode of operation governed by general laws or rules; as, a *system* of classification.
5. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's business.
6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* (1) An interval regarded as a compound of two lesser ones; — so used in Byzantine music. (2) A classified series of tones, as a mode or scale. (3) The collection of staves which form a full *score* (which see). **b** *Biol.* Those organs collectively which especially contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous *system.* **c** The body considered as a functional unit. **d** *Zoöl.* In many compound ascidians, a group of zooids arranged about a cloacal cavity serving for them in common, and into which the atrial orifices of all open. **e** *Phys. Chem.* An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. **f** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two or more periods. Also, a single period greater in extent than a verse. **g** The rocks of a period. See GEOLOGY.
Syn. — See ORDER.

sys′tem-at′ic (sĭs′tĕm-ăt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συστηματικός: cf.
sys′tem-at′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *systématique.*] **1**. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants; a *systematic* course of study.

A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic.* *Whewell.*

2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer; *systematic* benevolence.
3. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical.

These ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical.* *Boyle.*

4. *Med.* Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, *systematic* degeneration.
5. *Pros.* Of or pert. to a system (sense 6 **f**); made up of, or constituting, a system or systems; strophic. Cf. STICHIC.
systematic botany, s. zoölogy, those branches of botany and zoölogy respectively which pertain to classification or taxonomy. — **s. error.** *Math.* = CONSTANT ERROR (*Poincaré*). See ERROR, 6. — **s. theology**, that branch of theology aiming to reduce all revealed truth to a series of statements that together shall form an organized whole.

sys′tem-at′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

sys′tem-a-tism (sĭs′tĕm-*ȧ*-tĭz′m), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

sys′tem-a-tist (sĭs′tĕm-*ȧ*-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *systématiste.*] **1**. One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer. **2**. *Nat. Hist.* One especially concerned with classification; a taxonomist.

sys′tem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *systématiser.* Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] To reduce to system or method; to arrange methodically; to methodize; as, to *systematize* a collection of plants; to *systematize* one's work or ideas. — **sys′tem-a-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **sys′tem-a-tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

sys′tem-a-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύστημα, συστήματος, system + *-logy.*] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

sys-tem′ic (sĭs-tĕm′ĭk), *a.* **1**. Of, relating to, or common to, a system; as, the *systemic* circulation of the blood.
2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, *systemic* death, in distinction from *local* death (see DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d cit.); *systemic* circulation, or *systemic* arteries, in distinction from the pulmonary circulation or arteries; *systemic* diseases.

sys′tem-ize (sĭs′tĕm-īz), *v. t.;* SYS′TEM-IZED (-īzd); SYS′TEM-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize. — **sys′tem-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **sys′tem-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

sys′to-le (sĭs′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συστολή, fr. συστέλλειν to contract; σύν with + στέλλειν to set, place.] **1**. *Gram.* Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as for metrical convenience; — opposed to *ectasis* or *diastole.* "In most cases this shortening is not arbitrary, but represents a pronunciation which was in actual use, esp. among the common people." *G. M. Lane, Latin Gram.*
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; also, the contraction of a rhythmically pulsating contractile vacuole; — correlative to *diastole.* — **sys-tol′ic** (sĭs-tŏl′ĭk), *a.*

syz′y-get′ic (sĭz′ĭ-jĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy; syzygial. — **syz′y-get′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

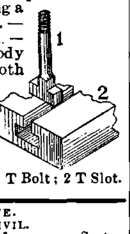
syz′y-gy (sĭz′ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* a joining together, conjunction, Gr. συζυγία; σύν with + ζευγνύναι to join, ζυγόν yoke: cf. F. *syzygie.* See YOKE, *n.*] **1**. *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which the planet is in conjunction or opposition; — com. in *pl.*
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet, and hence sometimes extended to denote a four-syllabled foot such as the Ionic.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The immovable union and partial concrescence of two joints of an arm of a crinoid to form a single segment; also, the segment so formed. **b** The intimately united and apparently fused condition of certain low organisms during conjugation.
4. *Alg.* A linear equation between fundamental covariants of a quantic; any linear function of a set of variables.

T

T (tē). **1**. The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a *dental.* Its voiced correlative is *d.* With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct interdental sounds, as in *th*in, *th*en. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 235. T derives its name and form from the Latin, the form of the Latin letter being further derived through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* It is etymologically most nearly related to *d, s, th;* as in *t*ug, *d*uke; *t*wo, *d*ual, L. *d*uo; re*s*in, L. re*s*ina, Gr. ῥητίνη; *t*enuous, *th*in. See D, S.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The nineteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) twentieth in a series; nineteenth (or twentieth) in order or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). **b** Time. **c** [*cap.*] Terminal (bond); — used on the tape of stock tickers. **d** [*cap.*] Surface tension.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, T stands for 160, and T̄ for 160,000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **T.**: Various proper names, as Theodore, Thomas, Theresa, Titus, etc.; Territory; Testament; in wigwagging, the; Trinity term (*Law*); Tuesday; Turkish; pounds Turkish. **b** In the form **t.** or **T.**: tace (It., be silent) (*Music*); in betting, taken; tasto (*Music*); temperature; tempo (*Music*); tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tensor (*Geom.*); thief (the letter being formerly branded on the hand of a convicted thief); in the log book, thunder (*Naut.*); thurm (G., rook or castle) (*Chess*); time; tome (F., volume); tomus (L., volume); ton or tons; tonneau (F., ton) (*Metric System*); township; transit (*Com.*); transitive; trillo (*Music*); tun; tutti (*Music*).

T (tē), *n.; pl.* T's, Ts (tēz). **1**. The letter T, t, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter T.
to a T, as if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me to a *T;* it fits me to a *T.*

T, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter **T**; as, **T** abutment or **T**-abutment, **T** bar or **T**-bar, **T** beam, **T** bob, **T** bolt, **T** branch, **T** bulb, **T** connection, **T** crank, **T** hinge, **T** iron, **T** pipe, **T** plate, **T** rail, **T** rest, **T** slot, etc.
T bandage, *Surg.*, a bandage shaped like the letter **T**, and used chiefly for application to the groin, or perineum. — **T bar** *or* **beam**, a metal bar or beam having a cross section of the form of the letter **T**. — **T bolt**, a bolt having a crosspiece for a head. — **T cart**, an open, two-seated wagon, with body shaped like a **T**. — **T cloth**, plain cotton cloth stamped with a T, made in Great Britain and sold in Asia. — **T cross**, a tau cross. — **T iron.** **a** A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, used as a hook. **b** Iron in **T** bars, used in structures. — **T plate**, a **T**-shaped plate used as a splice and for stiffening a joint where the end of one beam abuts against the side of another. — **T rail**, a kind of rail for railroad tracks, having no flange at the bottom, so that a section resembles the letter **T**. — **T square**, a ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines; — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the crosspiece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board.


1 T Bolt; 2 T Slot.

't. Contraction of IT; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

tab (tăb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something, as to a garment; specif.: **a** The flap or latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or a buckle. **b** = TAG, *n.*, 4. **c** A small loop for pulling or lifting something. **d** A border of lace or other material, formerly worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets. **e** A loose pendent part of a child's or woman's garment, as a hanging sleeve; esp., one of a number of pendent squares forming a border. **f** *Archery.* A small leather piece to protect the fingers. **g** = EARTAB.
2. *Theat.* A narrow drop hung by a single line.
3. Account; reckoning; check; as, to keep *tab.* *Colloq.*

tab′ard (tăb′ård), *n.* [OF. *tabard, tabart;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, W. *tabar*, LGr. ταμπάριον, LL. *tabardum.*] **1**. A short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, worn in inclement weather.

In a *tabard* he [the Plowman] rode upon a mare. *Chaucer.*

2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn

syr-mat′ic, *a.* Trailing. *Obs.*
Syr′ni-um (sûr′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύρνιον a bird of ill omen.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls without ear tufts, including the European tawny owl and the American barred owl and their allies. In the American usage now replaced by *Strix.*
Sy′ro-Chal-da′ic, *a.* & *n.* = ARAMAIC.
Sy′ro-Mac′e-do′ni-an, *a.* See SYRO-. — **Syro-Macedonian Era.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.*
syrop. † SIRUP.
Sy′ro-phe-ni′cian. Var. of SYROPHŒNICIAN.
Syr′phi-dæ (sûr′fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SYRPHUS FLY. — **syr′phid** (-fĭd), *a.* & *n.*
syrt (sûrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank in the sea, Gr. σύρτις: cf. F. *syrte.*] A quicksand; a bog. *R.* — **syr′tic** (sûr′tĭk), *a.* *R.*
syr′tis (sûr′tĭs), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tēz). [L. See SYRT.] = SYRT.
syruge, *n.* [Cf. SURGERY, CHIRURGIC.] A surgeon. *Obs. Scot.*
syr′up (sĭr′ŭp), **syr′up-y** (-ĭ). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.
sy′rus. Var. of SARUS.
sysame. † SESAME.
syse. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
syse. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
sys-mat′i-cate, *a.* [See SCHISMATIC.] Schismatic. *Obs.*
sysour, *n.* An assizer. *Obs.*
sys′si-der-ite (sĭs′ĭ-dẽr-īt; -dē′rīt), *n.* [Gr. σύν with + σίδηρος iron + *-ite.*] = SIDEROLITE.
syst. *Abbr.* System.
sys′ta-sis (sĭs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύστασις, fr. συνίστασθαι to stand together. See SYSTEM.] A political union, confederation, or league. *Rare.*
sys-tat′ic (sĭs-tăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συστατικός introductory.] Commendatory; laudatory.
sys-te′ma na-tu′ræ (sĭs-tē′mȧ nȧ-tū′rē). [L.] A system or philosophic plan of all nature.
sys′tem-at′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYSTEMATIC.
sys′tem-a-ti′cian (sĭs′tĕm-*ȧ*-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* A systematist. *Rare.*
sys′tem-a-tiz′er (sĭs′tĕm-*ȧ*-tīz′ẽr), *n.* One that systematizes.
sys′tem-ist, *n.* = SYSTEMATIST.
sys′tem-less, *a.* See -LESS.
systerne. † CISTERN.
sys-til′i-us (sĭs-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. *systylius;* Gr. σύν with + στῦλος column.] In some mosses, a lid fixed to the columella and raised above the capsule when dry.
sys′tyle (sĭs′tīl), *a.* [L. *systylos*, Gr. σύστυλος with columns standing close; σύν with + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *systyle.*] See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b**.
sys′ty-lous (sĭs′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [See SYSTYLE.] *Bot.* **a** Having the styles coherent in a column. **b** In mosses, having the lid fixed to the columella.
sys′y-gy (sĭz′ĭ-jĭ). Var. of SYZYGY. *R.*
syt. † SIGHT.
syte. † CITY, SITE. [SIGHT; SIT.]
syth. † SITHE, time; SCYTHE;
syth, *n.* [See ASSYTH, ASSETH.] Compensation. *Obs. Scot.*
syth, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sie* to strain, Icel. *sīa.*] A strainer. *Obs. Scot.*
sythe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCYTHE, SITHE.
syther. † CIDER. [*Scot.*]
syth′ment, *n.* Compensation.
sytholl. sytole. † CITOLE.
sythtware. † SITHTWARE.
sy′ud. Var. of SAYID.
syve. † SIEVE.
syvelle. † CIVIL.
syver. Var. of SILVER. *Scot.*
sywestere. † SEWSTER.
syxte. † SIXTH.
syz′i-gy (sĭz′ĭ-jĭ). Var. of SYZYGY. *R.*
sy-zyg′i-al (sĭ-zĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a syzygy.
sy-zyg′i-um (sĭ-zĭj′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A syzygy.
Szek′ler (sĕk′lẽr), *n.* One of the Transylvanian Magyars living on the Carpathian slopes.
szo-pel′ka (sō-pĕl′kȧ; Russ. sŏp-yĕl′kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sopel'ka*, dim. of *sopl'* bagpipe, reed pipe.] A kind of oboe with brass mouthpiece, used in southern Russia.

T

T. See SHOT.
't. *Abbr.* Het (D., the): as, [van 't Hoff.]
t'. Contraction of TO, *infin.;* — often in Middle English joined with the following verb without apostrophe.
ta. † THO, TOE. [*pron.*, THOU.]
ta (tȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of THEE,
ta (tȧ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TO. [var. of TAKE.]
ta (*dial.* tā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
ta (tȧ), *definite article.* The. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ta, taa, *a.* One; — in *the ta.* *Obs.*
ta (tȧ), *pron.* It. *Dial. Eng.*
Ta. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Ta*]. Tantalum.
t. a. *Abbr.* Testantibus actis (L., as the acts show).
taa. † TAKE, TOE.
taa (tā, tä, tō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tægja* fiber.] A thread or fiber. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
taa (tä), *n.* [Chin. *t'ah.*] A Chinese or Japanese pagoda.
Taal (täl), *n.* [D., language.] The dialect of Dutch of the Boers of South Africa, containing Kafir and English words.
Taal′bond′ (täl′bŏnd′; -bŏnt′), *n.* [S. African D.; D. *taal* language + *bond* confederacy.] The association for promoting the use of and preserving the (Cape) Dutch language.
Ta′a-nach (tā′*ȧ*-năk). *Bib.*
Ta′a-nath-shi′loh (tā′*ȧ*-năth-shī′lō). *Bib.* [of TAUNT, tall.]
taant (tänt; tŏnt). Dial. Eng.
taar. † TAR.
taar. Obs. pret. of TEAR.
taarte. † TART, *n.*
taas. † TASS, a heap.
taast. † TASTE. [gle.]
taat (tät). Scot. var. of TAT, tan-
taa′tie (tā′tĭ). Scot. & dial. of TATIE, potato. [& *Dial. Eng.*]
taave (tāv). Var. of TAVE. *Scot.*
tab (tăb). Short for TABBY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [tables.]
Tab., *or* **tab.** *Abbr.* Tabitha;
T. A. B. *Abbr.* Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
ta-bac′co. † TOBACCO.
tab′a-chir′ (tăb′*ȧ*-shēr′). Var. of TABASHEER.
tab′a-co′sis (-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tabacum* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Poisoning from tobacco, esp. from inhaling tobacco dust.
ta-ba′cum (tȧ-bā′kŭm; tăb′*ȧ*-kŭm), *n.* [NL. See TOBACCO.] *Pharm.* Dried tobacco leaves.
‖ **ta′ba′gie′** (tȧ′bȧ′zhē′), *n.* [F.] A smoking room.
ta-ba′ko-i′re (tȧ-bä′kō-ē′rĕ), *n.* [Jap., a smoking pouch.] See NETSUKE.
Ta-ban′i-dæ (tȧ-băn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORSEFLY, 1. — **ta-ban′id** (tȧ-băn′ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
Ta-ba′nus (tȧ-bā′nŭs), *n.* [L., horsefly.] See HORSEFLY, 1.
Ta-ba′oth (tȧ-bā′ŏth; tăb′ā-ŏth). *Bib.*