

Rūn'let, n. [O. Fr. *rondelle*, a barrel; *ronde*, round.] A small barrel; a cask;—[dim. of RUN, a stream] a small stream of water; a rivulet; a run. [a brook; a runlet.]  
 Rūn'nel, n. [Dim. of RUN, a stream.] A rivulet.  
 Rūn'ner, n. He who or that which runs; a racer.  
 Rūn'net, n. [See RENNET.] The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to change milk to curds and cheese.—written also *rennet*.  
 Rūnn'ion (rūn'yūn), n. [Fr. *rogne*, the itch.] A paltry wretch. [small, stunted animal.]  
 Rūnt, n. [Cf. Fr. *rogner*, to stunt, to curtail.] A A coin in British Ind. a. The value of the silver rupee is from about forty-four to fifty cents.  
 Rūpt'ure (rūpt'yūr), n. [L. *ruptura*; *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A breach;—a hernia.—2, v. a. [pp. rupturing, ruptured.] To break; to burst.  
 Rūral, a. [L. *ruralis*; *rūs, ruris*, the country.] Relating to the country; rustic.  
 Rūral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life.  
 Rūral-ize, v. a. [pp. ruralizing, ruralized.] To render rustic.—2, v. n. To rusticate.  
 Rūse (rūz), n. [Fr. *ruser*, to trick, to evade; L. *recusare*, to refuse.—See RECUSANT.] Cunning; artifice; fraud; deceit; stratagem; a manoeuvre.  
 Rūsh, n. [Dut. & Ger. *rusch*; A.-S. *risce*.—Cf. L. *ruscus*, the broom-plant.] A plant;—anything worthless.—2, v. n. [O. Sw. *rusa, ruska*; Ger. *rauschen*, to rush; *rausch*, a rush; akin to RUS- TLE.] [pp. rushing, rushed.] To move with violence or rapidity.—3, n. A violent motion or course; a struggle.  
 Rūsh'-light, n. A rush-candle; a small taper.  
 Rūsh'y, a. Abounding with rushes.  
 Rūsk, n. [Sp. *rosca*, a screw,—also, a rusk, from its twisted shape.] A light cake; hard bread.  
 Rūss, n. A Russian.—2, a. Russian.  
 Rūss'et, a. [O. Fr. *rousset*; Fr. *roux, rousse*, red; L. *russus* or *russus*, red.] Reddish brown; gray;—rustic.—2, n. A country dress.  
 Rūss'et-y, a. Of a russet color.

Rūs'sian (rūsh'an or rū'shān), a. Relating to Russia.—2, n. An inhabitant of Russia.  
 Rūst, n. [A.-S. & Dan. *rust*; Dut. *roest*; Ger. & Sw. *rost*; probably allied to Red.] A reddish substance on iron or other metal; a peroxide of iron.—2, v. n. [pp. rusting, rusted.] To gather rust; to degenerate.—3, v. a. To make rusty.  
 Rūst'ic, n. [L. *rusticus*, rural; *rūs, ruris*, the country.] An inhabitant of the country.—2, a. Relating to the country; rural; plain; unadorned.  
 Rūst'ic-ate, v. n. [L. *rusticari, rusticatus*, to live in the country.] [pp. rusticating, rusticated.] To reside in the country.—2, v. a. To banish into the country.  
 Rūst'ic-ā'tion, n. [L. *rusticatio*.] Act of rusticating; a kind of exile into the country;—rustic work. [appearance.]  
 Rūst'ic-i-ty, n. [L. *rusticitas*.] Rudeness; rural [appearance].  
 Rūst'ic-ly, ad. In a rusty state.  
 Rūst'ic-ness, n. The state of being rusty.  
 Rūst'ic (rūst'is), v. n. [Frequentative, from the root of RUSH.] [pp. rustling, rustled.] To make a low rattle.—2, n. A noise, as of leaves in motion or things shaken; a rustling.  
 Rūst'y, a. Covered with rust; impaired.  
 Rūt, n. [Fr. *rut*; O. Fr. *rut*; *ruir*, to roar; L. *rugitus*, roaring, *rugere*, to roar.] Copulation of deer;—[Fr. *route*, a track.—See ROUTE] track of a wheel;—[see ROUTE] the roar of the surf.—2, v. n. [pp. rutting, rutted.] To cry or lust, as a deer.  
 Rū'ta-bā'ga, n. [Fr. *rutabaga*; origin doubtful.] The Swedish turnip.  
 Rūth, n. [Related to RUE, as *truth* to *true*.] Mercy; pity; misery; sorrow.  
 Rūth'less, a. Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.  
 Rūth'less-ly, ad. Without pity; cruelly.  
 Rūth'less-ness, n. Want of pity; cruelty.  
 Rūye (rū), n. [A.-S. *ryge*; Dut. *rogge*; Dan. *rug*; Ger. *roggen*; Russ. *rože*.] An esculent grain or bread-corn.  
 Rū'yt, n. [Hind.; Arab. *rayyat*, a flock; *rai*, pasturing.] A peasant; a cultivator. [India.]

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has, in English, two sounds: first, its genuine, hissing sound, as in *son*; secondly, the sound of *z*, as in *wise, has*; besides that heard in *pleasure*, and that of the digraph *sh*.  
 Sa-bā'oth, or Sāb'a-ōth [sa-bā-ōth', H.], n. [Heb. *sebaoth*, armies.] Hosts; armies.  
 Sāb-bā-tā'ri-an, n. One who observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first.  
 Sāb' bath, n. [Heb. *shabbath*, rest, desistance,—or perhaps "the divider," because it separates the weeks.] The day of rest and worship; Sunday.—The Jewish Sabbath is the seventh day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, the first.  
 Sāb-bāt'ic, } a. Belonging to the Sabbath; re-  
 Sāb-bāt'ic-cal, } sembling the Sabbath.  
 Sāb'er-tāsh, or Sā'bre-tāche, n. [Fr. *sabretache*; Ger. *sübeltsche*; *sübel*, a sabre, and *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern pocket on a sword-belt.  
 Sā'ble (sā'bl), n. [Late L. *sabelus*; Fr. *sabelle*; Ger. *sabel*; Dan. *sabel*; Russ. *sobol*.] A small quadruped;—a dark fur.—2, a. Of the color of sable; dark; black.  
 Sabot (sā-bō'), n. [Fr. *sabot*.—Cf. Sp. *zapata*, a boot; It. *ciabatta*, an old shoe; L. *sabatenum*, a slipper.] A wooden shoe.  
 Sā'bre (sā'ber), n. [Fr. *sabre*; Ger. *sübel*; Sp. *sable*; Magyar, *szablya*; Roumanian, *sabie*; origin disputed.] A kind of sword; a cimeter.—2, v. a. [pp. sabring, sabred.] To strike with a sabre.  
 Sāc, n. A little pouch; a sack.

Sāc'cha-ryf'er-ōus, a. [Late L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing sugar.  
 Sāc'cha-rine, or Sāc'cha-rine, a. [Fr. *saccharin*; Late L. *saccharum*, Gr. *sάκχαρον*, sugar (q. v.).] Having the qualities of sugar; sweet.  
 Sāc'cha-rōid, } a. Resembling sugar, or a loaf  
 Sāc'cha-rōid'al, } of sugar.  
 Sāc'er-dō'tal, a. [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest; *sacer*, sacred (q. v.).] Belonging to the priesthood.  
 Sāc'er-dō'tal-ism, n. Priestly office, spirit, or influence.  
 Sāch'el, n. A small bag. See SATCHEL.  
 Sā'chem, n. [Algonkin.] The chief of an American Indian tribe.  
 Sachet (sā-shā), n. [Fr.; dim. of *sac*, a sack.] A bag or cushion filled with a perfume.  
 Sāck, n. [A.-S. *sack*; L. *saccus*; Gr. *σάκος*; Heb. *sag*; Fr. *sac*.—Cf. Coptic *sok*, sackcloth. This word is found in many languages.] A bag; a pouch;—a loose robe.—[Fr. *sac*, a bag,—also, pillage, from the idea of carrying off bags or sacks of plunder] the pillage of a town.—[Fr. *sec*, Sp. *seco*, L. *siccus*, dry.] a kind of wine.—2, v. a. [pp. sacking, sacked.] To put in sacks;—to pillage.  
 Sāck'but, n. [Fr. *saquebute*; Port. *saquebuzo*; Sp. *sacabuche*; *sacar*, to pull out, and *bucha*, a box; *buzo*, a plunger; Port. *buzo*, a stopper.] A kind of trumpet; a trombone.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ɛ, ĩ, ö, ũ, ȳ, short; æ, ɛ, ĩ, o, ɥ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Sāck'clōth, n. Cloth of which sacks are made;—coarse cloth worn in penance.  
 Sāck'ing, n. The act of one who sacks or plunders;—cloth of which sacks are made; sack-cloth.  
 Sāc'ra-mēt, n. [L. *sacramentum*, something sacred, as a pledge or deposit, an oath or obligation; *sacrare*, to make sacred.] A religious rite.  
 Sāc'ra-mēt'al, a. Relating to a sacrament.  
 Sāc'ra-mēt'al-ly, ad. As a sacrament.  
 Sāc'ra-mēt'a-ry, n. [Late L. *sacramentarium*.] A ritual of sacraments.  
 Sā'cred, a. [Past part. from O. E. *sacren*, to make holy; L. *sacrare*, to make holy; *sacer*, holy.—See SAINT.] Holy; consecrated; inviolable.  
 Sā'cred-ly, ad. Inviolably; religiously.  
 Sā'cred-ness, n. The state of being sacred.  
 Sāc'ri-fice (sāk'rĭ-fiz) [sāk'rĭ-fis, St. I.], v. a. [L. *sacrificare*; *sacer*, *sacrum*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. sacrificing, sacrificed.] To offer to Heaven; to immolate;—to destroy; to kill.—2, v. n. To offer sacrifice.—3 (sāk'rĭ-fiz) [sāk'rĭ-fis, Sm. Wr. St. H. I.], n. [L. *sacrificium*.] An offering made to God;—destruction; any thing given up, destroyed, or lost.  
 Sāc'ri-fi'cial (sāk'rĭ-fish'al), a. Relating to sacrifices; performing sacrifice.  
 Sāc'ri-lēge, n. [L. *sacrilegium*, a profanation, robbery of a temple; *sacra*, sacred things, and *legere*, to steal.] A violation of things sacred.  
 Sāc'ri-lē'gious (sāk'rĭ-lē'jūs), a. Relating to sacrilege; violating things sacred.  
 Sāc'ri-lē'gious-ly, ad. With sacrilege.  
 Sāc'ri-lē'gious-ness, n. Sacrilege.  
 Sāc'rist, or Sāc'rist-tān, n. [Fr. *sacristain*, Late L. *sacrista*, a sexton.—See SACRISTY.] A sexton.  
 Sāc'rist-ry, n. [Fr. *sacristie*; Late L. *sacristia*; *sacer*, sacred.] The vestry-room of a church.  
 Sāc'rum, n. [L. for "sacred:" the ancients regarded this bone as sacred.] A bone in the back of the pelvis.  
 Sād, a. [A.-S. *sæd*, sated; Ger. *satt*, satiated, weary; L. *satis*, sufficient.] Sorrowful; afflicted; mournful; heavy; gloomy;—grave; dismal; grievous; bad;—[L. *satur*, sated,—also, dark, deeply colored] dark in color.  
 Sād'den (sād'dn), v. a. [A.-S. *sadian*, to feel weary; *gesadian*, to fill.—See SAD.] [pp. saddening, saddened.] To make sad or sorrowful; to afflict.  
 Sād'dle, n. [A.-S. *sadot*; Dan. *sadel*; Ger. *sattel*; L. *sella*; Russ. *siedlo*; root of Str.] A seat to put on a horse's back.—2, v. a. [pp. saddling, saddled.] To cover with a saddle; to load.  
 Sād'dle-bāgs, n. pl. Leathern bags carried on horseback, one on each side.  
 Sād'dle-bōw (sād'dl-bō), n. The bow of a saddle.  
 Sād'dler, n. One who makes saddles.  
 Sād'dle-ry (sād'dle-rĭ), n. Manufacture of saddles;—saddlers' wares or trade.  
 Sād'dle-trēe, n. The wooden frame of a saddle.  
 Sād'dū-cēe, n. [Gr. *σαδδουκαίος*, from *Zadok* (Heb. *tsadoq*, "a just one"), founder of the sect.] One of an ancient Jewish sect;—a materialist; a rationalist.  
 Sād'dū-cēe'ism, n. The tenets of the Sadducees.  
 Sād'dir-on (sād'dĭ-rŭn), n. [Probably related to SEETHE, part. *sod*; Ger. *sieden*, to seethe, to hiss.] An iron for smoothing cloth; a flat-iron.  
 Sād'dly, ad. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
 Sād'ness, n. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.  
 Sāfe, a. [Fr. *sauv*; L. *salvus*; root of *salus, salutis*, health.—See SAVE.] Free from danger, hurt, or injury; well protected; secure;—trusty; trustworthy.—2, n. A place of safety; a buttery;—a fire-proof chest.  
 Sāfe'cōn'duct, n. Convoy; a safeguard; a guard;—a warrant to pass; a passport.  
 Sāfe'guārd (sāf'gārd), n. A defence;—a pass.  
 Sāfe'kēep'ing, n. Act of keeping safe.  
 Sāfe'ly, ad. In a safe manner; without hurt.  
 Sāfe'ness, n. Exemption from danger.

Sāfe'ty, n. [Fr. *sauveté*.] Freedom from danger; security.  
 Sāfe'ty-lāmp, n. A lamp used for protection against the effect of fire-damp in coal-mines.  
 Sāfe'ty-vālvē, n. A valve in a steam-engine, opening outward from the boiler.  
 Sāff'flōw'er, n. [SAFFRON and FLOWER; Ger. *safflor*.] A plant and its yellow flower.  
 Sāff'rōn (sāf'rŭn or sāf'fŭrn) [sāf'fŭrn, W. P. J. F.; sāf'rŭn, S. Ja. K. Sm.], n. [Fr. *saffran*; Arab. *zafaran*.] A plant and its yellow medicinal stigmas.—2, a. Yellow; like saffron.  
 Sāg, v. n. [Sw. *sacka*; Ger. *sacken*; akin to SINK.] [pp. sagging, sagged.] To sink or hang down; to settle.  
 Sā'ga, n. [Icel. for "a tale:" akin to SAY.] An old heroic Scandinavian tale.  
 Sā-gā'cious (sā-gā'shŭs), a. [L. *sagax, sagacis*; *sagire*, to perceive; *sagus*, prophetic.] Having sagacity; discerning; acute; wise; judicious.  
 Sā-gā'cious-ly, ad. With sagacity; wisely.  
 Sā-gā'cious-ty, n. Quality of being sagacious; quick discernment; acuteness; penetration.  
 Sāg'a-mōre, n. [Algonkin.] The chief of an American Indian tribe.  
 Sāge, a. [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*; Sp. *sabio*, wise; L. *sapiens*, sapient (q. v.).] Wise; grave; prudent; sagacious.—2, n. A man of gravity and wisdom; a wise man;—[Fr. *sauge*; O. Fr. *saugle*; L. *salvia*; from its healing virtues; *salvus*, safe (q. v).] a garden herb or plant.  
 Sāge'ly, ad. Wisely; prudently; sagaciously.  
 Sāg'it-tal, a. Belonging to an arrow; arrow-like.  
 Sāg'it-tā'ri-ūs, n. [L.; *sagitta*, an arrow.] (Astron.) The Centaur, or Archer, the ninth sign of the zodiac.  
 Sāg'it-tāte, a. Formed like an arrow.  
 Sāgō, n. [Maley, *sagu*.] A nutritious starch obtained from East-Indian palm-trees.  
 Said (sēd), i. & p. from say. Mentioned.  
 Sāil, n. [A.-S., Ger., & Sw. *segel*; Dut. *zeil*; Dan. *sejl*.] An expanded sheet by means of which a vessel is propelled by the wind;—act of sailing;—a ship, or ships collectively.—2, v. a. [pp. sailing, sailed.] To pass by sails; to fly through.—3, v. n. To move with sails; to go by sea.  
 Sāil'er, n. A ship or vessel that sails.  
 Sāil'ing, n. Act of one who sails; a moving by the use of sails; navigation.  
 Sāil'lōft, n. A place where sails are made.  
 Sāil'or, n. A common seaman; a mariner.  
 Sāil'-yārd, n. A pole on which a sail is extended.  
 Sāin'fōin, or Sāin'fōin, n. [Fr.; *sain* (L. *sanus*), sound, and *foin* (L. *fenum*), hay.] A plant cultivated for fodder.  
 Sāint, n. [Fr.; L. *sanctus*, holy; *sancire*, *sanctum*, to make holy; root of SACRED.—See SANCTITY.] A person eminent for piety.—2, v. a. [pp. sainting, sainted.] To number among the saints; to canonize.  
 Sāint'ed, a. Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.  
 Sāint'ly, a. Like a saint; becoming a saint; pious; religious; holy.  
 Sāint'shĭp, n. The character of a saint.  
 Saith (sēth), v. Doth say; says.  
 Sāke, n. [A.-S. *saka*, dispute, strife; Dut. *zaak*, matter, affair; Dan. *sag*, Ger. *sache*, affair.] Final cause; end; account; regard.  
 Sāl, n. [L.] Salt;—formerly used in chemistry.  
 Sā-lāām, n. [Arab. *salam*, Heb. *shalam*, peace (be with you).] An Oriental salutation.  
 Sāl'a-ble, a. That may be sold; marketable.  
 Sāl'a-bly, ad. In a salable manner.  
 Sā-lā'cious (sā-lā'shŭs), a. [L. *salax, salacis*; *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lewd.  
 Sā-lē'c'i-ty, n. [L. *salacitas*.] Lust; lechery; lewdness.  
 Sāl'ad, n. [Fr. *salade*; Sp. *ensalada*; from L. *sal*, salt,—originally, salted herbs; It. *salato*, pickled.] Food composed of raw herbs;—lettuce.  
 Sā-lām', n. See SALAAM.

mĭen, sĭr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bŭr, rāle, ūse.—C. G. c, ĩ, soft; c, ɥ, s, ĩ, hard; s as z; x as gz; thĭs.  
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**Säl'a-män-der**, *n.* [L. & Gr. *salamandra*; Per. *samandar*.] An animal fabled to live in fire:—a large poker:—a kind of newt or eft.  
**Säl-a-män'drine**, *a.* Like a salamander.  
**Säl-a-män'dröid**, *a.* Salamander-like.  
**Säl'a-röd**, *p. a.* Having a salary.  
**Säl'a-ry**, *n.* [L. *salarium*, a stipend,—properly, a soldier's salt-allowance; *salarinus*, belonging to salt; *sal, salis*; Gr. *άλς*, salt.] A periodical payment for services.  
**Säle**, *n.* [Icel. *sal*; Sw. *salu*; Dan. *salg*; related to **SELL**, much as *tale* is to *tell*.] The act of selling; vent; market.  
**Sä-löp**, *n.* [Turk. *salleb*; Arab. *sahleb*.] The nutritive root of a kind of orchis.  
**Säl-e-rä'tus**, *n.* [L. *sal aeratus*, aerated salt.] A refined alkali; potash bicarbonate; soda bicarbonate; baking soda.  
**Säl'es-man**, *n.* One employed in selling.  
**Säle work** (-würk), *n.* Work made for sale.  
**Säl'ic**, *a.* [Fr. *saligne*; derived from the Salian Franks.] Relating to the French law which excluded females from the throne.  
**Säl-i-cyl'ic**, *a.* [L. *salix, salicis*, a willow, and Gr. *ύλη*, a principle.] Noting an acid used as a disinfectant, as an antiseptic, as a preservative for meats, wines, &c., and as a medicine.  
**Säl'i-ent** [sä'l'yent, S. E. F.], *a.* [L. *saliens*, springing; *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; bounding; darting:—projecting; as, a *salient* point or angle.  
**Sä-lif'er-ous**, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing salt.  
**Säl'i-fi-a-ble**, *a.* That may be salified.  
**Säl'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* The act of salifying.  
**Säl'i-fy**, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *fero*, to become.] [pp. salifying, salified.] To change or form into salt.  
**Sä-line'** [sä-'lin' or sä-'lin, W. H. St.], *a.* [Late L. *salinus*; Fr. *salin*; L. *sal*, salt.] Consisting of or partaking of salt; salt; briny.—2, *n.* [L. *salina*, salt-works.] A repository of salt; a salt-spring.  
**Sä-lin'i-ty**, *n.* Saltiness; saline quality.  
**Sä-liv'a**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *σάλια*.—Cf. **SLIME** and **SLAVER**.] Any thing spit up; spittle.  
**Säl'i-va-ry**, *a.* Relating to saliva or spittle.  
**Säl'i-väte**, *v. a.* [L. *salivare, salivatum*.] [pp. salivating, salivated.] To cause an excessive discharge of saliva from. [of saliva.]  
**Säl'i-vä'tion**, *n.* [L. *salivatio*.] Excessive discharge of saliva.  
**Säl'low** (sä'l'lo), *n.* [A.-S. *sealh*; Sw. *sälj*; Dan. *sejje*; Irish, *salteach*; L. *salix*; Welsh, *hellyg*; Gr. *έλικη*.] A tree of the willow genus.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *salu*; Dut. *zaluw*; O. Ger. *salo*.] Sickly; yellow; pale.  
**Säl'low-näss**, *n.* Yellow, sickly paleness.  
**Säl'ly**, *n.* [Fr. *sallie*.] A quick egress; a sortie:—a frolic.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *sallir*, L. *salire*, to leap.] [pp. sallying, sallied.] To rush out; to issue out.  
**Säl'ly-pört**, *n.* A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gate:—a place of escape.  
**Säl-mä-gün'dj**, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*, a medley; Sp. *salpicon*.—Cf. It. *salame*, salted food, and *condito*, seasoned; L. *salgama*, pickles.] A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, onions, &c.; a medley.  
**Säl'mi**, *n.* [Fr. *salmis*.—Cf. **SALMAGUNDI**.] A kind of ragout or made dish.  
**Säl'm'on** (säm'un), *n.* [Fr. *saumon*; L. *salmo*.] A fish valued for food.  
**Säl'm'on-trööt'** (säm'un-trööt'), *n.* A species of salmon that spawns in rivers; sea-trout.  
**Sä-löön'**, *n.* [Fr. *salon*, augmentative form of *salle*, Ger. *saal*, a hall, a room.] A spacious hall; a state-room.  
**Säl'si-fy**, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*; It. *sassefrica*.] A plant;  
**Sält**, *n.* [A.-S. *sealt*; Dut. *zout*; Dan. & Sw. *salt*; Ger. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; L. *sal*; Russ. *sole*; Gr. *άλς*; Skr. *sara*.] The chloride of sodium; a substance used for seasoning:—a substance formed by combining an acid with a base:—savor; taste:—wit.—pl. Cathartic medicine.—2, *a.* Having the

taste of salt; saline.—3, *v. a.* [pp. salting, salted.] To season with salt.  
**Säl-tä'tion**, *n.* [L. *saltatio*; *saltare*, to dance, frequentative of *salire, saltum*, to leap.] A jumping:—palpitation.  
**Säl-tä-tö'rj-al**, *a.* Consisting in, characterized by, or adapted for leaping; saltatory.  
**Säl'tä-tö-ry**, *a.* [L. *saltatorius*.] Adapted to leaping:—dancing.  
**Sält-cäl-lar**, *n.* [A redundant formation, from **SALT** and Fr. *salière*, It. *saliera*, a salt-holder.] A small vessel for holding salt.  
**Sält'ern**, *n.* A place for making salt.  
**Sält'i-gräde**, *a.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gredi*, to go.] Formed for leaping; leaping.  
**Sält'ish**, *a.* Somewhat salt.  
**Sält'-lick**, *n.* [So called because animals lick the ground for the salt it contains.] A saline or salt spring.  
**Sält'-märah**, *n.* A marsh liable to be overflowed.  
**Sält'-mine**, *n.* A place where salt is found.  
**Sält'ness**, *n.* State of being salt; taste of salt.  
**Sält-pé'tre** (sält-pé'ter), *n.* [Fr. *salpêtre*; L. *sal*, salt, and *petra*, a rock.] Nitre; nitrate of potash; a mineral salt.  
**Sält'-pit**, *n.* A salt-mine. [skin; eczema.  
**Sält'-rheüm**, *n.* [See **RIZUM**.] A disease of the  
**Sält'wort** (sält'wür't), *n.* [See **WORT**.] A plant found in salt-marshes.  
**Sä-lü'brj-ous**, *a.* [L. *salubris*; *salus*, health.] Promoting health; wholesome; salutary; healthful; healthy.  
**Sä-lü'brj-ous-ly**, *ad.* Healthfully.  
**Sä-lü'brj-ty**, *n.* [L. *salubritas*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.  
**Säl'ü-tä-ry**, *a.* [Fr. *salubre*; L. *salutaris*; *salus*, *salutis*, health.] Healthful; safe; useful.  
**Säl'ü-tä'tion**, *n.* [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; a greeting.  
**Sä-lü'tä-to-ry**, *a.* Containing salutations.  
**Sä-lüte'**, *v. a.* [L. *salutare, salutatum*, to wish health to; *salus, salutis*, health.] [pp. saluting, saluted.] To greet; to hail; to kiss.—2, *n.* A salutation; a greeting; a kiss.  
**Säl-va-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being salvable.  
**Säl'vä-ble**, *a.* That may be saved.  
**Säl'väge**, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, later *sauvage*; *sauver*, to save (q. v.).] A recompense for saving goods.  
**Säl-vä'tion**, *n.* [L. *salvatio*.—See **SAVE**.] The act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from sin and eternal death:—deliverance from any evil.  
**Sälve** (säv or sälv), *n.* [A.-S. *sealf*; Dut. *zalf*; Ger. *salbe*; It. *salva*: probably related to L. *salvare*, to save.] An ointment; a remedy.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sealhan*; Goth. *salbon*.] [pp. salving, salved.] To cure; to remedy.  
**Säl've, inter.** [L.] God save you! hail!  
**Säl'ver**, *n.* [Sp. *salva*, from *salvar*, to save, to free from risk,—hence to taste, as wine, before presenting.—See **CREDENCE**.] A plate to present any thing on. [plants; sage.  
**Säl'vi-a**, *n.* [L.—See **SAGE**.] (Bot.) A genus of  
**Säl'vö**, *n.*; pl. **Säl'vöes**, or **Säl'vös**. [L. *salvo jure*, "the rule being intact."] An exception; a reservation:—[It. *salva*, a salute (q. v.)] a volley or general fire:—a salute.  
**Säme**, *a.* [A.-S. *sama*, just like, as; Dan. *samme*, the same.—Cf. Skr. *sama*, the same, even, with.] Identical; not different or other.  
**Säme'näss**, *n.* State of being the same; identity.  
**Sä'mi-äl**, *n.* [Arab. or Turk.—See **SIRMOOM**.] Sir-moom.  
**Sä'mite**, *n.* [Ger. *sammel*; Fr. *samis*; Late Gr. *έξαιτρον*; *έξ*, six, and *μῖτρος*, a thread.] A rich fabric of silk.  
**Säm'p**, *n.* [Algonkin.] Food made of maize broken.  
**Säm'phire**, *n.* [Fr. *passé-pierre* or *perce-pierre*, stone-piercer: formerly it was called also *sampier*, and *herbe de Saint-Pierre*, St. Peter's herb.] A plant preserved in pickle.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; æ, ç, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

**Säm'ple**, *n.* [A form of **EXAMPLE**.] A part to be shown; a specimen.  
**Säm'pler**, *n.* [Fr. *exemplaire*; L. *exemplar*.] A piece of girl's needlework.  
**Sän'a-tive**, *a.* [L. *sanativus*.—See **SANATORY** and **SANE**.] Tending to cure; healing.  
**Sän-a-tö'ri-üm**, *n.* [Neo-Latin.—See **SANATORY**.] An establishment for the preservation or restoration of health; a hospital for convalescents:—less correctly *sanatorium*.  
**Sän'a-to-ry**, *a.* [Late L. *sanatorius*; *sanator*, a healer; *sanare, sanatum*, to heal.] Relating to health; sanative.  
**Sänö-ti-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* The act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.  
**Sänö-ti-fi-er**, *n.* One who sanctifies.  
**Sänö-ti-fy**, *v. a.* [Fr. *sanctifier*; L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, to make.—See **SANCTION**.] [pp. sanctifying, sanctified.] To free from the power of sin; to make holy; to consecrate; to purify.  
**Sänö-ti-mö'ni-ous**, *a.* Making a show of sanctity.  
**Sänö-ti-mö'ni-ous-ly**, *ad.* With sanctimony.  
**Sänö-ti-mö-ny**, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*; *sanctus*, holy; the termination *-monia* implies an effect or result.] Appearance of sanctity; hypocritical devoutness.  
**Sänö'tion**, *n.* [L. *sanctio*, a decree, a making holy; *sanctus, sanctum*, to make holy.] That which sanctions; confirmation; ratification; support; authority.—2, *v. a.* [pp. sanctioning, sanctioned.] To give a sanction to; to confirm; to ratify; to authorize; to allow.  
**Sänö'ti-tüde**, *n.* Holiness; sanctity.  
**Sänö'ti-ty**, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*; *sanctus, holy*.] Holiness; purity; godliness.  
**Sänö'tä-ry** (säng'tä'ry-a-ry), *n.* [L. *sanctuarium*; *sanctus, holy*.] A holy place; a temple; a sacred asylum; a refuge.  
**Sänd**, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *sand*; Dut. *zand*.] Fine particles or grains of stone.—pl. Barren, sandy lands:—quicksands.—2, *v. a.* [pp. sanding, sanded.] To sprinkle with sand.  
**Sänd'al**, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*; Gr. *σάνδαλον, σανδάλον*; Per. *sandal*.] A sort of slipper or loose shoe.  
**Sänd'al-wood** (-wüd), *n.* [Fr. *sandal*; Per. *chandul*; Skr. *chandana*.] An aromatic wood:—also the wood called *red sandal* or *sanders wood*.  
**Sänd'bläst**, *n.* A machine or process for cutting and engraving a hard substance by means of a stream of sand propelled against it.  
**Sänd'i-näss**, *n.* The state of being sandy.  
**Sänd'-pä-per**, *n.* Paper having one side covered with a dressing of sand.  
**Sänd'-pip-er**, *n.* A small wading bird.  
**Sänd'stone**, *n.* A species of freestone.  
**Sänd'wich** (sänd'wid'), *n.* [Named from John, fourth earl of Sandwich, 1718-1792.] Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them.—2, *v. a.* [pp. sandwiching, sandwiched.] To form into a sandwich,—hence, to form into layers like a sandwich.  
**Sänd'y**, *a.* Abounding with sand; unsolid.  
**Säne**, *a.* [L. *sanus*, sound: akin to *sanare*, to heal.] Sound in mind; not insane; healthy.  
**Säng**, *i.* from *sing*. See **SING**.  
**Sän-gä-röe'**, *n.* [Fr. *sang-gris*, gray blood.] A beverage made of wine, water, and sugar.  
**Säng-froid'** (säng'frö'ä), *n.* [Fr. for "cold blood."] Coolness; indifference; freedom from ardor.  
**Sän-gul'fer-ous** (säng-gwif'er-üs), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying blood.  
**Sän-gul-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Production of blood.  
**Sän-gul-na-ry**, *a.* [L. *sanguinariis*; *sanguis*, blood.] Attended with bloodshed; bloody:—bloodthirsty; cruel; murderous.



Sandal.

**Sän'guine** (säng'gwün), *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*, sanguine, bloody; L. *sanguineus*, bloody; *sanguis*, blood. It was believed that excess of blood caused a hopeful disposition.] Red; abounding with blood:—warm; ardent; confident; hopeful.  
**Sän'guine-näss**, *n.* Ardor; confidence.  
**Sän-guin'e-ous**, *a.* [L. *sanguineus*; *sanguis*, blood.] Full of blood; plethoric.  
**Sän'he-drim**, *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin*, Gr. *συνέδριον*, a council; *σύν*, together, and *δρα*, a seat.] The chief council of the Jews.  
**Sän'ni-ös**, *n.* [L.: akin to *sanguis*, blood.] A thin purulent discharge from wounds and sores.  
**Sän'ni-ous**, *a.* [L. *saniosus*; *sanies*, bloody pus.] Relating to sanies; serous.  
**Sän-i-tä'rj-an**, *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, sanitary studies; one who promotes measures for the preservation of the public health.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to the laws of health; having regard to the public health.  
**Sän-i-tä'rj-üm**, *n.* See **SANATORIUM**.  
**Sän'i-tä-ry**, *a.* Relating to health; sanative.  
**Sän-i-tä'tion**, *n.* The act of bringing into a sound sanitary condition:—the preservation of health.  
**Sän'ity**, *n.* [L. *sanitas*; *sanus*, sound.] Soundness of mind.  
**Sänk**, *i.* from *sink*. [Obs.]  
**Säng**, *prep.* [Fr.] Without; destitute of. [skrit.  
**Sän'scrit**, *n.* An ancient language of India; Sanskrit.  
**Sän'skrüt**, *n.* [Skr. *sanskrita*, symmetrical, finished, polished; *sam*, together, and *krita*, made.] An ancient language of India.  
**Sän'tö-nine**, *n.* [L. *herba santonica*, wormseed; from the *Santoni*, an ancient people who gave name to the town of *Saintes*, in France.] A vegetable principle contained in worm-seed.  
**Säp**, *n.* [A.-S. *sæp*; O. Dut. *sap*; Ger. *saft*.—Cf. L. & It. *sapa*, must; Skr. *sapa*, resin.] The vital juice of plants; a trench.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *sape*, a trench; *saper*, to sap; Sp. *sapa*, It. *zappa*, a spade.] [pp. sapping, sapped.] To undermine; to subvert by digging.—3, *v. n.* To proceed invisibly or by mine.  
**Säp'id**, *a.* [L. *sapidus*, savory,—also wise; *sapere*, to savor, to be wise.] Tasteful; palatable; savory.  
**Sä-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being sapid or palatable; tastefulness.  
**Säp'id-näss**, *n.* Tastefulness.  
**Säp'i-ence**, *n.* [L. *sapientia*, wisdom, discernment,—originally, ability to taste; *sapere*, to be wise.—See **SAPID**.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.  
**Säp'i-en-cy**, *n.* Same as **SAPIENCE**.  
**Säp'i-ent**, *a.* [L. *sapiens*; *sapere*, to be wise.—See **SAPID**.] Wise; sagacious. [Often ironical.]  
**Säp'less**, *a.* Wanting sap; dry; old; husky.  
**Säp'ling**, *n.* A young tree; a young plant.  
**Säp-o-nä'ceous** (säp-o-nä'shjus), *a.* [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, Gr. *σαπων*, soap (q. v.).] Partaking of soap; soapy; resembling soap.  
**Sä-pön'i-fy**, *v. a.* [pp. saponifying, saponified.] To convert into soap.  
**Säp'ör**, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor. [gineers.  
**Säp'per**, *n.* [See **SAP**.] A miner or soldier of European.  
**Säp'phic** (säff'fik), *a.* Denoting a kind of verse, said to have been invented by *Sappho*.  
**Säp'phire** (säff'fir) [säff'fir, I. P. N.], *n.* [Fr. *saphir*; L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *σάπφειρος*; Per. *saffir*; Heb. *sappir*.] A precious stone or gem.  
**Säp'phir-ine** (säff'fir-in), *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.  
**Säp'pi-näss**, *n.* Succulence; juiciness.  
**Säp'piz**, *a.* Abounding in sap; succulent.  
**Säp'ro-phÿte**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρπός*, rotten, and *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant that feeds on decayed organic matter. [matter.  
**Säp'ro-phÿt'ic**, *a.* Feeding on decayed organic matter.  
**Säp'sä-gö**, *n.* [Ger. *schabzieger-käse*; *schaben*, to scrape; *zieger-käse*, a kind of cheese; *zieger*, whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese which is usually scraped or powdered before being eaten.  
**Säp'wood** (-wüd), *n.* The soft exterior wood of a tree.

mten, sir; möve, nöf, söf; bäll, büf, rüle, üse.—ö, ç, è, soft; ö, ç, è, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

**Sār'a-bānd**, *n.* [Fr. *sarabande*; Sp. *sarabanda*; named, it is said, from its inventor.—But cf. Per. *sarband*, a fillet for the head,—also a dance.] A Spanish dance.

**Sār'a-cēn**, *n.* [L. *saracenus*, an Arabian.—Cf. Arab. *shoraka*, allies.] An Arabian; a Mussulman.

**Sār'a-cēn'ic**, *a.* Relating to the Saracens or Sar'a-cēn'ic-cal, } to their architecture.

**Sār'cāsm**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκασμός*; *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, the flesh.] A keen, reproachful, scornful expression; a taunt; a gibe. See **SATIRE**.

**Sār-cās'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *σαρκαστικός*.—See **SARCASM**.] Relating to, or partaking of, sarcasm; severe.

**Sār-cās'tic-cal-ly**, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.

**Sārce'net**, *n.* [Fr. *sarcelin*; Late L. *saracenicum*, Saracen stuff.] A fine, thin-woven silk.

**Sār'cōde**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκώδης*, flesh-like; *σάρξ*, flesh.] (Physiol.) Animal protoplasm.

**Sār-cō-lōg'ic-cal**, *a.* Relating to sarcozoology.

**Sār-cō-lōg'ic-cal**, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

**Sār-cō-ma**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκώμα*; *σαρκώειν*, to make fleshy; *σάρξ*, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence.

**Sār-cōph'a-gōus**, *a.* Feeding on flesh.

**Sār-cōph'a-gōus**, *n.* L. pl. **Sār-cōph'a-g'i**; Eng. **Sār-cōph'a-gōus-es**. [L.; Gr. *σαρκόφαγος*, flesh-consuming; *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat; the ancients thought that in coffins made of a certain kind of stone dead bodies were consumed within forty days.] A species of stone—a coffin made of stone.

**Sārd**, or **Sār'dj-ūs**, *n.* [L. *sarda*; Gr. *σάρδιον*; from the city of *Sardis*, or more probably allied to Per. *sered*, yellowish red.] A precious stone.

**Sār'dine**, or **Sār'dine**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρδίνος*.—See **SARD**.] A precious stone; sardius.

**Sār'dine**, or **Sār'dine'**, *n.* [L. *sarda* or *sardina*; Gr. *σάρδα* or *σαρδίνη*; probably named from the island of *Sardinia*.] A small fish.

**Sār-dō-ni-an**, *a.* [L. *sardonius*, Late L. *sardonius*; Gr. *σαρδόνιος*, Sardinian; it was said that the face of the eater to grin spasmodically; hence L. *risus sardonius*, a forced smile.—But cf. Gr. *σαίρειν*, to grin.] Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter or smiles.

**Sār'dō-nyx**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *σαρδόνιξ*; **SARD**, or **SARMIUS**, and **ONYX**.] A precious stone.

**Sār-men-tōse'**, *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*, twiggy; *sarmentum*, brushwood; *sarpere*, to prune.] (Bot.) Filiform and almost naked.

**Sār-sa-pa-rilla**, *n.* [Sp. *zarsaparilla*.—Cf. *zarza*, Basque *sartia*, a bramble, and *parra*, a vine.] A medicinal plant and root.

**Sāsh**, *n.* [Per. *shast*, *shest*, a girdle.] A silk belt;—[Fr. *châsse* or *châssis*, a sash; L. *capsa*, a case (*q. v.*)] a window-frame.

**Sās'sa-frās**, *n.* [Fr. & It. *sassafras*; Sp. *sassafras*, *sassafras*; forms equivalent to **SAXIFRAGE** (*q. v.*)] A tree which has a spicy, aromatic bark, and mucilaginous twigs and foliage.

**Sāt**, *i. & p.* from *sāt*.

**Sāt'an**, *n.* [Heb. *satan*, an enemy; *satan*, to persecute.] The devil; the archfiend.

**Sā-tān'ic**, *a.* Resembling Satan; devilish; **Sā-tān'ic-cal**, *a.* infernal; diabolical; malignant.

**Sā-tān'ic-cal-ly**, *ad.* Diabolically.

**Sātch'el**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sachel*; L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack.] A little bag; a hand-bag.

**Sāte**, *v. a.* [For *satiare*; L. *sat* or *satis*, enough.] [*pp.* sating, sated.] To satiate; to glut; to pall.

**Sāte** (*sāt* or *sāt*), *v.* Sat; did sit.

**Sā-tēen'**, *n.* [A variant of **SATIN**.] A fabric for dress-goods, with a satiny gloss.

**Sāt'el-lite** (*sāt'el-it*), *n.* [Fr.; L. *satelles*, *satellitae*, an attendant.] (Astron.) A small or secondary planet, such as the moon, revolving round a larger one.—an attendant; a follower.

**Sāt'i-a-ble** (*sā'shē-a-bl*), *a.* That may be satiated.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ū, ȳ, short; q, q̄, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

saucing, sauced.] To make savory; to season:—to address with impudence.

**Sauce'box**, *n.* An impertinent fellow.

**Sauce'pān**, *n.* A small pan for sauce.

**Sāu'cēr**, *n.* [Fr. *sauceière*, a sauce-dish; Late L. *salsarium*, a salt-dish.] A small platter for a tea-cup, &c.

**Sāu'ci-ly**, *ad.* Impudently; impertinently.

**Sāu'ci-nēss**, *n.* Impudence; impertinence.

**Sāu'cy**, *a.* [L. *salsus*, sharp, pointed,—literally, salted.] Insolent; impudent; impertinent.

**Sauer-kraut** (*sōūr'krōūt*), *n.* [Ger.] See **SOUR-KROUT**.

**Sāun'ter**, or **Sāunn'ter**, *v. n.* [Probably from Fr. *s'aventurer*, to adventure one's self, just as Fr. *aventure* became, in Old English, *auter* or *awnter*. The derivation from *Sainte Terre*, or Holy Land, as if *sauter* meant to go on a pilgrimage, is now discredited.] [*pp.* sauntering, sauntered.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.—2, *n.* A rambler.

**Sāun'ter-er** (or *sāun'ter*), *n.* A rambler; an idler.

**Sāun'ti-an**, *n.* [Gr. *σαῦπος*, a lizard.] A kind of reptile; a lizard. [in structure; lizard-like.]

**Sāun'tōid**, *a.* Noting fishes which approach lizards.

**Sāu'sāge**, *n.* [Fr. *saucis*, It. *salsiccia*, Late L. *salsicium* or *salsitium*, a sausage; L. *salsus*, salted. Some have in part identified the Late Latin forms with the very rare word *isicium*, or *isitium*, a filling, an insertion: this word is said also to signify a sausage.] A seasoned minced meat enclosed in a skin.

**Sāv'āge**, *n.* [Fr. *sauvage*, O. Fr. *salvage*, L. *silvaticus*, wild; *silva*, a forest.] A man wholly uncivilized.—2, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; brutal; wild; ferocious; fierce; cruel; inhuman.

**Sāv'āge-ly**, *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.

**Sāv'āge-nēss**, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty.

**Sāv'āge-ry**, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity.

**Sā-vān'na**, *n.* [Sp. *sabana*, a sheet, a plain; L. *subannum*, Gr. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth.] An open plain; a prairie.

**Sāv-vānt'** (*sāv-vāng'*), *n.*; pl. **Sāv-vānts'** (*sāv-vāngz'*) (formerly written **Sāv-vāngs'**). [Fr.] A learned man; a scholar.

**Sāve**, *v. a.* [Fr. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, to save; *salvus*, safe (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* saving, saved.] To preserve from eternal death:—to preserve from evil; to protect; to spare.—2, *v. n.* To be sparing; to prevent expense.—3, *prep.* [Fr. *sauv.*] Except; not including; saving.

**Sāv'er**, *n.* One who saves.

**Sāv'in**, *n.* [L. *sabina*, a kind of juniper,—literally, the Sabine-tree; from the people of that name.—But cf. L. *sapinus*, a fir-tree; Skr. *sapa*, resin.] An evergreen tree; the red cedar.

**Sāv'ing**, *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.—2, *prep.* Excepting; not including.—3, *n.* Any thing saved:—exception.

**Sāv'ing-nēss**, *n.* Parsimony; frugality.

**Sāv'ings-bānk**, *n.* A bank in which small sums are placed for security and accumulation.

**Sāv'ior**, or **Sāv'ior** (*sāv'yūr*), *n.* [Fr. *sauveur*.—See **SAVE**.] One who saves; the Redeemer of mankind.

**Sāv'or**, *n.* [Fr. *savourer*, L. *sapere*, to relish; *sapor*, O. Fr. *savour*, flavor.] A scent; odor; taste; relish.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* savoring, savored.] To have a smell or taste.—3, *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell.

**Sāv'or-i-ly**, *ad.* With gust; with appetite.

**Sāv'or-i-nēss**, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell.

**Sāv'or-lēss**, *a.* Wanting savor.

**Sāv'or-y**, *a.* [Fr. *savoureux*; L. *saporosus*.] Pleasing to the smell or taste.—2, *n.* An aromatic or spicy plant.

**Sāv'vōy'**, *n.* [From the country of that name.] A sort of curled winter cabbage.

**Sāv'vōy'ard**, *n.* A native of Savoy.

**Sāv**, *i.* from *sec*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *saga*; Dut. *zaag*; Dan. *sav*; Ger. *säge*.—Cf. L. *secare*, to cut.] An

instrument with teeth, for cutting boards, &c.:—[A.-S. *sagu*, Scand. *saga*, Ger. *sage*, a saying.—See **SAY**] a saying; a proverb.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* sawed; *pp.* sawing, sawed or sawn.] To cut timber, &c., with a saw.—4, *v. n.* To use a saw; to operate as a saw.

**Sāv'düst**, *n.* Dust produced by sawing.

**Sāv'fish**, *n.* A fish with a dentated horn.

**Sāv'mill**, *n.* A mill where logs are sawn.

**Sāv'ney**, *n.* A witless clown:—a nickname for a Scotchman:—a corruption of *Alexander*.

**Sāv'pit**, *n.* A pit where wood is sawed.

**Sāv'yer**, *n.* One who saws:—a large tree having the roots fastened in the bottom of a river, the top moving up and down. [U. S.]

**Sāx-hörn**, *n.* [From *Sax*, its inventor.] A brass wind-instrument.

**Sāx'i-frāge**, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; *saxum*, a stone, and *frangere*, *frangi*, to break; it grows in clefts of rocks, whence, from the doctrine of signatures, it was regarded as a cure for stone in the bladder.] A plant of many species.

**Sāx'on**, *n.* [L. *Saxo*, Ger. *Sachse*, a Saxon; said to be from O. Ger. *sals*, a dagger.] One of the people that inhabited the north of Germany:—the Saxon language.—2, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons.

**Sāx'o-phōne**, *n.* [From *Sax*, its inventor, and Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] A brass wind-instrument.

**Sāy** (*sā*), *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *secgan*; Icel. *segja*; Dan. *siige*; Sw. *säga*; Ger. *sagen*.] [*i.* said; *pp.* saying, said.] To speak; to utter; to tell; to declare.—2, *n.* What one has to say; a speech:—a maxim.

**Sāy'ing**, *n.* An expression; a proverb; a saw.

**Sāys** (*sēz*), *v.* The third person singular of *say*.

**Scāb**, *n.* [A.-S. *scæb*, *scob*; Dan. *skab*; Ger. *schabe*; akin to **SHAVE**, and to L. *scabies*, roughness, the itch; *scabere*, to scratch; *scaber*, rough.] An incrustation over a sore.

**Scāb'bard**, *n.* [O. E. *scabert*, *scaberk*; O. Fr. *escobers*; akin to **COVER**.] The sheath of a sword.

**Scāb'bi-nēss**, *n.* The quality of being scabby.

**Scāb'by**, *a.* Full of scabs; scabbed:—paltry.

**Scā'bi-ōus**, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*.] Itchy; leprous.—2, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *scabiosa*.] A plant of various species.

**Scā'brous**, *a.* Rough; rugged; harsh.

**Scā'brous-nēss**, *n.* Roughness; harshness.

**Scā'fold**, *n.* [Fr. *échafaud*; O. Fr. *escadafalt*.—See **CATAFALQUE**.] A temporary gallery or stage.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scaffolding, scaffolded.] To furnish with a scaffold or frames of timber.

**Scā'fold-age**, *n.* A gallery; a floor.

**Scā'fold-ing**, *n.* A temporary frame or stage; a scaffold:—materials for scaffolds.

**Scāgl-i-ō'la** (*skāl-yē-ō'la*), *n.* [It.; a dim. of *scaglia*, a scale.] A kind of ornamental plaster.

**Scā'la-ble**, *a.* That may be scaled.

**Scā-lāde'**, *n.* [See **ESCALADE**.] A storm or an assault of a place, made by means of ladders raised against the walls; escalade.

**Scāld**, *v. a.* [Fr. *échauder*; L. *excoquere*; *ex*, out, and *coquere* (for *calidus*), hot.] [*pp.* scalding, scalded.] To burn with hot liquor.—2, *n.* [A form of **SKALL**.] Scurf on the head; scab; scall:—a hurt or burn caused by hot liquid.

**Scāld**, or **Scāld**, *n.* [Icel. *skald*; akin to **SCOLD**.] An ancient Scandinavian poet.

**Scāld'-head**, *n.* A disease of the scalp.

**Scāld'ic**, or **Scāld'ic**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the poets called *scalds*.

**Scāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *scale*, Icel. *skal*, Dan. *skall*, Ger. *schale*, a bowl, a dish, a plate; allied to **SKULL** and **SHELL**.] A balance; the sign *Libra*:—[A.-S. *scæle*; Dan. *skal*; Ger. *schale*; Fr. *écalle*; It. *scaglia*.—See **SHELL**.] a small plate on the skin of a fish; a lamina:—[L. *scala*, a ladder, a step; It. *scalare*, to climb] a ladder; means of ascent:—a line of distances; a mathematical or graduated instrument:—the gamut.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.*

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, g, soft; C, G, p, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this,

scaling, scaled.] To climb:—to strip of scales; to reduce.—3, v. n. [Sw. *skala*, to peel.] To peel off in thin particles.

Scalène', a. [Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven.] Having three unequal sides.

Scall'ness, n. The state of being scaly.

Scall, n. [Icel. *skalli*, a bare head; Sw. *skallig*, bald; *skala*, to peel; *skal*, a shell or scale.] A scab; morbid baldness.

Scall'ion (skál'yun), n. [From the town of Ascalon, in Palestine.] A kind of onion.

Scall'op (skál'tup) [skál'tup, E. Ja.], n. [O. Fr. *escalope*, Dut. *schelp*, Ger. *schelfe*, a shell (q. v.).] A shell-fish:—a dent.—2, v. a. [pp. scalloping, scalloped.] To indent; to notch.

Scalp, n. [O. It. *scalpo*, the scalp; O. Sw. *scalp*, a sheath: akin to SCALLOP.] The integument or skin of the top of the head, on which the hair grows.—2, v. a. [pp. scalping, scalped.] To deprive of the scalp.

Scalp'el, n. [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife; *scalpere*, to cut.] A dissector's or surgeon's knife.

Scal'y, a. Covered with scales:—paltry.

Scam'ng-nx, n. [Gr. *σκαμνία*; L. *scammonia*.] A plant; a gum-resin.

Scamp, n. [It. *scampare*, to run away; L. *ex*, out, and *campus*, a field.] A worthless fellow; a knave.—2, v. a. [Akin to SCANT.] [pp. scampering, scampered.] To execute, as work, in a superficial, insufficient way; to perform perfunctorily and dishonestly.

Scam'per, v. n. [It. *scampare*, to run away.—See SCAMP.] [pp. scampering, scampered.] To run with speed; to scud.

Scan, v. a. [L. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb, to scan.] [pp. scanning, scanned.] To examine nicely; to scrutinize:—to measure or divide into feet, as verse.

Scan'dal, n. [Gr. *σκανδαλον*, a snare, offence, stumbling-block, scandal.] An offence; a reproach; a censure; an opprobrium; disgrace.

Scan'dal-ize, v. a. [Gr. *σκανδαλίσειν*, to cause to stumble.] [pp. scandalizing, scandalized.] To offend; to reproach; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify. [shameful.]

Scan'dal-ous, a. [Fr. *scandaleux*.] Opprobrious; shameful.

Scan'dal-ous-ness, n. State of being scandalous.

Scan'tent, a. [L. *scandere*, part. *scandens*, to climb. (Bot.) Climbing by tendrils.

Scan'ning, n. Measurement of verse.

Scan'sion, n. [L. *scansio*.—See SCAN.] The act of scanning a verse.

Scan-sō'ri-al, a. [L. *scansorius*.] Pertaining to a climbing bird.

Scant, v. n. [Icel. *skammr*, *skamt*, brief, limited; *skanta*, to dole out; Norw. *skant*, a dole; *skanta*, to deal closely.—Cf. SKIMP.] [pp. scanting, scanted.] (Naut.) To fail; as, the wind *scants*.—2, v. a. To straiten.—3, a. Not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.

Scant'y, ad. Not plentifully; sparingly.

Scant'ness, n. Narrowness; smallness.

Scant'y, a. [See SCANT.] Hardly enough; not ample; narrow; small; poor; defective; scant.

Scap, v. a. & v. n. [For *escape*.] [pp. scaping, scaped.] To escape. See ESCAPE.—2, n. An escape; evasion:—a freak:—[L. *scapus*, Gr. *σκαπός*, a shaft (q. v.)] a stalk; a flower-stalk.

Scap'e-goat, n. [ESCAPE and GOAT.] A goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation, as bearing the sins of the people:—one who bears the blame for others' faults.

Scap'e-grace, n. [ESCAPE and GRACE.] A vile fellow; a knave.

Scap'phōid, a. [Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat.] Boat-shaped:—noting certain bones.

Scap'ū-la, n. [L. for "shoulder-blade."] The shoulder-blade.

Scap'ū-lar, a. [Late L. *scapularis*.] Relating to the shoulders or to the scapula.

Scap'ū-lar-ry, n. [From *scapula*.]—See SCAPULA.] Part of the habit of a friar:—a religious emblem or symbol.

Scar, n. [L. *eschara*; Gr. *ἐσχάρα*.] A mark of a burn, sore, or wound; a cicatrix:—[Icel. *sker*; Sw. *skär*; Dut. *skier*; Scot. *scaur*] a cliff; a bare rock.—2, v. a. [pp. scarring, scarred.] To mark, as with a wound.

Scar'ab, or Scar'ab-bēē, n. [L. *scarabeus*; Gr. *σκαράβειος* and *καράβος*.—See CRAB.] A beetle; an Egyptian figure of a beetle.

Scar'g-mōtch, n. [Fr. *scaravanche*; from *Scaramuccia*, an Italian buffoon (died 1694). This name signifies "skirmish" (q. v.).] A buffoon in motley dress:—a braggart and poltroon.

Scar'ce, a. [It. *scarso*, scarce; Fr. *échars*, scanty, slight; Late L. *scarpus* or *excarpus*, L. *excarptus*, selected; *excarpere*, to select; *ex*, out, and *carpere*, to pluck.] Not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common; unfrequency.

Scar'ce, or Scar'ce'ly, ad. Hardly; barely.

Scar'ce-ness, n. State of being scarce; want of plenty; dearth.

Scar'e, v. a. [Scot. *skair*, Icel. *skjarr*, shy; *skjarrask*, to shun; Dut. & Ger. *scheren*, to withdraw.—See SHEER.] [pp. scaring, scared.] To frighten; to affright; to terrify.—2, v. n. To become frightened.—3, n. A sudden fright; a panic.

Scarf, n. [A.-S. *scarfe*, a fragment; *scarp*, a robe; Dut. *scherf*, a shred; Ger. *scherbe*, a piece; Fr. *écharpe*, a scarf.] A garment worn over the shoulders:—a cut for a joint in timber.—2, v. a. [pp. scarfing, scarfed.] To dress in a loose vesture:—[A.-S. *scarfian*, to shred; L. *scarpere*, to cut; Ger. *scharben*, to cut up; Sw. *skarfa*, a joint; *skarfoa*, to join together] to cut for making a joint:—to join by means of a long cut, as timber.

Scarf'ing, n. A junction of pieces of timber.

Scarf'skin, n. [See SCARF.] The outer skin of the body. [of the skin.]

Scar'i-fi-cā'tion, n. [L. *scarificatio*.] An incision.

Scar'i-fi-cā-tōr, n. He who or that which scarifies; a scarifier:—a cupping instrument.

Scar'i-fi-er, n. He who or that which scarifies.

Scar'i-fy, v. a. [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarificare*, *scarifare*; Gr. *σκαριφάωμαι*, I scratch; *σκαρίφω*, a drawing-style.] [pp. scarifying, scarified.] To scratch or cut finely:—to let blood by cutting the skin with a scarificator; to cup.

Scar-la-tī'na, n. [It. *scarlattina*; from the red eruption.] (Med.) The scarlet fever.

Scar'let, n. [Fr. *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*, scarlet; Per. *saqalat*, *sigalat*, scarlet cloth; *saqan*, cloth.] A color of red and yellow blended.—2, a. Of the color of scarlet.

Scar'let-fē'ver, n. A disease characterized by an efflorescence or red flush; scarlatina.

Scarp, n. [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa*; from its sharp pitch.—See SHARP.] (Fort.) The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.—2, v. a. [pp. scarping, scaped.] To form or cut down a slope.

Scarp'ed (skārt), a. Steep; sloping.

Scath, or Scathe, v. a. [A.-S. *scadan*, to injure; Ger. & Dut. *schaden*, Dan. *skada*, to harm.—Cf. Skr. *skhad*, to cut.] [pp. scathing, scathed.] To injure; to damage.—2, n. [A.-S. *scada*, harm.—Cf. Skr. *kshati*, hurting.] Injury; damage.

Scath'ing (or skāth'ing), a. Severe; harsh; violent.

Scath'less, a. Without harm or damage. [lent.]

Scat'ter, v. a. [A frequentative, related to SHED, and perhaps to Gr. *σκαδάννυμι*, I scatter.] [pp. scattering, scattered.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to disperse; to spread thinly.—2, v. n. To be dissipated or dispersed.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr:

Scat'ter-ing, n. A sprinkling; dispersion.—2, a. Disunited; dispersed; divided among various persons or things.

Scav'enger, n. [Law Fr. (old) *scavage*, O. E. *shewage*, showing, inspection; O. Fr. *scavager*, an inspector (of customs,—later, of streets). The n is intrusive.] A cleaner of the streets.

Scène (sën), n. [L. *scena*, a stage, show, or appearance; Gr. *σκηνή*, a tent, stage, or scene; Fr. *scène*.] The stage or the hangings of a theatre:—part of a play; appearance:—exhibition of passion in a public body; disorder.

Scē-ne-ry (sē'), n. [L. *scenarius*, belonging to a scene.] The appearance of a place or of objects; landscape; a representation.

Scēn'ic, a. [Gr. *σκηνικός*.—See SCENE.] Relating to scenes or scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

Scē-nōg'ra-phy (sē'), n. [Fr. *σκηνή*, a scene, and *γράφειν*, to portray.] The art of perspective.

Scēt (sēt), n. [Fr. *sentir*, to feel, to smell; L. *sentire*, to perceive.—See SENSE.] Smell; odor:—power to smell.—2, v. a. [pp. scenting, scented.] To perceive by the nose; to smell:—to fill with odor; to perfume.

Scēt'less, a. Inodorous; having no smell.

Scēp'tic, n. [L. *scēpticus*, Gr. *σκεπτικός*, inquiring; *σκεπτομαι*, I consider.] An adherent to the sceptical philosophy; a doubter; an infidel.—The old orthography of this word was *sceptic*, and it is so spelled in many of the dictionaries; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of *sceptic*, and in this he has been followed by a large number of lexicographers. *Sceptic* is the prevailing orthography, and it is supported by the best usage.

Scēp'ti-cal, a. Doubting; not believing.

Scēp'ti-cal-ly, ad. In a sceptical manner.

Scēp'ti-cism, n. [Fr. *scepticisme*.] The philosophical system of Pyrrho; universal doubt:—disbelief of the truths of revelation; infidelity.

Scēp'tre (sēp'tēr), n. [Fr.; L. *sceptrum*, Gr. *σκήπτρον*, a staff, a scepter; *σκήπτειν*, to prop, to lean on.] The ensign of royalty.—2, v. a. [pp. sceptering, sceptred.] To invest with royalty.

Scēd'ile (skēd'yul, shēd'yul, or sēd'yul), n. [L. *scedula*, dim. of *scheda* or *scida*, a leaf of paper; Gr. *σχῆδον*, a leaf or tablet; L. *scindere*, *scidi*, Gr. *σχίζειν*, to split; *σχῆδον*, a splint.] A small sheet or scroll; a list; an inventory; a record; a draft.—2, v. a. [pp. scheduling, scheduled.] To place in a list or scroll.

Schēma, n. [L. *schema*, Gr. *σχῆμα*, form, figure; base of *ἔχειν*, future *σχῆσω*, to have.] A combination of things adjusted by design; a plan; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design; a diagram.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. scheming, schemed.] To plan; to contrive.

Schēm'er, or Schēm'ist, n. A projector.

Schir'rus (skir'rus), n. See SCIRRHUS.

Schism (sizim), n. [L. *schisma*; Gr. *σχίσμα*; *σχίσματος*, a split; *σχίζειν*, to cleave.] A division, as in the church; a separation from the church.

Schis'ma-tic (siz'ma-tik or siz-māt'ik), n. [Gr. *σχισματικός*.—See SCHISM.] One guilty of schism; one who separates from the church.—2, a. Schismatical.

Schis-māt'i-cal (siz-māt'e-kal), a. Implying or partaking of schism; practising schism.

Schist (shist), n. [Gr. *σχιστός*, easily cleft; *σχίζειν*, to cleave.] (Min.) A slaty rock.

Schis'tose (shis'tōs), a. [Gr. *σχιστός*.—See SCHIST.] Relating to schist.

Schis'tous (shis'tūs), a. Same as SCHISTOSE.

Schō'l'ar (skōl'ar), n. [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a school (q. v.); A.-S. *scolere*.] A pupil; a learner; a student; a disciple.—a man of learning.

Schō'l'ar-ly, a. Becoming a scholar.

Schō'l'ar-ship, n. Learning; literature.

Schō-lās'tic, n. [L. *scholasticus*; Gr. *σχολαστικός*.—See SCHOOL.] An adherent to the scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman.—2, a.

Relating to the theology of the Middle Ages; belonging to the schools; pedantic.

Scho-lās'ti-cal-ly, ad. In a scholastic manner.

Scho-lās'ti-cism, n. Scholastic philosophy.

Schō'li-ast, n. [Gr. *σχολιαστής*.—See SCHOLIUM.] A writer of explanatory notes.

Schō'li-um (skō'li-um), n.; pl. *Schō'li-a*. [L.; Gr. *σχόλιον*, a comment; dim. of *σχολή*, a discussion.—See SCHOOL.] An annotation; an explanatory note.

Schōol, n. [A.-S. *scolu*; L. *schola*; Gr. *σχολή*, leisure, discussion,—also, a school.] A place of education; a seminary:—a shoal or drove of fishes.—2, v. a. [pp. schooling, schooled.] To instruct; to train; to teach.

Schōol-bōy, n. A boy that attends school.

Schōol-fel-lōw (skōl'fel-lō), n. One attending the same school; a fellow-student.

Schōol-hōuse, n. A house of instruction.

Schōol-ing, n. Instruction; a reprimand.

Schōol'man, n. A scholastic divine.

Schōol-mās'ter, n. One who teaches a school.

Schōol-māte, n. A school-fellow. [school.]

Schōol-mis-tress, n. A female teacher of a school.

Schōol'er, n. [A.-S. *sculan*, to shun, to flee; Norw. *skunna*, to hasten; Scot. *scun*, to skip along the water, as a flat stone; Dut. *schooner*, Ger. *schoner*, a schooner.] A small, sharp-built vessel with two or more masts.

Schōol' (shōrl), n. [Ger. *schörl*; Sw. *skörl*.] A variety of tourmaline.

Schōt'fish, n. [Ger. *schottisch*, Scot. *schot*, a polka; also the music.]

Schōt'tische (shōt'tish), } fish. [A dance resembling a polka; also the music.]

Sci-āt'ic (sī'), a. [Fr. *sciastique*, Late L. *sciaticus*, subject to pain in the loins; Gr. *ισχιαδικός*, subject to pain in the loins; *ισχίον*, the hip-joint.] Relating to sciatica, or to the hip:—rheumatic; ischiadic.

Sci-āt'i-ca (sī'), n. Rheumatism or neuralgia in the hip or the sciatic nerve.

Sci'ence (sī'), n. [L. *scientia*; *sciens*, part. *sciens*, to know.] Knowledge; knowledge methodically digested and arranged; learning.

Sci-en-tif'ic (sī'), a. [Fr. *scientifique*; Late L. *scientificus*, made by science; *scientia*, knowledge, and *facere*, to make.] Relating to science; versed in science.

Sci-en-tif'i-cal-ly, ad. In a scientific manner.

Sci'en-tist (sī'en-tist), n. A scientific person; one versed in science or in several sciences.

Sci'l'i-cēt (sil'ē), ad. [L. for *scire licet*, you may know.] Truly; to wit; namely.

Scim'i-tar, n. See CIMETER and SCYMITAR.

Scin-til'ia (sīn'), n. [L. for "a spark."] A gleam; a flash.

Scin'til-lant, a. Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Scin'til-lāte (sīn'tē), v. n. [L. *scintillare*, *scintillatum*; *scintilla*, a spark.] [pp. scintillating, scintillated.] To emit sparks; to sparkle.

Scin'til-lā'tion (sīn'tē), n. [L. *scintillatio*, a sparkling.] The act of sparkling.

Sci'o-lism (sī'), n. Superficial knowledge.

Sci'o-list (sī'), n. [L. *sciulus*, a smatterer; dim. of *sciens*, knowing.] One of superficial knowledge.

Sci'o-lis'tic (sī'), a. Of or pertaining to a sciolist; superficial.

Sci'on (sī'on), n. [Fr. *scion*, perhaps from *scier*, to saw; L. *scire*, to cut.] A shoot or twig; a graft:—a descendant.

Sci-ōp'tic (sī'), a. [Gr. *σκιά*, a shadow, and *ὀπτικός*, optic (q. v.).] Pertaining to the camera obscura.

Sci-ōp'ti-cōn (sī'), n. A form of camera obscura.

Sci-ōp'tics, n. pl. The art of exhibiting images of external objects received through a double-convex glass into a dark room.



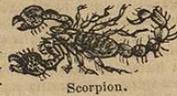
Schooner.

mten, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—ſ, ſ, ſ, soft; ſ, ſ, ſ, hard; ſ us z; x as gz; thīa

**Scir-rhōs'i-ty** (skir-rōs'ē-tē), *n.* State of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.  
**Scir'rhous** (skir'rys), *a.* Hard; resembling or partaking of the nature of scirrhous.  
**Scir'rhys** (skir'rys), *n.* [Gr. σκίρρῶς or σκίρως, a hard swelling; σκίρῶς, hard.] A form of cancerous tumor.  
**Scis'sile** (sis'sil), *a.* [L. scissilis; scindere, scissum, to split.] Capable of being cut or split.  
**Scis'sors** (siz'zurs), *n. pl.* [Fr. ciseaux; O. Fr. cisaires; L. cedere, to cut; shaped in English after L. scissor, a cutter; scindere, to cut.] A cutting instrument with two blades; small shears.  
**Scler-ōt'ic**, *n.* [Fr. sclérotique, the sclerótica; Gr. σκληρός, hard; σκληρότης, hardness.] A medicine which hardens—the sclerótica.—2, *a.* Relating to the sclerótica.  
**Scler-ōt'i-ca**, *n.* [Neo-Latin.] (*Anat.*) One of the membranes of the eye:—called also sclerotic.  
**Scoff**, *v. a. & v. n.* [O. Fris. schof; Icel. skopu, to skip, a scoff; O. Dut. schobben, Icel. skopu, to scoff; perhaps akin to SHOVE.] [pp. scoffing, scoffed.] To mock; to deride; to ridicule.—2, *n.* An expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery; ridicule; a jeer.  
**Scoffer**, *n.* One who scoffs; a scoffer.  
**Scold**, *v. n. & v. a.* [Dut. scheldan, past tense schold; Ger. schellen, past tense schall; akin to Ger. schallen, Sw. skalla, to resound.] [pp. scolding, scolded.] To rail with ill humor; to quarrel; to brawl; to chide; to rate.—2, *n.* A clamorous, rude, vulgar woman.  
**Scold'ing**, *n.* Clamorous, rude language.  
**Scoll'op**, *n.* A shell-fish. See SCALLOP.  
**Scoll-q-pen'dra**, *n.* [L. scolopendra; Gr. σκολόπενδρα; σκόλοψ, a prickle.] A venomous centipede.  
**Scounce**, *n.* [Late L. absconsa, a dark-lantern; O. Fr. escouse; L. abs, away, and condere, to hide.] A branched candlestick:—[Dut. schans, Sw. skans, Ger. schanze, a fort; O. Fr. escouer, to hide, to ensconce one's self; L. abscondere, absconsus, to abscond (q. v.), to hide] a fort:—a fixed seat or shelf—the head; sense—a fine.  
**Scōp**, *n.* [Sw. skopa, O. Dut. schuppe, a scoop; Dan. skuffe, Ger. schüppe, a shovel.—Cf. Gr. σκούφος, a cup, σκάπτειν, to dig.] A kind of large ladle; a sweep.—2, *v. a.* [pp. scooping, scooped.] To lade out:—to cut hollow [of a river].  
**Scōp-nēt**, *n.* A net formed to sweep the bottom.  
**Scōpe**, *n.* [It. scopo, scope, intent; Gr. σκοπός, a spy, σκοπῶμαι, to see.] Tendency; design; final end; intention; drift:—amplitude; room; space; extent.  
**Scor-bū'tic**, } *a.* [Late L. scorbutus, scurvy (q. v.);  
**Scor-bū'ti-cal**, } Ger. scharbock, Low Ger. schür-  
 buuk, scurvy,—originally a rupture; Ger. sche-  
 ren, Dut. scheuren, to split or rend, and Dut. buik,  
 Low Ger. buuk, Ger. bauch, the belly.] Relating  
 to, or diseased with, the scurvy.  
**Scōrch**, *v. a.* [Fr. écorcher, Sp. escorchar, Late L. excorticare, to take off the skin; L. ex, off, and cortex, corticis, the skin, or scortum, the skin.] [pp. scorching, scorched.] To burn superficially; to burn.—2, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially or slightly.  
**Scōre**, *n.* [A.-S. scor, twenty, from sceran, to cut, to shear (q. v.); Icel. skor, Dan. skær, a notch.] A notch; a long incision—a line drawn:—an account kept by marks:—a musical transcript or composition.—2, *v. a.* [pp. scoring, scored.] To cut; to engrave:—to mark by a line:—to set down, as a debt:—to castigate.  
**Scōr'i-a**, *n.* *pl.* Scōr'i-æ. [L.; Gr. σκωρία, dross; σκωρ, A.-S. scearn, dung.] Dross; recrement; slag; volcanic cinders.  
**Scōr'i-ā'ceous** (-shys), *a.* Relating to dross.  
**Scōr'i-ā'ca'tion**, *n.* Reduction into dross.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hër;

**Scōr'i-fy**, *v. a.* [Fr. scorifier; L. scoria, dross, and fieri, to become.] [pp. scorifying, scorified.] To reduce to scoria or dross.  
**Scōrn**, *v. a.* [It. scherno, O. Fr. escarn, scorn; O. Ger. skern, mockery; skernon, to mock:—probably related to A.-S. scearn, Icel. skarn, dung.] [pp. scorning, scorned.] To despise; to disdain; to contemn.—2, *n.* Contempt; disdain; derision.  
**Scōrn'er**, *n.* A contemner; a despiser; a scoffer.  
**Scōrn'fūl**, *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous.  
**Scōrn'fūl-ly**, *ad.* Contemptuously.  
**Scōr'pi-on**, *n.* [L. scorpio; Gr. σκορπιός, sharp,—also a scorpion.] A venomous articulate animal.  
**Scōr'ta-to-ry**, *a.* [L. scortator, a fornicator; scortum, a harlot.] Relating to lewdness.  
**Scōt**, *n.* [L. Scotus.] A native of Scotland:—[A.-S. scot, payment; Dut. schot; Icel. skot; Ger. schoss; O. Fr. escot; akin to SNOOR and SNOT] a payment; a tax.—Scot and lot, parish payments.  
**Scōtch**, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scottish.—2, *n.* A drag or brake applied to a wheel in descending a declivity:—[see SCURCH] a slight cut; a shallow incision.—3, *v. a.* [pp. scotching, scotched.] To stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:—to cut with small incisions.  
**Scōtch'man**, *n.* A man born in Scotland.  
**Scōt-frēe**, *a.* Without payment; untaxed:—un-Scots'man. } *n.* A Scotchman. } [hurt; safe.  
**Scōt's'man**, } *n.* A Scotchman. }  
**Scōt'ti-cism**, *n.* A Scottish phrase or idiom.  
**Scōt'tish**, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scotch.  
**Scōt'n'drel**, *n.* [A.-S. scunian, to shun; Scot. scunner, to loathe; it seems to have meant at first a coward, one who shuns danger,—also one who excites disgust and loathing.] A rascal; a villain; a worthless fellow.—2, *a.* Base; disgraceful.  
**Scōt'r**, *v. a.* [Sw. skara; Dan. skure; O. Fr. escurer; referred to L. excurare, to take care of, or L. excoriare, to peel.—See EXCORIATE.] [pp. scouring, scoured.] To rub with something rough or hard; to clean; to purge; to cleanse:—to range over.—2, *v. n.* To be purged:—to rove.—3, *n.* The wearing effect of a current or tide.—*pl.* A diarrhoea.  
**Scōur'ge** (skūrj), *n.* [Fr. écourgée, écourgée; It. scureggia, scurida, a scourge; L. excoriata, flayed off,—hence a thong of leather.—See EXCORIATE.] A whip; a lash; a thong:—a punishment; affliction:—a scourger.—2, *v. a.* [pp. scourging, scourged.] To whip; to punish; to chastise.  
**Scōut**, *n.* [Fr. écoute, O. Fr. escoute, a spy, a listener; Fr. écouter, L. auscultare, to listen.—See AUSCULTATION.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. skuta, a taunt; skota, to push; akin to SHOOT.] [pp. scouting, scouted.] To reject with contempt; to hoot away; to ridicule:—to travel over.—3, *v. n.* To act as a scout:—to sneer.  
**Scōw**, *n.* [Dut. schouw; probably related to SHOVE.] A flat-bottomed boat.  
**Scōw'l**, *v. n.* [Dut. skule, to scowl; Low Ger. schulen, to hide the eyes; akin to SKULK.] [pp. scowling, scowled.] To look angry, sour, or sullen.—2, *n.* A look of sullenness or discontent; a frown.  
**Scrag**, *n.* [Gael. spreag, to shrivel; Local Sw. skrava, a dry tree, a lean man; Norw. skrekka, to shrink.] Any thing thin or lean—the neck.  
**Scrag'ged-nēss**, } *n.* State of being scraggy; lean-  
**Scrag'ged-nēss**, } ness; roughness.  
**Scrag'ged-ly**, *ad.* Roughly; meagrely.  
**Scrag'gy**, *a.* [Local Sw. skragge, crooked; Norw. skrokken, wrinkled; Gael. spreagach, dry.—See SCRAG.] Lean; thin; rough; rugged.  
**Scram'ble**, *v. a.* [A nasalized form of SCRAPBLE, which is a frequentative of SCRAPE.] [pp. scam-



Scorpion.



Scounce.

bling, scrambled.] To mix in a confused manner while being cooked, as eggs.—2, *v. n.* To catch at any thing eagerly; to struggle; to try to climb; to climb or clamber.—3, *n.* Eager contest; struggle; a climb.  
**Scrap**, *n.* [Icel. skrap, Dan. skrab, scrapings; skrape, to scrape (q. v.).] A particle; a piece; a fragment.  
**Scrap'-book** (-būk), *n.* A book composed of scraps.  
**Scrape**, *v. a.* [Icel. skrapa, Dan. skrape, Dut. schrapen, to scrape; A.-S. scearpian, to scratch; scearp, sharp.] [pp. scraping, scraped.] To pare lightly; to rub:—to collect.—2, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.—3, *n.* The act, or the noise, of scraping:—difficulty; perplexity; distress.  
**Scrap'er**, *n.* One who scrapes:—an instrument for scraping:—a miser:—a vile fiddler.  
**Scrap'-iron** (-i'yrn), *n.* Iron in small pieces.  
**Scrap'py**, *a.* Composed of scraps.  
**Scrat'ch**, *v. a.* [O. E. scrathen and cracchen, to scratch; Dan. skrade, to creak; Sw. kratsa, to scrape; kratta, Dut. krassen, Ger. kratzen, to scratch; root kar and skar, to cut.] [pp. scratching, scratched.] To tear; to wound; to tear or rub with the nails, &c.—2, *n.* A slight wound; a laceration:—a wig.—*pl.* A disease in horses' feet.  
**Scraw'l**, *v. a. & v. n.* [Probably for scribble: affected by Local Eng. scrawl, to crawl.] [pp. scrawling, scrawled.] To draw or write clumsily.—2, *n.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.  
**Scraw'ny**, *a.* [Icel. skran, Scot. scan, refuse.] Lean; meagre.  
**Scree'k**, *v. n.* [Imitative.—See SCREECH, CREAK, SQUEAK, and SHRIEK.] [pp. screeching, screeked.] To make a shrill noise.—2, *n.* A screech; a shriek.  
**Scree'm**, *v. n.* [Icel. skreima, Sw. skräma, Dan. skrama, to scare; Sw. skrä, a scream; root of Ger. schreien, to cry; imitative.] [pp. screaming, screamed.] To cry out, as in terror or agony.—2, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry; a shriek.  
**Scree'ch**, *v. n.* [Icel. skrekja, Sw. skrika, Dan. skrike, Gael. screach, Welsh ysgrachio, to screech; imitative.] [pp. screeching, screeched.] To cry out; to scream.—2, *n.* A cry of horror and anguish.  
**Scree'ch'-ōwl**, *n.* An owl that hoots by night.  
**Scree'd**, *n.* [A.-S. screada, a strip, a piece.—Cf. SHRED.] A wooden rule for running mouldings:—a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.  
**Scree'n**, *n.* [Fr. écran, a screen; Ger. schranne, a railing; Czech schrana, a screen.] Something to intercept light or heat:—a thing that affords shelter:—a sieve.—2, *v. a.* [pp. screening, screened.] To protect from heat, light, or cold; to shelter; to hide; to shield:—to sift.  
**Screw** (skrū), *n.* [Fr. écrou; O. Fr. escrou; Ger. schraube; Dut. schroef; Sw. skruv; Dan. skrue; all from L. scrobo, a hole.] A cylinder grooved spirally:—one of the mechanical powers for pressing:—a screw-propeller:—a vicious horse:—a covetous person.—2, *v. a.* [pp. screwing, screwed.] To turn or fasten with a screw:—to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppress:—to examine severely. [screws.  
**Screw'-driv'er** (skrū'vēr), *n.* A tool for turning screws.  
**Screw'ing** (skrū'ing), *a.* Oppressive; hard; exacting.  
**Screw'-pine**, *n.* A tropical tree of various species.  
**Screw'-prop-ell'er**, *n.* An instrument for propelling vessels at sea, consisting of two or more twisted blades set on an axis running parallel with the keel and revolving beneath the water; the vessel thus propelled.



Screen.

**Scrub'ble**, *n.* [A frequentative: root of SCRIBE.] Worthless, careless writing.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [pp. scribbling, scribbled.] To write carelessly.  
**Scrub'bler**, *n.* A worthless author or writer.  
**Scrive**, *n.* [L. scriba, a writer; scribere, scriptum, Ger. schreiben, to write.] A Jewish teacher of the law:—a writer; a clerk:—a public notary.—2, *v. a.* [pp. scribing, scribed.] To mark or adjust with compasses.  
**Scrim'mage**, *n.* [See SKIRMISH.] A skirmish, fight, or struggle. [Low or colloq.]  
**Scrimp**, *v. a.* [A.-S. scrimman, to shrink (q. v.).—Cf. CRIMP.] [pp. scrimping, scrimped.] To make scant; to spare.—2, *n.* A niggard; a miser.—3, *a.* Scanty.  
**Scrip**, *n.* [Icel. skreppa; Sw. skrappa; Low Ger. schrep, a scrip; akin to SCRAP, a piece or shred.] A small bag:—[the same as SCRIPT] a schedule; a small writing:—a certificate of stock.  
**Script**, *n.* [L. scriptum, written; scribere, to write.] An imitation of writing in print.  
**Script'ū-ral** (skript'yūr-əl), *a.* Contained in, or in accordance with, the Bible; biblical.  
**Script'ure** (skript'yūr), *n.* [L. scriptura, a writing; scribere, to write.] Writing:—the sacred writings; the Holy Scriptures; the Bible.  
**Scribe** (skrib'ēr) [skriv'ēr, Ja. Sm.], *n.* [Fr. écrivain, Sp. escribano, It. scrievano, Late L. scribanus, a notary; L. scriba, a scribe (q. v.).] One who draws contracts, &c.:—a sort of money-broker.  
**Scrub'ū-la**, *n.* [L.; dim. of scrofa, a swine; perhaps from the swollen appearance of scrofulous glands.] (*Med.*) A chronic disease, vulgarly called the king's evil; struma.  
**Scrub'ū-loūs**, *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.  
**Scroll**, *n.* [Fr. érou, a list; O. Fr. escroue, escroele, a strip; Icel. skra, a writing; O. Dut. schroede, a strip, a shred: the idea of a roll or twist seems to have come through confusion of the French with érou, a screw.] A writing formed into a roll.  
**Scro'tum**, *n.* [L.] The pouch in which are the testes.  
**Scrub**, *v. a.* [Dut. schrobben; Dan. skrubbe; Sw. skrubba; root of SURUB; brushes were made of twigs.] [pp. scrubbing, scrubbed.] To rub hard with something coarse.—2, *v. n.* To work and fare hard.—3, *n.* A worn-out broom:—one who works hard and fares ill; a drudge:—[A.-S. scrobb, a shrub (q. v.)] low-growing hard-wood; dense underwood.—4, *a.* Mean; inferior:—dwarfish; stunted.  
**Scrub'by**, *a.* Like a scrub; mean; vile:—covered with scrub or dense underwood.  
**Scrub'-ōak** (skrū'ōk), *n.* A name common to several species of oak of low growth.  
**Scrub'ple**, *n.* [L. scrupulus, a sharp stone,—hence a small weight,—also an annoyance, difficulty, a stone in one's shoe; scrupus, a stone.] A doubt; perplexity; difficulty:—a weight of twenty grains.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* [pp. scrupling, scrupled.] To doubt; to hesitate.  
**Scrub-pū-lōs'i-ty**, *n.* [L. scrupulositas.] Quality of being scrupulous; doubt; conscientiousness.  
**Scrub'pū-loūs**, *a.* [L. scrupulosus.] Nicely doubtful; careful; conscientious; precise; cautious.  
**Scrub'pū-loūs-ly**, *ad.* Carefully; anxiously.  
**Scrub'pū-loūs-nēss**, *n.* Scrupulosity.  
**Scrub'ti-nize**, *v. a.* [pp. scrutinizing, scrutinized.] To search closely; to examine critically.  
**Scrub'ti-ny**, *n.* [L. scrutinium, a search; scrutari, to search,—literally, to search even to the rags; scruta, trash, rags.] A strict search; an examination; careful inquiry.  
**Scrub-toire'** (skrū'twōr'), *n.* [See ESCRITOIRE.] A case of drawers for writing; an escriptorio.  
**Scud**, *v. n.* [A variant of Colloq. Eng. scoot, to run away, and a form of SHOOT.—Cf. Sw. skutta, to leap.] [pp. scudding, scudded.] To flee; to run away with speed.—2, *n.* A cloud swiftly driven; mist.

mien, sūr; mōve, nōr, sōn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—g, g, g, soft; q, q, q, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

**Scuff**, *v. n.* [A frequentative form of **SHOVE**.] A confused contest between persons struggling against each other; a quarrel.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* scuffling, scuffled.] To strive or struggle roughly.

**Scuff**, *n.* One who scuffles:—a garden-tool.

**Sculk**, *v. n.* [*pp.* sculking, sculked.] To lurk secretly. See **SKULK**.

**Scull**, *n.* [Icel. *skál*, a hollow; Sw. *skål*, a bowl: sculls were originally hollowed, spoon-shaped oars.] A boat; an oar:—the skull. See **SKULL**.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* sculling, sculled.] To impel a boat by an oar.

**Sculler**, *n.* One who sculls:—a cockboat.

**Sculler-y**, *n.* [A.-S. *scullian*, Dan. *skulle*, Icel. *skola*, to wash; Norwegian *skval*, dish-water.] A place for kitchen-utensils.

**Scullion** (*skul'yun*), *n.* [O. Fr. *escouillon*, *escouillon*, a dishcloth; Sp. *escobillon*, a cannon-sponge; *escobilla*, a brush; *escoba*, a broom; L. *scopa*, twigs, a broom.] A kitchen-servant.

**Sculpin**, *n.* [L. *scolopendra*, a centipede,—also a certain sea-fish.—See **SCOLOPENDRA**.] An ill-looking fish.

**Sculptor**, *n.* [L.—See **SCULPTURE**.] A carver of stone or wood.

**Sculptural**, *a.* Relating to sculpture.

**Sculpture** (*skulpt'yur*), *n.* [L. *sculptura*; *sculper* (also *sculper*), to carve.] Art of carving in wood, stone, &c.; engraving; carved work.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* sculpturing, sculptured.] To carve; to cut out.

**Scum**, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *skum*; Ger. *schaum*; Fr. *écume*.—See **SKIM**.] What rises to the top of any liquor.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* scumming, scummed.] To clear off the scum; to skim.

**Scupper-nong**, *n.* [An aboriginal name.] A variety of the American muscadine or Southern fox-grape:—a wine from the same grape.

**Scupper-nons**, *n. pl.* [Sp. & O. Fr. *escupir*, Roumanian *scupire*, L. *expunere*, to spit out.—See **SPREW**.] Small holes in a ship's sides.

**Scurf**, *n.* [A.-S. *scurf* and *scorfa*, scurf; *scorfan*, to scrape; Dan. *skurf*, Dut. *schurft*, Ger. *schorf*, scurf; *schürfen*, to scratch.] A kind of dry scab; dandruff.

**Scurfiness**, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

**Scurfy**, *a.* Having scurf, scabs, or scales.

**Scurfily**, *a.* Low; opprobrious; scurrilous.

**Scurrilous**, *a.* Low; opprobrious; scurrilous.

**Scurry**, *n.* [L. *scurritas*.] Vulgar or abusive language.

**Scurry**, *v.* [L. *scurritas*; *scarra*, a buffoon,—also a fop.] Grossly opprobrious; coarse; foul; abusive; opprobrious; reproachful.

**Scurry**, *ad.* With gross reproach.

**Scurryness**, *n.* Scurrility; vulgarity.

**Scurvy**, *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely.

**Scurvy**, *n.* State of being scurvy.

**Scurvy**, *a.* [From **SCURF**; Sw. *skorvig*; *skorv*, scurf.] Scabbed; scurfy:—mean; vile; bad; worthless.—*2, n.* [Late L. *scorbutus*.—See **SCORBUTIC**.] A disease incident to seamen, &c.

**Scutum**, *a.* [L. *scutum*; *scutum*, a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Protected by scales.—(*Bot.*) Formed like a round buckler.

**Scutch**, *v. a.* [Norw. *stoka*, a flax-swingle; Sw. *skülta*, to swingle.] [*pp.* scutching, scutched.] To break and dress, as flax.

**Scutcheon** (*skütsh'un*), *n.* [See **ESCUTCHEON**.] A shield; the ensigns armorial of a family.

**Scutiform**, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a shield.

**Scutella**, *n.* [A.-S. *scutel*, a dish; L. *scutella* or *scutula*, a salver; *scuta* or *scutra*, a tray.] A basket; a grate:—a quick pace; a short run:—a pail or vessel for coals:—[Fr. *écoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway; *escotar*, to cut out] an opening or hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a house.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* scutling, scuttled.] To sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.—*3, v. n.* [A frequentative of **SCUD**.] To run with haste.

**Scym'tar** (*sim'*), *n.* [Fr. *cimeterre*; It. *scimitarra*; Per. *shimshir*; *sham*, a claw, and *sher*, a lion.] A short Turkish sword:—written also *scimeter*, *cimeter*, and *cimeter*.

**Scythe** (*sith*), *n.* [A.-S. *side*, *sigde*, a scythe; Icel. *sigdr*, a sickle; Ger. *sense*, O. Ger. *segisa*, *segensa*, a scythe; root of **SAW**.] An instrument for mowing grass.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* scything, scythed.] To cut with a scythe; to mow.

**Se-**, A Latin prefix, implying separation: akin to *sed*, but: the prefix is written also *sed-*; probably related to L. ablativus *se*, by one's self.

**Sea** (*se*), *n.* [A.-S. *see*, a sea or lake; Dut. *zee*, Goth. *saivs*, Ger. *see*, a lake, the sea.] A large body of salt water; the ocean; a body of water:—surge; a wave.

**Sea-nem'one**, *n.* A species of polyp.

**Sea-beat** (*se'bet*), *a.* Beaten by the waves

**Sea-beat-en** (*se'be-t'n*), *a.* of the sea.

**Sea-board**, *n.* [SEA, and Fr. *bord*, the shore.] The sea-coast; the region near the sea.

**Sea-coal**, *n.* Pit-coal; coal brought by sea.

**Sea-cow**, *n.* The manatee:—the walrus.

**Sea-far-er**, *n.* A mariner; a sailor.

**Sea-far-ing**, *a.* Employed as a seaman:—pertaining to seamanship.

**Sea-girt** (*se'girt*), *a.* Encircled by the sea.

**Sea-gö-ing**, *a.* Going to sea; seafaring.

**Sea-green**, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.

**Sea-horse** (*se'hörs*), *n.* The morse; the walrus.

**Seal**, *n.* [O. Fr. *seel*, Fr. *seal*, Ger. *siegel*, Sp. *sigilo*, *sello*, L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign.] An engraved stamp for making an impression, as on wax:—wax impressed:—confirmation.—(*Zoöl.*) [A.-S. *seolh*; Dan. *sæl*; Sw. *själ*.] A marine quadruped.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* sealing, sealed.] To fasten with a seal; to mark:—to confirm; to ratify:—to close; to shut.

**Seal'er**, *n.* One who seals:—an officer who examines and tests weights and measures:—a ship engaged in taking seals. [skins, or furs]

**Sealing**, *n.* The capture of seals for their oil.

**Sealing-wax**, *n.* Wax used to seal letters.

**Seal-iron**, *n.* A kind of seal.

**Seam**, *n.* [A.-S. *seam*; Dut. *zoom*; Dan. *søm*; Ger. *saum*: root of **SEW**.] The suture of two edges of cloth sewed together:—a juncture of two planks:—a crevice or fissure:—a scar:—a thin bed; a layer:—[A.-S. *seam*, Ger. *seam*, L. *sagma*, a horse-load; Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle] a measure; eight bushels of corn.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* seaming, seamed.] To join together; to mark; to scar.

**Seaman** (*se'man*), *n.* A sailor; a mariner.

**Seaman-ship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.

**Seamew**, *n.* [So called from its cry.] A fowl that frequents the sea.

**Seamless**, *a.* Having no seam.

**Sea-mon-ster**, *n.* A strange animal of the sea.

**Seamstress** (*sem'stress*, *P. E. W. I.*), *n.* [A.-S. *seamestre*, *seamestres*.—See **SEAM**.] A woman who sews:—written also *sempstress* and *semtress*.

**Seam'y**, *a.* Having a seam; showing seams.

**Séance** (*sä-öns*), *n.* [Fr.] A sitting; a session, as of a company or a public body.

**Seaport**, *n.* A harbor or port for ships; a haven.

**Sear**, *a.* [A.-S. *searian*, to dry up; O. Dut. *sore*, *soor*, Low Ger. *soor*, dry.] Dry; withered; not green.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* searing, seared.] To burn; to cauterize:—to harden to dryness; to wither.

**Search** (*sêrch*), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cercher*, Fr. *chercher*, It. *cercare*, to search; L. *circare*, to go around, to explore; *circus*, a circle (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* searching, searched.] To examine; to try; to explore; to inquire; to seek for; to hunt:—to probe.—*2, v. n.* To make a search; to seek; to try.—*3, n.* Inquiry; quest; pursuit.

**Search'er**, *n.* An examiner; an inquirer.

**Search'ing**, *a.* Examining closely; exploring; probing; penetrating.



Scimitar.

**Search-warrant** (*wör-rant*), *n.* (*Law*.) A warrant or writ, granted by a magistrate, for searching a house, &c., for stolen goods.

**Sea-rööm**, *n.* Open sea; spacious main.

**Sea-ser-vice** (*se'ser-vis*), *n.* Naval service.

**Sea-shell**, *n.* A shell found on the shore.

**Sea-shore**, *n.* The coast of the sea.

**Sea-sick**, *a.* Affected by sea-sickness.

**Sea-sick-ness**, *n.* A sickness to which most persons are subject upon first going to sea.

**Sea-side** (*se'sid*), *n.* The region near the sea.

**Sea-son** (*se'zun*), *n.* [Fr. *saison*; L. *satio*, a sowing,—later, sowing-time; *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] One of the four parts of the year, namely: spring, summer, autumn, winter:—a time; a fit time; an opportunity.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* seasoning, seasoned.] To give a relish to; to imbue:—to fit for use; to mature; to inure.—*3, v. n.* To become mature or fit.

**Sea-son-a-ble** (*se'zun-a-bl*), *a.* Done or happening at the proper time; opportune; timely.

**Sea-son-a-bly**, *ad.* Opportunely.

**Sea-son-ing** (*se'zun-ing*), *n.* Process of inuring; that which seasons; a condiment.

**Sea-spi-der**, *n.* One of a family of marine spider-like crabs:—called also *spider-crab*.

**Seat**, *n.* [A.-S. *set*; Icel. *seti*; Dan. *seede*.—See **SIT**.] That on which one sits; a chair; a stool:—a residence; mansion; situation; site.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* seating, seated.] To place on seats; to fix.

**Sea-ür-chin**, *n.* The echinus, a spiny sea-animal.

**Sea-ward**, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—*2, ad.* Toward the sea.

**Sea-wä-ter**, *n.* The salt water of the sea.

**Sea-weed**, *n.* A marine plant; alga.

**Sea-wör-thy** (*se'wör-the*), *a.* Fit to go to sea; able to bear a voyage at sea.

**Se-bä'ceous** (*se-bä'shüs*), *a.* [L. *sebium*, fat.—See **STUR**.] Relating to fat; fatty.

**Se'cant**, *n.* [L. *secans*, cutting; *secare*, to cut.] A line cutting another:—a line drawn from the centre of a circle, through the extremity of an arc, and limited by the tangent passing through the other extremity.—*2, a.* Cutting; dividing, as a line.

**Se-cede**, *v. n.* [L. *secedere*, *secessum*, to depart; *se*, apart, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* seceding, seceded.] To withdraw from fellowship; to retire; to depart; to recede.

**Se-ced'er**, *n.* One who secedes; a dissenter.

**Se-ces'sion** (*se-sesh'un*), *n.* [L. *secessio*.—See **SECEDE**.] The act of seceding; withdrawal:—persons seceding.

**Se-ces'sion-ist** (*se-sesh'un-ist*), *n.* One who secedes:—one who believes in the right of secession.—*2, a.* Of or relating to secession.

**Se-clüde**, *v. a.* [L. *secludere*, *seclusum*, to shut off; *se*, apart, and *claudere*, *clausum*, to shut.] [*pp.* secluding, secluded.] To shut up apart; [*pp.* separating, secluded.] To shut up apart; to separate.

**Se-clü'd'ed**, *p. a.* Retired; remote.

**Se-clü'sion**, *n.* [See **SECLUDE**.] Act of secluding; state of being secluded; separation; privacy; retirement.

**Sec'ond**, *a.* [Fr. *second*, L. *secundus*, second: root of *sequi*, to follow.] Next in order to the first; inferior.—*2, n.* One who attends another in a duel:—a supporter:—the sixtieth part of a minute.—*3, v. a.* [*pp.* seconding, seconded.] To support; to assist; to forward; to encourage:—to follow next.

**Sec'ond-a-ry**, *ad.* In the second order.

**Sec'ond-a-ry**, *n.* [L. *secundarius*; Fr. *secondaire*.] Not primary; second; subordinate.

**Sec'ond-er**, *n.* One who seconds.

**Sec'ond-händ**, *n.* Possession after the possession of the same thing by another.—*2, a.* Not original; not new.

**Sec'ond-ly**, *ad.* In the second place.

**Sec'ond-rate**, *n.* The second order in worth.—*2, a.* Second in value or worth.

**Sec'onds**, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour; any thing of second quality.

**Sec'ond-sight**, *n.* The supposed faculty or power of seeing or knowing things future.

**Sec're-ox**, *n.* Privacy; solitude; seclusion.

**Sec'ret**, *a.* [L. *secretus*, separate, apart, secret; *secreare*, *secretum*, to separate; *se*, apart, and *cernere*, to separate.] Kept hidden; concealed; private; not known; not revealed; clandestine.—*2, n.* A thing unknown or hidden.

**Sec're-ta-ri-at**, or **Sec're-tä'ri-at**, *n.* The department or office of a secretary.

**Sec're-ta-ry**, *n.* [L. *secretarium*, a secret place, late L. *secretarius*, a confidential officer; Fr. *secrétaire*, a clerk, a desk.] An officer who manages the business of a society or company; a high officer of state:—a writer; a scribe:—a desk. [pens.]

**Sec're-ta-ry-bird**, *n.* A bird which devours *sec're-ta-ry-ship*.

**Sec're-ta-ry-ship**, *n.* The office of a secretary.

**Sec'rete**, *v. a.* [L. *secreare*, *secretum*, to separate.—See **SECRET**.] [*pp.* secreting, secreted.] To hide; to conceal:—to separate, as from the blood.

**Sec're-tion**, *n.* [L. *secretio*, separation.] The act of secreting; separation:—that which is secreted.

**Sec're-tive**, *a.* Disposed to secrete; characterized by secretiveness.

**Sec're-tive-ness**, *n.* A disposition to conceal or keep secret.

**Sec'ret-ly**, *ad.* Privately; privily.

**Sec'ret-ness**, *n.* State of being secret.

**Sec're-to-ry**, or **Sec're-to-ry**, *a.* [Fr. *secrétoire*.] Performing secretion; secreting.

**Se'ct**, *n.* [L. *secta*, a beaten way,—also, a party, a following; from *sequi*, frequentative *securi*, to follow; more generally derived from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] A body of men united in tenets or following some teacher; a denomination.

**Se'ctä'ri-an**, *n.* One of a sect or party.—*2, a.* Relating to a sect or sectary.

**Se'ctä'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Devotion to a sect.

**Se'ctä-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*.—See **SECT**.] A follower of a sect; a sectarian.

**Se'ctile**, *a.* [L. *sectilis*; *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] That may be cut or divided.

**Se'ction**, *n.* [L. *sectio*; *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] The act of cutting:—a separate part; division of a book:—the mark thus [?].

**Se'ction-al**, *a.* Relating to a section; partial.

**Se'ction-al-ism**, *n.* Sectional feeling; a preference for one section of a country over others.

**Se'ctör**, *n.* [L. for "a cutter," a sector; *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] (*Geom.*) A portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc:—a mathematical instrument.

**Se'c'u-lar**, *a.* [L. *secularis*, recurring after a long time,—later, worldly; *seculum*, an age, a generation,—later, worldliness.] Not spiritual; worldly; civil:—not bound by monastic rules.—*2, n.* A church officer:—a layman. [ideas.]

**Se'c'u-lar-ism**, *n.* Rejection or neglect of religious

**Se'c'u-lar-ist**, *n.* One devoted to secularism:—one who rejects every form of religion; one who opposes the teaching of religion in schools.

**Se'c'u-lär'i-ty**, *n.* State of being secular.

**Se'c'u-lär-i-zä'tion**, *n.* The act of secularizing.

**Se'c'u-lär-ize**, *v. a.* [Fr. *seculariser*.] [*pp.* secularizing, secularized.] To make secular; to convert from spiritual to common use.

**Se'c'u-lär-ly**, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

**Sec'un-dine**, *n.* [L. *secundina*.—See **SECOND**.] After-birth; placenta.

**Se-cür'a-ble**, *a.* That may be secured.

**Se-cüre**, *a.* [L. *securus*; *se*, without, and *cura*, care.] Free from fear or danger; safe.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* securing, secured.] To make secure; to free from danger; to protect; to insure; to guarantee.

**Se-cüre-ly**, *ad.* Without danger or fear; safely.

**Se-cür'i-ty**, *n.* [L. *securitas*; Fr. *securité*.—See **SECURE**.] He who or that which secures; deposit; pledge; protection; safety; confidence.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hér;

ülen, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räle, üse.—C, G, g, ä, soft; Ø, G, e, ä, hard; s as z: x as gz; this.