

Shēathe, *v. a.* [See SHEATH.] [*pp.* sheathing, sheathed.] To put into a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in a case;—to cover with boards, &c.
Shēath'ing, *n.* Act of enclosing; a covering;—material used in covering.
Shēave, *n.* [Ger. *scheibe*, a slice; Dut. *schijf*, Dan. *skive*, a disk, a slice; Aryan root *skā*, to cut.] (Naut.) A wheel on which a rope works in a block;—called also a *shiver*.
Shēh'i-nāh, or **Shē-phī'nāh**, *n.* [Heb. *shekinah*, dwelling; *shakan*, to dwell.] The Jewish name for the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud over the mercy-seat.
Shēd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scēdan*, *scadan*, to part; Ger. *scheiden*; Goth. *skaidan*.] [*i.* shed; *pp.* shedding, shed.] To pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.—2, *n.* [A form of SHADE.—Cf. Sw. *skydd*, protection; root *skā*, to cover.] A slight building or covering.
Shēēn, *n.* [Properly an adjective; A.-S. *scene*, *scyne*, Ger. *schön*, beautiful; its meaning as a noun was acquired from its supposed relation to SHINE.] Brightness; splendor.—2, *a.* Glittering.
Shēēp, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *scēap*, *scēp*, Dut. *schuap*, Ger. *schaf*, a sheep.—Cf. Polish *skop*, Czech *skopec*, a wether; root *scap*, to castrate, to cut; perhaps also with a reference to shearing.] An animal bearing wool.
Shēēp'cōt, *n.* Sheepfold.
Shēēp'fōld, *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēēp'hook (shēp'hōk), *n.* A hook by which shepherds lay hold of sheep; a shepherd's crook.
Shēēp'ish, *a.* Bashful; mealy diffident.
Shēēp'ish-nēss, *n.* The state of being sheepish.
Shēēp's'hēad, *n.* A kind of fish;—a dunce.
Shēēp'skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep.
Shēēp'wālk (-wāwk), *n.* A sheep-pasture.
Shēer, *n.* [See the verb.] The longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides.—2, *a.* [Icel. *skær*, Dan. *skær*, A.-S. *scir*, Ger. *schier*, bright; Icel. *skira*, to cleanse; akin to SHINE.] Pure; clear; mere; unmingled.—3, *ad.* Clean; quick; at once.—4, *v. n.* [A variant of SHEAR; Dut. & Ger. *scheren*, to shear, to cut,—also to warp, to with-draw.] [*pp.* sheering, sheered.] To deviate; to steal away.
Shēēt, *n.* [A.-S. *scete*, *scylfe*, Icel. *skaut*, Dut. *school*, a sheet; A.-S. *scota*, Sw. *skot*, the foot, or sheet, of a sail; next, a whole cloth; akin to SHOOT.] A piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed;—any thing expanded;—a piece of paper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sheeting, sheeted.] To cover, as with a sheet.
Shēēt'ān'chor, *n.* [O. E. *shoot-anchor*.] The largest anchor in a ship;—chief support.
Shēēt'ing, *n.* Cloth for making sheets.
Shēik, *n.* [Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, a chief.] One who has the care of a Mohammedan mosque;—a chief of a tribe of Arabs.
Shēk'el (shēk'el) [shē'kl, S. J. F. Ja.], *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*; *shagal*, to weigh.] An ancient Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling;—a weight equal to about half an ounce avoirdupois.
Shēk'i-nāh, *n.* See SHECHINAH.
Shēl'drake, *n.* [A.-S. *sheld*, party-colored, and *DRAKE*; *sheld* originally meant a shield, and seems to have a reference to the ornamentation of a shield.] A kind of wild duck.
Shēlf, *n.*; *pl.* **Shēlves**. [A.-S. *scylfe*, a plank, a shelf; Low Ger. *schelfe*, a shelf; Ger. *schelfe*, a scale, a shell.—See SHELVE.] A board fixed against a supporter;—a bank or a rock in the sea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shelving, shelved.] To lay on the shelf; to shelve.
Shēll, *n.* [A.-S. *scell*, *scyll*; Dut. *schel*; Icel. *skel*.—Cf. Goth. *skelja*, a tile;—root *skal*, to peel.] The hard covering of any thing, as of a nut or an animal; a crust;—a bomb; an explosive missile (*pl.* shell or shells);—a light row-boat for racing.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* shelling, shelled.]

To strip off or cast the shell.—3, *v. a.* To bombard; to attack with shells.
Shēl'lac, *n.* [SHELL and LAC.] Melted lac in plates, used in making sealing-wax, stain, &c.
Shēll'bārē, *n.* A kind of hickory and its nut.
Shēll'fish, *n.* A mollusk; a crustacean; an aquatic animal having a shell.
Shēll'y, *a.* Abounding with or having shells.
Shēl'ter, *n.* [O. E. *sheldtrum*, *sheltrume*; A.-S. *scild-truma*, shield-troop, a body-guard, or men with shields.—See SHIELD and TRIM.] A protection; *asylum*; *harbor*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sheltering, sheltered.] To cover; to defend; to protect.—3, *v. n.* To take or give shelter.
Shēl'ter-lēss, *a.* Destitute of shelter.
Shēlve, *v. a.* [See SHELVE.] [*pp.* shelving, shelved.] To place on a shelf; to shelve.—2, *v. n.* [Cf. SHALLOW; Icel. *skelgask*, to go askew; *skjalgr*, sloping, awry, oblique; Local Sw. *skjalgr*, crooked; O. Ger. *schelch*, awry.] To overhang, as a shelf;—to slope downward.
Shēlv'ing, *a.* Sloping; having declivity.—2, *n.* A shelf or shelves.
Shēlv'y, *a.* Shallow; full of banks; shely.
Shē-mit'ic, *a.* Relating to Shem; Semitic.
Shē'ol, *n.* [Heb.] Hades; the world of the dead;—the grave.
Shēp'herd (shēp'erd), *n.* [A.-S. *scēaphyrde*; *scēap*, a sheep, and *herde*, a herd, a guardian.] One who tends sheep.
Shēp'herd-ēss (-erd-), *n.* A female shepherd.
Shēr'bet, or **Shēr'bēt**, *n.* [Arab. *sharbat*, a drink; *shariba*, he drank.] An Oriental drink, composed of water, lemon-juice, sugar, rose-water, &c.
Shēr'iff, *n.* [A.-S. *scir-gerefa*; *scir*, a shire, and *ge-refa*, a reeve, an officer.] The chief executive officer of a county; a peace-officer.
Shēr'iff-al-ty, *n.* The office of a sheriff.
Shēr'ry, *n.* [From *Xeres*, a town in Spain; L. *Cæsaris*, of Cæsar.] A kind of Spanish wine.
Shew (shō), *v. a.* [See SHOW.] [*i.* shewed; *pp.* shewing, shewn.] To exhibit; to prove.
Shew'er (shō'er), *n.* One who shews.
Shewn (shōn), *p.* from *shew*.
Shīb'bo-lēth, *n.* [Heb. for "an ear of corn," or for "a river;" root *shabal*, to grow, to flow.—Cf. Judges xii. 6.] Criterion or test of a party.
Shield (shēld), *n.* [A.-S. *scild*; Dut. & Ger. *schild*; Dan. *skjold*; probably related to SHELL and SCALE.] A buckler; protection.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shielding, shielded.] To defend; to protect; to secure.
Shift, *v. n.* [A.-S. *scifan*, *scifan*, Dut. *schiften*, Sw. *skifta*, Dan. *skifte*, to divide or part; Icel. *skipti*, an exchange, a shift.] [*pp.* shifting, shifted.] To change; to find means.—2, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to transfer.—3, *n.* An expedient; mean refuge; last resource;—fraud; artifice; *evasion*;—a woman's under linen or garment; a chemise.
Shift'i-nēss, *n.* Fertility in shifts, or dishonest
Shift'less, *a.* Inefficient; thriftless.
Shift'y, *a.* Tricky; fertile in artifice.
Shil'lā'lah, *n.* [Said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a place in the county of Wicklow, once noted for its oaks.] An oak sapling; a cudgel or club;—written also *shillelah*. [Ireland.]
Shil'ling, *n.* [A.-S. *scilling*; Dut. *schelling*; Ger. *schilling*; Dan. *skilling*; perhaps akin to Ger. *schellen*, to ring; *schelle*, a bell; Icel. *skella*, to rattle, to tinkle; perhaps from base *skil*, to divide; root of SCALE.] A silver coin; twelve pence.
Shil'ly-shāl-ly, *n.* [Said to be a reduplication of "shall I?"] Indecision; irresolution.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shilly-shallying, shilly-shallied.] To act irresolutely.
Shim'mer, *n.* [A.-S. *scimrian*, a frequentative of *sciman*, to shine; *scima*, light; Dut. *schimieren*, Ger. *schimmern*, Sw. *skimra*, to glimmer.] A quivering light; a glimmer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shimmering, shimmered.] To gleam; to glisten.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; æ, e, i, o, u, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fast, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Shin, *n.* [A.-S. *scina*; Dut. *scheen*; Ger. *schiene*.] The fore part of the leg, above the ankle.
Shine, *v. n.* [A.-S. *scinan*; Dut. *schijnen*; Dan. *skinne*; Ger. *scheinen*; base *ski*, to shine.] [*i.* shone or shined; shining, shone or shined.] To glisten; to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.—2, *n.* Fair weather; brightness; lustre.
Shin'er, *n.* One that shines;—a small fish.
Shin'gle (shing'gl), *n.* [Norw. *singl*, *singling*; from *singla*, to rattle, to jingle; frequentative of Icel. *synja*, to sing; referring to the rattling of stones by the surf.] Loose stones and gravel.—[Ger. *schindel*, L. *scindula*, or *scandula*, a shingle; *scindere*, Gr. *σκιζειν*, to split] a thin board to cover houses.—*pl.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle; *cingere*, to gird.] A disease which tends to surround the body.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shingling, shingled.] To cover with shingles.
Shin'ing, *a.* Bright; splendid; conspicuous.
Shin'ny, *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous.
Ship, *n.* A termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as, *lordship*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *scip*; Dut. *schiff*; Dan. *skib*; Ger. *schiff*; akin to SCOP.—See SKIFF.] A large sea-vessel with three masts;—a term for all large vessels.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* shipping, shipped.] To put into a ship; to transport.
Ship'board, *n.* A plank of a ship;—the deck.
Ship'chand-ler, *n.* One who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
Ship'mate, *n.* One serving in the same ship.
Ship'ment, *n.* Act of shipping; transportation;—the quantity of goods shipped.
Ship'ping, *n.* Vessels of navigation; a fleet.
Ship'shape, *a. & ad.* In good order; neat or neatly.
Ship'wreck (-rēk), *n.* The loss of a ship at sea;—ruin; disaster.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shipwrecking, shipwrecked.] To sink or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Ship'wright (ship'rit), *n.* A builder of ships.
Shire, or **Shire**, *n.* [A.-S. *scir*; akin to SHARE.] A territorial division; a county.—*Shire town*, the chief town of a county.
Shirk, *n.* [Said to be a form of SHARK.—See Ger. *schurk*, a cheat, a shearing or fleecing; *schurke*, a rascal.] A sharper; a shark.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shirking, shirked.] To evade one's duty;—to practise mean tricks;—to shark.—3, *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks; to shark;—to evade.
Shirk'ing, *n.* The practice of mean tricks.
Shirr, *v. a.* [Cf. Ger. *schurren*, to scrape.] [*pp.* shirring, shirred.] To insert cord in.—2, *n.* A cord inserted; fabric in which cord is inserted.
Shirt, *n.* [Icel. *skjorta*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, a skirt; Ger. *schurz*, an apron; root of SHIRT.] The under garment of a man.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shirting, shirred.] To cover; to clothe, as in a shirt.
Shirt'ing, *n.* Goods of which shirts are made.
Shive, *n.* [A form of SHEAVE.] A splinter or lamina.
Shiv'er, *v. a. & v. n.* [A diminutive of SHIVE or SHEAVE; Icel. *skifa*, Dan. *skive*, Ger. *scheibe*, a slice.] [*pp.* shivering, shivered.] To break into many parts.—2, *v. n.* [A variant of QUIVER; O. Dut. *schoceren*, *huiceren*, to hover, to quiver.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder.—3, *n.* A little piece;—a shaking-fit.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* Act of trembling; division.
Shiv'er-y, *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact.
Shoal, *n.* [Dut. & Eng. *school*, a school, a drove of fishes; Irish *sgol*, a school,—also, a shoal of fishes.—See SCHOOL.] A crowd; a multitude, oblique, sloping, as a shore; Ger. *schul*, oblique; Gr. *σκολός*, crooked, a shallow; a sand-bank.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shoaling, shoaled.] To crowd; to throng;—to be or grow shallow.—3, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal'y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows; shoal.

Shōck, *n.* [Fr. *choc*, Dut. *schok*, a shock; Fr. *choquer*, Dut. *schokken*, to shock, to jolt;—root of SHAKE.] A violent shake; concussion; a blow; an assault;—offence; impression of disgust or astonishment;—[O. Dut. *shocke*, Sw. *skock*, a heap; akin to SHAKE] a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook;—[probably akin to SHAG] a shaggy dog.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shocking, shocked.] To shake;—to offend; to disgust.—3, *v. n.* To come together with a crash.
Shōck'ing, *a.* That shocks; dreadful; frightful.
Shōck'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to disgust or shock.
Shōd'dy, *n.* [A.-S. *scodan*, to scatter, to shed (*q. v.*)] Waste wool, or wool of old fabrics torn into fibres and spun into cloth; the cloth so made.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or made of, shoddy;—not genuine; counterfeit; sham.
Shōe (shō), *n.* [A.-S. *scōo*; Sw. & Dan. *sko*; Ger. *schuh*.—Cf. Skr. *sku*, to cover.] A cover for the foot.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* shod; *pp.* shoeing, shod.] To furnish with shoes; to cover the foot.
Shōe'blāck, *n.* One who cleans shoes.
Shōe'mā-ker, *n.* One who makes shoes.
Shō'er, *n.* One who fits the foot with a shoe.
Shōne, or **Shōne**, *i. & p.* from *shine*.
Shōō, *adv.* Begone; away.
Shook (shōk) [shōk, W. Ja. K.], *i. & p.* from *shake*.
Shook (shōk), *n.* [A variant of SHOCK, in the sense of a pile.] A bundle of staves or short boards.
Shōōt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scotian*, *scotan*, participle *scoten*; Dut. *schieten*, part. *schoot*; Ger. *schossen*, part. *geschossen*.] [*i.* shot; *pp.* shooting, shot.] To discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot;—to push; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting;—to germinate;—to jet out;—to pass.—3, *n.* A discharge;—a young branch;—a sloping trough or spout.
Shōōt'ing-stār, *n.* A glowing meteor.
Shōp, *n.* [A.-S. *scēoppa*, a stall; Low Ger. *schup*, A.-S. *scypen*, Ger. *schuppen*, a shed.—Cf. Gr. *σκαπός*, a cover.] A place or room for retailing goods;—a place for work or for manufacturing; a workshop.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shopping, shopped.] To frequent shops.
Shōp'kēēp-er, *n.* One who sells in a shop.
Shōp'lift-er, *n.* One who steals out of a shop.
Shōp'lift-ing, *n.* The crime of a shoplifter.
Shōp'mān, *n.* A petty trader or shopkeeper.
Shōp'ping, *n.* The act of frequenting shops.
Shōre, *n.* [A.-S. *scōren*, cut off; *scoran*, to shear (*q. v.*)] The border or coast of the sea or other water;—[Dut. *shoor*, Norw. *skora*, a prop; Local Sw. *skåre*, a piece of wood; root of SHEAR, to cut] a support; a buttress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shoring, shored.] To prop; to support.—3, *i.* from *shear*.
Shōred (shōrd), *a.* Having a bank or shore.
Shōrn, *p.* from *shear*.
Shōrt, *a.* [A.-S. *scort*, O. Ger. *scurz*, short; Icel. *skorta*, to be short, to lack; L. *curtus*, curt, short; root *skar*, to cut.] Not long; brief; laconic; concise;—defective; scanty;—brittle; friable.
Shōrt'cōm-ing, *n.* Defective performance.
Shōrt'en (shōr'tn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *scortian*.] [*pp.* shortening, shortened.] To make short.
Shōrt'en-ing, *n.* The act of making short;—any thing that shortens paste, as butter or lard.
Shōrt'hānd, *n.* Short writing; stenography.
Shōrt'hōrns, *n. pl.* A breed of cattle originating in the north-east of England.
Shōrt-lived (-livd), *a.* Not living long.
Shōrt'ly, *ad.* [A.-S. *scortlice*.] Quickly; soon; concisely.
Shōrt'nēss, *n.* The quality of being short.
Shōrts, *n. pl.* Coarse flour or meal; bran.
Shōt, *i. & p.* from *shoot*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *scotan*, to shoot (*q. v.*); O. Fris. & Icel. *skot*; Sw. *skott*; Dut. *schot*; Ger. *schoss*, a shot.] The act of shooting;—one who shoots;—[see SCOT] a reckoning;—(*pl.* Shōt and Shōts) a small, granular bullet; a bullet;—balls.

mēn, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, g, ġ, soft; P, p, p, ħ, hard; s as z; x as gz; thīr.

Shöte, n. [From *Shoot*, to grow up.] A young hog; a pig.—written also *shoot*.
Shöt-gün, n. A gun for sporting purposes, &c.
Shoüld (shüd), v. auxiliary and defective. [A.-S. *scoldde*, *scolde*, pl. *scoldon*.—See *SHALL*.] Usually denoting obligation, duty, or possibility, and regarded as the preterite of *shall*.
Shöul'der, n. [A.-S. *sculder*; Dut. *schouder*; Dan. *skulder*; Ger. *schulter*.] The joint which connects the arms to the body:—a prominence.—2, v. a. [pp. *shouldering*, *shouldered*.] To push; to put on the shoulder.
Shöul'der-belt, n. A belt crossing the shoulder.
Shöul'der-bläde, n. The scapula.
Shöul'der-sträp (shöul'der-), n. (Mil. & Nav.) A strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, bearing a device indicating his rank.
Shöüt, n. [Etymology doubtful.—Cf. Icel. *skuta*, *skuti*, a taunt.] A loud cry of triumph or exultation.—2, v. n. [pp. *shouting*, *shouted*.] To cry in triumph or exultation.
Shöve (shüv), v. a. [A.-S. *scofian*, *scufian*; Dut. *schuiven*; Dan. *skuffe*; Ger. *schieben*, part. *geschoben*.] [pp. *shoving*, *shoved*.] To push; to rush against.—2, n. The act of shoving; a push.
Shöuv'el (shüv'el), n. [A.-S. *scopf*; Ger. *schaufel*: root of *SHOVE*.] A tool for digging, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. *shovelling*, *shovelled*.] To throw with a shovel.
Shöuv'el-hät, n. A broad-brimmed hat worn by clergymen.
Shöuv'el-ler, n. One who shovels:—a duck.
Shöw (shö), v. a. [A.-S. *scowan*, to see; Dut. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, Ger. *schauen*, to view.] [i. showed; pp. *showing*, *shown*.] To present to the view; to exhibit; to prove; to direct:—written also *shew*.—2, v. n. To appear; to look.—3, n. Exhibition; a spectacle; display.
Shöw'bröd (shö'bröd), n. Twelve loaves of unleavened bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel:—written also *shewbread*.
Shöw'er (shöw'er), n. [A.-S. *scwr*; Dut. *schoer*; Ger. *schauner*.] A short fall of rain or hail:—any very liberal distribution.—2, v. n. [pp. *showering*, *showered*.] To rain in showers.—3, v. a. To pour down.
Shöw'er-y, a. Raining in showers; rainy.
Shöw'i-ly (shöw'e-ly), ad. In a showy way.
Shöw'i-ness, n. State of being showy.
Shöw'y (shö'e), a. Splendid; magnificent; gay; fanciful; gaudy; foppish; ostentatious.
Shränk, i. from *shrink*.
Shröp'nel, n.; pl. *Shröp'nel*. [Named from the inventor.] A shell filled with balls, which, when fired, explodes, projecting the balls; spherical case-shot.
Shröd, v. a. [A.-S. *screade*, a strip; *screadian*, to shred; Ger. *schrot*, a piece; *schroten*, to cut.] [i. shred; pp. *shredding*, *shred*.] To cut into small pieces.—2, n. A small piece cut off; a fragment.
Shrew (shrü), n. [A.-S. *scrawca*, a shrew-mouse; Ger. *schier*, *schiermaus*: related to *SHEAR* and to *SHRED*.] In many countries the shrew is considered a venomous animal: hence the extension of the term to a scold. A brawling woman; a ternaunt:—a small animal, the shrew-mouse.
Shrewd (shrüd), a. [From O. E. *shrew*, to curse, to beshrew: *shrewd* meant accursed, then malicious, then cunning.] Sly; cunning; sensible.
Shrewd'ly (shrüd'ly), ad. Cunningly; slyly.
Shrewd'ness (shrüd'ness), n. Sly cunning.
Shrew'ish (shrü'ish), a. Froward; clamorous.
Shrew'ish-ly (shrü'ish-ly), ad. Frowardly.
Shrew'ish-ness (shrü'ish-ness), n. Petulance.
Shrew-möuse (shrü'möüs), n. A small animal.
Shriek (shrek), v. n. [Sw. *skrik*, Dan. *skrig*, Irish *screech*, a cry.—See *SCREECH*.] [pp. *shrieking*, *shrieked*.] To cry out in anguish.—2, n. A cry of anguish or horror; a scream.
Shriev'al-ty (shrev'al-ty), n. Office of a sheriff.

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

Shriff, n. [A.-S. *skrift*; Dan. *skrifte*; Sw. *skrift*.—See *SHRIVE*.] Absolution by a priest.
Shrike, n. [From its *shriek*.] The butcher-bird.
Shrill, a. [Local Ger. *schrell*, *schrill*, *shrill*; *schrillen*, to sound shrill; Norw. *skräla*, *skryla*, to cry aloud; *skrel*, Scot. *skirl*, a loud cry.] Piercing, or tremulous, as sound.—2, v. n. [pp. *shrilling*, *shrilled*.] To utter a shrill sound.—3, v. a. To utter in a shrill voice.
Shrill'ness, n. The quality of being shrill.
Shrill'ly, ad. With a shrill noise.
Shrimp, n. [Allied to *SCRIMP* and *SHRINK*: named from its wrinkled appearance.] A small crustacean:—a dwarf.
Shrine, n. [A.-S. *scrin*; Ger. *schrein*; Fr. *écriin*; L. *scrinium*, a desk.] A case to hold things sacred.
Shrink, v. n. [A.-S. *scrincan*, O. Dut. *schrinken*, to shrink; Sw. *skrymka*, to wrinkle.] [i. shrunk; pp. *shrinking*, *shrunk*.] To contract itself; to shrivel; to fall back or withdraw, as from danger.—2, n. A corrugation; a contraction.
Shrink'age, n. The act of shrinking; contraction.
Shrive, v. a. & v. n. [A.-S. *scrifan*, to shrive, to impose a penance on: probably from L. *scribere*, to write, to bring a legal action against.] [i. shrive or shrived; pp. *shriving*, *shriven*.] To hear and absolve at confession.
Shriv'el (shriv'el), v. a. & v. n. [O. Northumbrian *scrapa*, to pine; Norw. *skripa*, to waste; *skryp*, Dan. *skrubbelig*, weak: akin to *RIVEL* and to *SHRINK*.] [pp. *shrivelling*, *shrivelled*.] To contract or be contracted into wrinkles; to shrink.
Shröfd, n. [A.-S. *scrud*, Dan. *skrud*, attire; Icel. *skrud*, equipment, a ship's shrouds: closely akin to *SHRED*.] Dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.—2, v. a. [pp. *shrouding*, *shrouded*.] To shelter; to cover; to dress.
Shröf'ds, n. pl. (Naut.) Large ropes of a ship.
Shröve'tide, n. [See *SHRIVE*.] The time immediately preceding Lent.
Shrüb, n. [A.-S. *scrub*, a shrub.—See *SCRUB*.] A dwarfish tree or plant; a bush:—[Arab. *shrub*, a drink.—See *SHERBET*] a beverage composed of spirit with acid and sugar.
Shrüb'ber-y, n. A plantation of shrubs.
Shrüb'by, a. Full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
Shrüg, v. a. & v. n. [Cf. Local Sw. *shrukka*, to shrink up; *skrugge*, wrinkled; Norw. *skrokken*, wrinkled; *skrekka*, to wrinkle; Gael. *sgreag*, to shrivel.] [pp. *shrugging*, *shrugged*.] To draw up the shoulders, &c.—2, n. A contraction of the shoulders.
Shrünk, i. & p. from *shrink*.
Shrünk'en (shrünk'en), p. from *shrink*.
Shück, n. [Cf. Ger. *schote*, a husk.] Husk or shell:—a shock.—2, v. a. [pp. *shucking*, *shucked*.] To peel the husk or shell from; to husk.
Shüd'der, v. n. [A frequentative verb; O. Saxon *skuddian*, O. Dut. *schudden*, to shake; Ger. *schütteln*, *schütten*, to shake: akin to *SHED* and *SHOOT*.] [pp. *shuddering*, *shuddered*.] To quake with fear; to quiver.—2, n. A tremor; state of trembling.
Shüd'der-ing, n. The act of trembling; tremor.
Shüf'fle, v. a. [A frequentative of *SHOVE*.] [pp. *shuffling*, *shuffled*.] To throw into disorder; to confuse; to change the position of.—2, v. n. To throw cards into a new order:—to play mean tricks:—to shove the feet.—3, n. The act of shuffling; a trick.
Shüf'fler, n. One who shuffles or plays tricks.
Shüf'fling, n. Disorder; trick; a shuffle.
Shün, v. a. [A.-S. *scunian*, to reject, to flee; Norw. *skunna*, to hurry.] [pp. *shunning*, *shunned*.] To keep clear of; not to associate with; to abstain from; to avoid; to decline.



Shrouds.

Shünt, n. [O. E. *shunten*, to start aside, to flee; Icel. *skunda*, to hurry: a variant of *SHUN*.] A turning off to a short siding; a railway switch:—a telegraph switch.—2, v. a. [pp. *shunting*, *shunted*.] To move off or change; to switch off.
Shüt, v. a. [A.-S. *scytlan*, to fasten; from *scytian*, *scotlan*, to shoot, as a bolt; Dut. *schutten*, to shut, to lock.—See *SHOOT*.] [i. shut; pp. *shutting*, *shut*.] To make close or tight; to close; to confine; to imprison; to bar; to exclude; to contract.—2, v. n. To be closed; to close itself.—3, n. A close; a small door or cover.
Shüt'ter, n. One that shuts; a cover.
Shüt'tle (shüt'tl), n. [A.-S. *scyttele*, a bar, a bolt; Dan. *skytte*, *skyttele*, a shuttle; from the root of *SHOOT*.] An instrument which guides the thread in weaving.
Shüt'tle-cöck, n. [SHUTTLE, from its motion, and *Cock*, from its feathers.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
Shy, a. [A.-S. *sceoh*, Ger. *scheu*, timid; Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skugg*, skittish.] Reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.—2, v. a. [pp. *shying*, *shied*.] To fling; to throw.—3, v. n. [Sw. *sky*, to shun.] To start aside.
Shy'ly, ad. With shyness; not familiarly.
Shy'ness, n. State of being shy; coyness.
Si-al'a-gögue (-gög), n. [Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, and *ἀγώγος*, leading; *ἀγειν*, to lead. (Med.) A medicine that causes the flow of saliva.
Sib'i-lance, or **Sib'i-län-ey**, n. Hissing sound.
Sib'i-lant, a. [L. *sibilans*.—See *SIBILATE*.] Sounding like the letter *s*.—2, n. A hissing letter, as *s*.
Sib'i-läte, v. a. [L. *sibilare*, *sibilatum*, to hiss; *sibilus*, a hiss, hissing.] [pp. *sibilating*, *sibilated*.] To pronounce with a hissing sound; to mark with a cedula in order to indicate a hissing sound. [ing sound.
Sib'i-lä'tion, n. [L. *sibillatio*.] A hissing; a hiss.
Sib'yl, n. [L. *sibylla*; Gr. *σιβυλλα*.] A prophetess among the pagans.
Sib'yl-line, a. [L. *sibyllinus*.] Of or belonging to a sibyl.
Sic, ad. [L. for "so."] So; thus:—often introduced in brackets after a word or quotation, to signify that, though it may seem strange, it is given precisely as the author used it.
Sic [for *such*], or **Sic'can** [for *such an* or *such one*], a. Such. [Lowland Scotch].
Sick, a. [A.-S. *seoc*, Dut. *ziek*, Dan. *syg*, Ger. *siech*, Goth. *siuks*, sick; *siukan*, to be ill.] Afflicted with disease; ill in health; sickly:—affected with nausea.
Sick'en (sik'kn), v. n. [pp. *sicken*, *sickened*.] To become sick.—2, v. a. To make sick.
Sick'ish, a. Somewhat sick; nauseating.
Sick'ish-ness, n. State of being sickish.
Sic'kle (sik'kl), n. [A.-S. *sciol*; Ger. *sichel*; Campanian Latin *secula*; L. *secur*, to cut.] A hook with which grain is reaped.
Sick'ly, a. Not healthy; not sound; visited with sickness; diseased; faint; weak. [nausea.
Sick'ness, n. [A.-S. *seocnes*.] Disease; illness:—
Side, n. [A.-S. & Dan. *side*; Dut. *zijde*; Icel. *sida*; Ger. *seite*.] The part of an animal fortified by ribs:—a part; margin; edge:—party.—2, a. Lateral; oblique; indirect; long.—3, v. n. [pp. *siding*, *sided*.] To take sides; to join a party.
Side'board, n. A side-table with drawers.
Side'ling, a. Inclined; sloping; oblique.
Side'löng, a. [Cf. *HEADLONG*.] Lateral; oblique; not direct.—2, ad. Laterally; on the side; side-wise.
Si-dë're-al, a. [L. *sideralis*, or *sidericus*; *sidas*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star.] Relating to the stars; starry.
Sid'er-ite, n. [Gr. *σίδηριτης*, of iron; *σίδηρος*, iron.] (Min.) A carbonate of iron:—an indigo-blue variety of quartz.
Side'-säd-dle, n. A woman's saddle.

Side'walk (-wälc), n. A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street.
Side'ways, or **Side'wise**, ad. On one side.
Sid'ing, n. A side-track of a railway:—material for sides, as of buildings.
Sid'dle (sid'dl), v. n. [From *SIDE*.] [pp. *siding*, *sided*.] To go sidewise or with one side foremost.
Siege (sêj), n. [Fr. *siege*, a seat, a siege; It. *seggio*, for *sedio*, a seat; *assedio*, *assedio*, a siege; Late L. *assedium*, a siege; ad. at, and *sedere*, to sit down; L. *obsidium*; ob, against, and *sedere*, to sit down; *sedes*, a seat (q. v.).] The act of besieging a fortified place with an army; act of besieging.
Sie'g-nite, n. [Named from *Syene*, in Egypt.] A rock resembling granite.
Si-än'na, n. [From *Siena*, a city of Italy.] An earth used as a pigment.
Si-är'ra, n. [Sp. for "a mountain-range,"—also for "a saw:" named from the saw-tooth-like succession of peaks; or, as some say, from Arab. *qarra*, a waste, a desert.] A mountain-range.
Si-äs'ta, n. [Sp. for "afternoon," said to be for *secta*, sixth (hour).] Rest; an afternoon nap.
Sieve (siv), n. [A.-S. *sife*; Dut. *zeef*, *zift*; Ger. *sieb*; perhaps akin to Local Eng. *seave*, Icel. *sef*, Sw. *sif*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.] A vessel with a bottom of net-work, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a sarse; a bolter:—a basket of a certain measure.
Sift, v. a. [A.-S. *sifan*; Dut. *ziften*.—See *SIEVE*.] [pp. *sifting*, *sifted*.] To separate by a sieve:—to examine.
Sigh (si), v. n. [A.-S. *sican*, Sw. *sucka*, Dan. *smkke*, to sigh.] [pp. *sighing*, *sighed*.] To emit the breath audibly.—2, n. A violent emission of the breath.
Sight (sit), n. [A.-S. *siht*, *gesiht*; seon, *gesegn*, to see (q. v.); Dut. *gezig*; Dan. *sigte*; Ger. *sicht*.] The sense of seeing; act of seeing; vision; view; spectacle; a show.—2, v. n. [pp. *sighting*, *sighted*.] To get a view of; to look at.
Sight'less (sit'les), a. Wanting sight; blind.
Sight'li-ness (sit'li-ness), n. Comeliness.
Sight'ly (sit'ly), a. Pleasing to the eye.
Sig'möid, a. [Gr. *σιγμαειδής*, shaped like the Greek letter *sigma* or the English letter *s* or *c*.
Sig'nal (sîn), n. [L. *signum*, Fr. *signe*, a sign.] A token of one's occupation; an indication; a signal; a mark; a device:—a wonder; a miracle:—a monument; a memorial:—a symbol:—a constellation in the zodiac.—2, v. a. [Fr. *signer*, L. *signare*, to sign.] [pp. *signing*, *signed*.] To mark; to show; to ratify.—3, v. n. To make signs or signals.
Sig'nal, n. [Late L. *signale*, a signal; *signalis*, belonging to a sign; Fr. *signal*, a signal; *signalier*, to signal.] A sign that gives notice; a mark.—2, a. Eminent; memorable; remarkable.—3, v. a. [pp. *signalling*, *signalled*.] To make known by signals:—to communicate with by signals.
Sig'nal-ize, v. a. [pp. *signalizing*, *signalized*.] To make signal; to celebrate; to give signals to.
Sig'nal-ly, ad. Remarkably; memorably.
Sig'na-tö-ry, n. One who affixes one's signature; a signer.—2, a. Of or relating to signature; affixing, or having affixed, one's signature; signing:—used in signing or in sealing.
Sig'na-türe, n. [L. *signatura*.—See *SIGN*.] A person's name signed:—mark; stamp.—(Printing.) A letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets; a printed sheet or half-sheet.
Sign'er (sin'er), n. One who signs.
Sign'et, n. [Fr.; dim. of *signe*, a sign.] A seal, particularly a king's seal.
Sig-nif'i-cance, n. [L. *significantiä*.] Power
Sig-nif'i-can-ey, f. of signifying; meaning; force; expressiveness; energy; importance; moment; consequence.

mien, sir; möve, nöb, söb; bäll, büb, räle, üse.—G, g, é, soft; p, b, r, é, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Sir'rah (sär'ra or sir'ra), *n.* or *interj.* [A form of SIR; Icel. *sira*, sirrah; Prov. *sira*, sir (*g. v.*)] A term of contemptuous address.

Sir'up (sir'up or sür'rup), *n.* [Fr. *sirup*, O. Fr. *ysserop*, Sp. *axarope*, Arab. *sharab*, a syrup, a drink.—See **SHERBET**.] Vegetable juice boiled with sugar.

Sis'kin, *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*; Sw. *siska*: imitative of its note.] A small song-bird.

Sis'ter, *n.* [Icel. *systir*; Dan. *söster*; Dut. *zuster*; Russ. *sestra*; A.-S. *sweostor*; Goth. *swistar*; Ger. *schwester*; Skr. *svasri*.] A female born of the same parents.

Sis'ter-hood (-hüd), *n.* State or duty of a sister:—a society of women.

Sis'ter-in-law, *n.* A sister of a husband or wife; a brother's wife.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sit, *v. n.* [A.-S. *sittan*; Dut. *zitten*; Dan. *sidd*; Ger. *sitzen*; Skr. *sad*, L. *sedere*, to sit.] [*i. sat*; *pp.* sitting, sat or sitten:—*sitten* is obsolete.] To repose on a seat; to rest; to stay:—to hold a session:—to incubate.

Site, *n.* [L. *situs*, a site,—properly, a manner of lying; *sinere*, *situm*, to permit,—originally, to place, to put, to lay.] Situation; position; ground-plot.

Sit'fast, *a.* [SIR and **FAST**.] Maintaining the same site; stable.—2, *n.* A hard, persistent tumor.

Sithe, *n.* [See **SCOTHE**.] An instrument for mowing; a scythe.

Sit'ting, *n.* Act of resting; session:—a seat, as in a church:—incubation.

Sit'ü-äte, **Sit'ü-ät-ed**, *a.* [Late L. *situare*, *situatum*, to place; L. *sinere*, *situm*, to permit,—also to place.] Having a situation; seated.

Sit'ü-ät-ion, *n.* [Fr.: late L. *situatio*.] Location in respect to something else; place; station; post; a position; a site:—condition; state.

Sit'ü-bäth, *n.* [Ger. *sitz*, a seat.] A bath taken in a sitting posture:—the tub or vessel in which such a bath is taken.

Six, *a. & n.* [A.-S. *six*; Dut. *zes*; Dan., Icel., & L. *ses*; Ger. *sechs*; Gr. *ἕξ*; Per. & Skr. *shash*.] Twice three; one more than five.

Six'fold, *a.* [SIXTH and **FOLD**.] Six times told.

Six'pence, *n.* An English coin; half a shilling.

Six'teen (siks'ten), *a. & n.* [A.-S. *six-tine*: Six and **TEN**.] Six and ten.

Six'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* [A.-S. *sixta*; Ger. *sechst*; L. *sextus*.] Next after the fifth.—2, *n.* A sixth part.

Sixth'ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-éth, *a.* The tenth six times repeated.

Six'ty, *a. & n.* [A.-S. *sixtig*; Ger. *sechzig*.] Six times ten.

Siz'ä-ble, *a.* Of considerable or of proper bulk.

Siz'zar, *n.* [From **SIZ**, an allowance (of bread).—See **SIZ**.] A poor student.

Siz'zar-ship, *n.* Rank or station of a sizar.

Size, *n.* [O. E. *size*, an allowance; for *assize*.] Bulk; bigness:—[It. *size*, for *assise*, an assize (*g. v.*),—formerly also a glue or size, that which adjusts or makes to sit or suit, as glue prepares a surface for paint; L. *ad*, to, and *sedere*, to sit] a viscous substance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sizing, sized.] To adjust:—to cover with size.

Siz'ing, *n.* Food for students:—a covering with size:—a viscous, glutinous substance.

Siz'zle, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Local E. *siss*, Dut. *sissen*, Gr. *σίζειν*, to hiss.] [*pp.* sizzling, sizzled.] To hiss from the action of fire.

Skäte, *n.* [Dut. *schatsen*, Dan. *skitte*, a skate; Sw. *skid*, a snow-shoe or skate; A.-S. *scäte*, a billet, a skid (*g. v.*).] An iron to slide with on ice:—[Icel. *skáta*; L. *squatus*, *squatina*; Celt. *sgat*] a flat fish like the ray.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* skating, skated.] To slide with skates.

Skät'er, *n.* One who skates.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, y, ö, ü, ÿ, short; s, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Skein (skän), *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*; Irish *sgaimne*, a skein,—also a break or flow; Gael. *zgeimnidh*, flax, a thread.] A knot of thread, silk, or yarn.

Skäl'e-tön, *n.* [Gr. *σκελετόν*, a mummy, any thing dried; *σκελλειν*, to dry.] (*Anat.*) All the bones of a human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natural situation:—an outline.

Skép'tic, *n.* A doubter. See **SCPTIC**.

Skép'ti-cal, *a.* Doubting. See **SCPTICAL**.

Skép'ti-cism, *n.* Doubt. See **SCPTICISM**.

Skétch, *v. a.* [Dut. *schets*, Ger. *skizze*, It. *schizzo*, a sketch; L. *schedium*, an extemporaneous poem; *schedius*, Gr. *σκέδιος*, sudden; *σχεδόν*, near, close; root *σχε-*, to hold.] [*pp.* sketching, sketched.] To trace the outlines of; to plan.—2, *n.* An outline; a rough draft; a delineation; design; a first or imperfect plan.

Skétch'y, *a.* Like a sketch; hasty or slight.

Skew'er, *n.* [Local E. *skiver*, It. *skifa*, Sw. *skifca*, a splinter, a shiver (*g. v.*).] A small wooden or iron pin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skewering, skewered.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid, *n.* [Icel. *skid*, A.-S. *scide*, a billet of wood; Ger. *scheit*, a log, a stick; Local E. *skide*, a split or thin piece of wood.] A timber that preserves a ship's side:—a short piece of timber; a slider.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skidding, skidded.] To check, as a wheel, with a skid, in descending a hill.

Skiff, *n.* [Ger. *schiff*, a ship.—Cf. L. *scapha*, a boat.—See **SHIP**.] A small light boat.

Skil'ful, *a.* Able to perform; experienced in; skilled; well versed; dexterous; clever.

Skil'ful-ly, *ad.* Dexterously; with skill.

Skil'ful-nëss, *n.* Dexterity; art; ability.

Skill, *n.* [Icel. *skil*, discernment; Dan. *skiel*, a limit, a boundary; Sw. *skül*, reason; Icel. *skilja*, to divide, to distinguish; root *skal*, to cleave.] Knowledge; experience; dexterity.

Skilled (skild), *a.* Knowing; skillful.

Skil'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuelle*, dim. of *escuelle*, Fr. *écuelle*, a dish; L. *scutella*, a salver; *scuta*, *scutra*, a dish.—See **SCUTTER**.] A small kettle or boiler.

Skim, *v. a.* [From **SCUM**.—Cf. Ger. *schäumen*, to skim; *schäum*, scum.] [*pp.* skimming, skimmed.] To clear off, as the cream or scum:—to pass near the surface of.—2, *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Skim'mer, *n.* One who or that which skims:—a Skim'-milk, *n.* Milk deprived of the cream.

Skim'ming, *n.* The act of one that skims:—that which is skimmed off.

Skin, *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*; Icel. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*.—Cf. Ger. *schinden*, to flay.] The natural covering of the flesh.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skinning, skinned.] To flay:—to cover with skin.—3, *v. n.* To become covered with skin.

Skin'deép, *a.* Slight; superficial.

Skin'flint, *n.* A niggard; a miser.

Skink, *n.* [L. *scincus*; Gr. *σκινκος*.] A lizard of various species.

Skin'ner, *n.* One who skins; a dealer in skins.

Skin'ni-nëss, *n.* Quality of being skiny.

Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.

Skip, *v. n.* [Cf. Irish *sgíob*, to snatch, a snatch; Gael. *sgíab*, to start quickly; Welsh *ysgipio*, to snatch away; *ysgip*, a quick snatch; Skr. *kship*, *kshap*, to throw.] [*pp.* skipping, skipped.] To pass by leaps; to leap; to jump.—2, *v. a.* To pass by:—to miss; to omit.—3, *n.* A light leap or bound; a spring:—a break; an omission.

Skip'-jäck, *n.* An upstart:—a child's toy or play:—a fish, the stickleback:—a click-beetle.

Skip'per, *n.* One who or that which skips:—[Dut. *schipper*, from *schip*, a ship (*g. v.*); Dan. *skipper*; Sw. *skappare*] a shipmaster.

Skir'mish, *n.* [O. Fr. *escarmouche*, O. Fr. *escrimer* (stem in part. *escrimis*), It. *scaramuccia*, *schermugio*, a skirmish; *schermire*, to fence; *schirmisco*, I fence; *schirma*, fencing, defence; from the root of Ger. *schirm*, a shield.] A slight fight in war; a contest.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* skirmishing, skirmished.] To fight loosely or in parties.

Skir'mish-er, *n.* One who skirmishes.

Skir'ret, *n.* [Said to be for *sugar-root*.] A vegetable and its edible root.

Skirt, *n.* [Icel. *skyrta*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt (*g. v.*).] A garment hanging loose from the waist:—a loose edge; a margin; a border.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skirting, skirted.] To run along the edge of.

Sküt, *n.* [Sw. *skytt*, an archer; Icel. *skuti*, *skuta*, a taunt; akin to **SHOOT**.] A gibe; a jeer.

Sküt'tish, *a.* [Sw. *skutta*, to leap; akin to **SHOOT**.] Shy; easily frightened; fickle.

Sküt'tish-ly, *ad.* Shyly; wantonly; ficklely.

Sküt'tish-nëss, *n.* Shyness; fickleness.

Sküt'tles (sküt'tl), *n. pl.* [Dan. *skytlet*, Norw. *skutlet*, a shuttle (*g. v.*): root of **SHOOT**.] The game of ninepins.

Skiv'er, or **Skiv'er**, *n.* [Etymologically identical with **SHIVER** and **SKWER**.] A split sheepskin tanned:—split leather:—a shoemaker's knife.

Skül, *v. n.* [Dan. *skulke*, Sw. *skulka*, to skulk.—Cf. Icel. *skolla*, Dut. *schülen*, to skulk; Dan. *skul*, Icel. *skjöl*, a place of shelter.] [*pp.* skulking, skulked.] To hide; to lurk in fear.

Skül'kr, *n.* One who skulks.

Skül'n, [Icel. *skul*, Dan. *skaal*, a bowl: root of **SHELL** and **SCALE**.] The bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brain-pan:—an ear.

Skül'l-öap, *n.* A cap fitting closely to the skull.

Skünk, *n.* [Abenaki, *seganku*; Cree, *secank*.—Cf. the *Oheouqua*, or Skunk, river, in Iowa. The name *Chicago*, or "wild onion" ("strong-smelling"), is from the same Algonkin roots.] A fetid animal of North and South America.

Ský (ski) (ský), S. J. F. W. K. Sm., *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *sky*, a cloud; A.-S. *scwa*, a shade; Skr. *sku*, to cover.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; atmosphere.

Ský'lärk, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.

Ský'lärk-ing, *n.* Merriment; rough play.

Ský'light (ský'lit), *n.* A window in a roof.

Ský'-röck-et, *n.* A kind of rising firework.

Släb, *n.* [Cf. Prov. *esclapo*, a slab; *esclapa*, to split; Welsh *llab*, a strip.] A plane of stone:—an outside plank.

Släb'ber [slöb'ber, S. P. K.; släb'ber or slöb'ber, W. Sm.], *v. a. & v. n.* [Ger. *schlabbern*, O. Dut. *slabben*, to slaver (*g. v.*).—Cf. Irish *slab*, Gael. *släb*, mire.] To sup up hastily:—to smear with a liquid; to drivel; to slaver; to slobber.

Släb'by, *a.* [Irish *släb*, Gael. *släb*, mire; *släb*, beach, mire.—Cf. Ger. *labbe*, soft.] Thick; viscous; wet; muddy.

Släck, *a.* [A.-S. *slæc*, slow; Icel. *slakr*, Local Ger. *släck*, Dan. *slak*, slack.] Not tense; loose:—remiss; not diligent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slacking, slacked.] To loosen; to relax; to slacken:—[cf. **SLAKE**] to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake.—3, *v. n.* To become slack; to be remiss; to flag; to abate; to slacken.—4, *n.* [See **SLAG**.] Coal broken in small pieces:—the loose part of a rope or sail.

Släck'en (släck'kn), *v. a.* [Icel. & Sw. *slakna*; Ger. *schlackern*; A.-S. *slæcian*.—See **SLACK**.] [*pp.* slackening, slackened.] To relax; to slack.—2, *v. n.* To be remiss; to flag; to slack.

Släck'ly, *ad.* Loosely; negligently; remissly.

Släck'nëss, *n.* State of being slack.

Släg, *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, dross; Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; Ger. *schlacke*, Low Ger. *slakke*, slag; perhaps from the root of Ger. *schlagen*, to beat.] The dross or recrement of metal.

Släin (slän), *p.* from *slay*.

Släke, *v. a.* [A.-S. *slæcan*, Icel. *slökva*, Sw. *släcka*,

to quench.—See **SLACKEN**.] [*pp.* slaking, slaked.] To quench; to extinguish:—to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.—2, *v. n.* To become slaked.

Släm, *v. a. & v. n.* [Norw. *slämma*, *slämma*; Icel. *slämma*, imitative, and akin to **SLAF**.] [*pp.* slamming, slammed.] To shut hard; to crush; to beat.—2, *n.* A bang:—a defeat at cards.

Slän'der, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *esclandre*, a slander, a scandal (*g. v.*).] [*pp.* slandering, slandered.] To censure falsely; to defame; to asperse; to calumniate; to traduce.—2, *n.* The utterance of false and malicious reports against another; defamation; reproach; calumny; detraction; aspersion.

Slän'der-er, *n.* One who slanders.

Slän'der-öus, *a.* Abusive; calumnious.

Slän'der-öus-ly, *ad.* With false reproach.

Släng, *n.* [Norw. *sleng*, a trick, a slinging; *slengjeord*, a slang word, an insulting word: root of **SLING**.] Low, vulgar language; cant.

Släng'y, *a.* Characterized by or consisting of slang.

Slänt, *a.* [Local Sw. *slant*, slippery; *slenta*, to cause to slide; Sw. *slänta*, to slip; *slant*, did slip; Low Ger. *sländern*, to slide.] Oblique; sloping.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slanting, slanted.] To turn aslant or aside; to slope.—3, *v. n.* To slope.

Släp, *n.* [Low Ger. *slapp*, Ger. *schlappe*, a slap; *schlappen*, to slap; imitative.] A blow with the hand open.—2, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* slapping, slapped.] To strike with the open hand.

Släp-däsh', *ad.* All at once; with hurry.

Släsh, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *eschlechter*, *eschicer*, to cut; a variant of **SLICE**.] [*pp.* slashing, slashed.] To cut; to cut with long cuts.—2, *v. n.* To cut or strike at random.—3, *n.* A cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.

Slät, *n.* [O. E. *slat*, O. Fr. *esclat*, a slat, lath, or slate (*g. v.*).] A narrow, thin piece of wood in the bottom of a cart or a bedstead.

Släte, *n.* [O. Fr. *esclat*, a piece, a slate; Fr. *éclat*, a splinter (see **ÉCLAT**): root of Ger. *schleissen*, to slit.] A kind of stone:—a thin plate of stone.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slating, slated.] To cover with slate or slates.

Slät'er, *n.* One who covers with slates.

Slät'ing, *n.* Act of covering with slates:—a covering of slates.

Slät'tern, *n.* [Local Eng. *slatter*, to be untidy; *slat*, to throw; Icel. *slatta*, to slap; Norw. *slätt*, a blow; akin to **SLAY**.] An untidy woman; a slut.

Slät'tern-ly, *a.* Not clean; slovenly.—2, *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently.

Slät'ty, *a.* Resembling slate; laminated.

Släugh'ter (släw'ter), *n.* [A.-S. *slæht*; Dut. & Dan. *slagt*; Ger. *schlacht*; Icel. *slatr*, slaughter; *slatra*, to slaughter.—See **SLAY**.] Great destruction of life; carnage; massacre; butchery.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slaughtering, slaughtered.] To put to death by a weapon; to butcher; to slay.

Släv, *n.* [Russ. *slavo*, Pol. *slowo*, a word; thus the meaning of *Slav* is one who speaks; the Poles call the Germans *Niemiec*, from *niemyi*, dumb.] One of an Aryan race inhabiting the greater portion of the east of Europe (the Russians, Poles, Czechs, and Croats are examples):—the tongue of the Slavs.

Släve, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, Ger. *sklave*, a slave,—originally, a Slav: the Germans and French at one period held great numbers of Slavs in bondage.] One who is the property of another; a bondman; a servant; a drudge.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* slaving, slaved.] To drudge; to toil:—to carry on the slave-trade; to procure slaves.

Släve'-höld'er, *n.* One who owns slaves.

Släv'er, *n.* One who slaves:—a slave-ship.

Släv'er, *n.* [Icel. *släfr*: perhaps akin to L. *saliva*, spittle.] Spittle running from the mouth.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Icel. *släfra*; Low Ger. *släbbern*; Ger. *schlabbern*.] [*pp.* slavering, slavered.] To emit spittle; to sllobber.

mien, sör, möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räle, äse.—C, G, C, G, soft; C, G, E, E, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

